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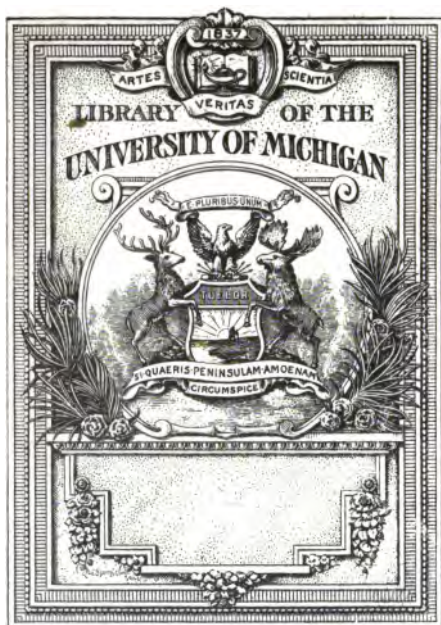
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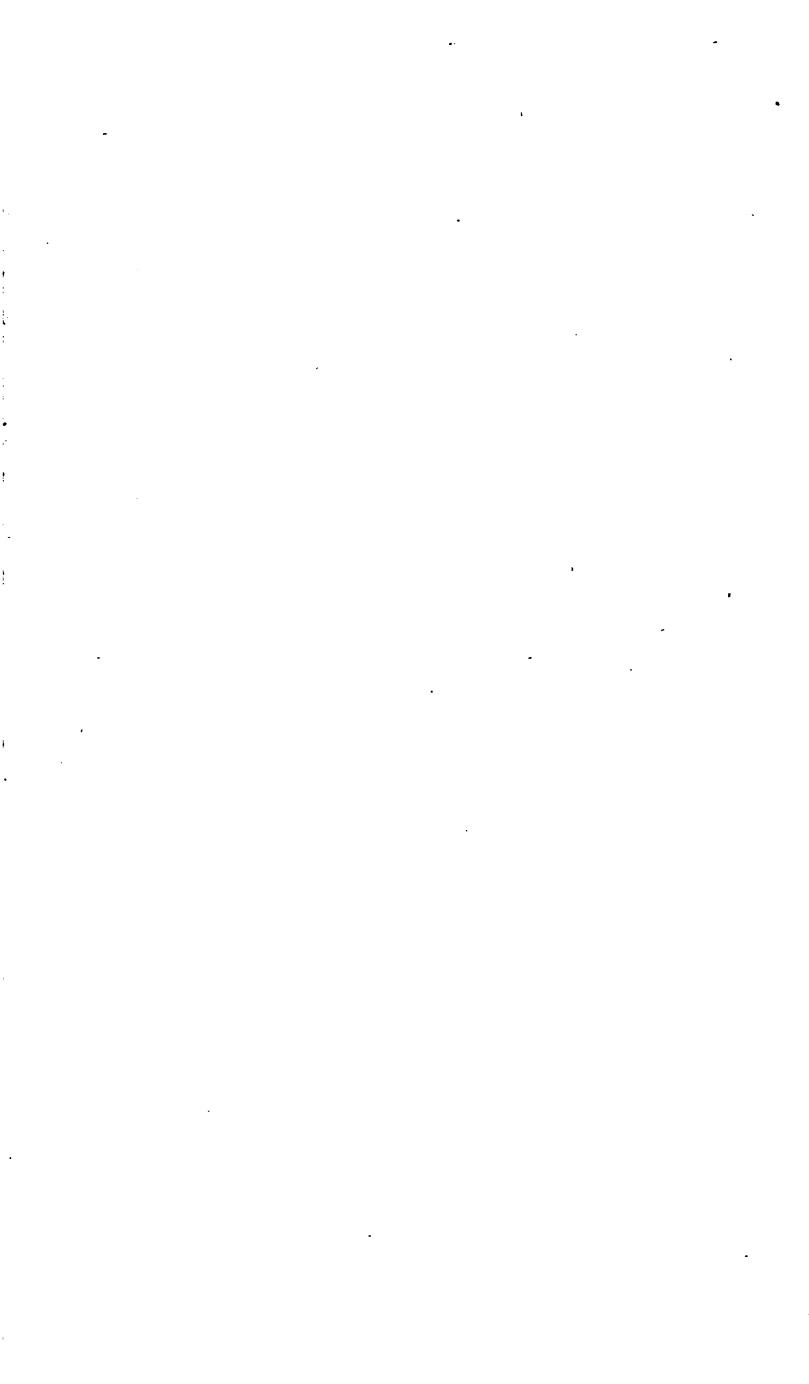
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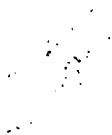


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THE  
AMERICAN ALMANAC

AND



REPOSITORY

OF

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,

FOR THE YEAR

1834.

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BOSTON:  
PUBLISHED BY CHARLES BOWEN.

We would renew the expression of our grateful acknowledgments to our friends in the different parts of the country, who have been so good as to forward information for the improvement of this work ; and we respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors.

In the next volume we propose to give, in addition to other matters, a view of the financial institutions of the country, viz. banks, insurance companies, and savings banks ; also of periodical literature, including newspapers and other periodical publications, on a plan, which is exemplified in this volume in relation to Massachusetts (see page 169) ; and on these topics, particularly, information is desired.

*Cambridge, Massachusetts,*  
*October 18, 1833.*

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# ERRATA.

- Page 3, last line, for " $\Omega$  the descending node," read " $\Upsilon$ ," &c.  
" 6, Oct. 13th, for "Feast" read "Fast"  
" 9, near the bottom, for "Sun cent. eclipsed" read "Sun sets centrally eclipsed"  
" 15, for "Norfolk, Pa." read "Norfolk, Va."  
" 27, "Salem, in lat.  $42^{\circ} 31' 30''$ " not " $52^{\circ}$ ," &c.  
" 35, The setting of the Moon is, to a certain extent, erroneously stated for New York, Washington, Charleston, and New Orleans. The variation of the Moon's semidiurnal arch having been, inadvertently, applied with a wrong sign.  
" 99, After the name of Mitchell, Stephen M., for "1783-04, 1785-06," read "1783-84, 1785-86."  
" 192, 2d line from the bottom, for "Robert C. Trier," read "Robert C. Grier."  
" 276, for "Essex," read " $\S$  Essex."

\* \* For *Additions and Corrections*, see pages 335 and 336.

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N. B. In the volumes of the Almanac for the years 1830, 1831, and 1832, the rising and setting of the sun were given according to *apparent time*; but in the volumes for 1833 and 1834, they are given according to *mean time*.



## PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT.

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THE most remarkable of the phenomena that this year (1834) will happen, is the eclipse of the Sun, on Sunday the thirtieth of November. This is the third of the very uncommon series of five large eclipses, visible to us, in the short term of seven years; the fourth of this series will take place May 15th, 1836, and the last, September 18th, 1838.

The eclipse of the present year will doubtless receive great attention throughout our country. In those places where its magnitude will not exceed eleven digits, much diminution of the light is not to be expected, even at the time of the greatest obscuration; perhaps, however, it may be sufficient to render visible the planet Venus, then about 30 degrees E. S. E. of the Sun, and much nearer the Earth, than usual: nor will the obscuration be very great where the eclipse is *almost* total; since it has been observed, on former occasions, that the un eclipsed part, even when reduced to a mere point, sheds sufficient light to render small objects distinctly visible, and invisible the brightest of the stars. Indeed, on account of the refraction of the Sun's rays by the atmosphere of the Earth, the darkness can hardly, with strictness be considered total, even where the Sun is completely shut out from the sight. In the great and remarkable eclipse of June 16th, 1806, when the Sun was totally obscured, at Boston, for five minutes, as much light remained as is given by the Moon when full; and greater darkness will not probably be experienced, in any place, on the present occasion.

Throughout the United States, however, a great depression of the thermometer, if placed in the sun, will probably be noticed; and, for some minutes before and after the moment of greatest obscuration, the power of a lens to produce combustion, by condensing the solar rays, will be quite, if not entirely, destroyed. At the time of the Annular eclipse of February 12th, 1831, it was observed by the Editor, that the thermometer in the sun, fell from 72 to 29, and that during the continuance of the ring, no sensible effect was produced by placing its blackened bulb in the focus of a powerful burning-glass.

This Eclipse, it will be seen on tracing the path of the centre, will be total in a small part of the Territory of Arkansas, and of the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. The principal places, in which the obscurity will probably be complete, are Charleston, Beaufort, S. C., Savannah, Milledgeville, Tuscaloosa, and Little Rock. The greatest duration of total darkness in any place, will be about 1m. 56s.; at Tuscaloosa, it will be about 1m. 53s. and at Beaufort, 1m. 46s.; these places lying very near the central path. At Charleston and Savannah, the duration will be considerably less, the former being situate about forty miles north of this path, the latter about thirty south. The width of the line of total darkness varies in its passage across the Earth, but in the United States will be about one hundred miles. Those of the inhabitants of the Atlantic States, who desire to behold this rare spectacle, the most magnificent and sublime of the phenomena of nature, compared with which even Niagara sinks into mediocrity, will find Beaufort the most eligible place in which to make their observations; and they will not neglect this opportunity when they reflect, that the Moon's shadow will not again, for the space of thirty-five years, pass over any part of the inhabited portion of the United States, or until August 7th, 1869.

As, at the time of the Eclipse of Feb., 1831, much inconvenience

and even injury was sustained from want of care in looking at the Sun without any protection for the eye, or through glass not sufficiently colored, it may be proper to remark, that should the sky, during the continuance of this Eclipse, be clear, one of the very darkest green or red glasses of a sextant, and in default of this, a piece of common window glass, free from veins, and rendered quite black by the smoke of a lamp, *only*, can be used with safety. If the lustre of the Sun should be diminished by intervening clouds, a lighter shade will be sufficient.

In the computation of the phases of this Eclipse for some of the principal places in the United States (see pages 10 — 15), the semidiameters of the Sun and Moon were reduced 5'' for irradiation and inflexion; the quantity indicated by all the observations on the Eclipse of Feb., 1831.

The total eclipse of the Moon of June 21st, and that of Dec. 15th, will be more interesting to the public generally, than to the astronomer.

Occultations of the planets and of stars of not less than the fourth magnitude, will this year be rare. Jupiter will be eclipsed in the morning of September 24th, and Venus, in the southern extremity of the United States, in the afternoon of the 2d of December.

The moment of the Immersion or Emersion of any star, however small, behind, or from, the dark side of the Moon, can be determined with precision; but if the star is small, great difficulty is experienced in satisfactorily ascertaining it, when the phenomenon takes place on the side that is enlightened. Indeed, it has been found by Professor Struve, even with the assistance of the celebrated telescope in his possession, by Fraunhofer, so nearly impossible, that he recommends measuring with a micrometer the star's distance from the limb of the Moon, some minutes before or after the moment of contact, and when its light is, comparatively, but little diminished by her superior lustre. Those conjunctions, however, of the Moon with stars of less than the fourth magnitude, which may be occultations in some part of the United States, are noted in the Calendar pages by an asterisk, instead of the usual symbol of conjunction.

The catalogue of the eclipses of the Satellites of Jupiter (pages 17 and 18) contains only those visible in some part of the United States. The eclipses before the planet comes into conjunction with the Sun, on the 9th of May, will happen on the east side, then, until the opposition, on the 29th of November, on the west, and afterwards again on the east: between the 9th of May and 29th of November, the Immersions only of the first and second satellites will be visible, and during the remainder of the year, the Emersions only; but both the Immersion and Emersion of the two outer satellites can sometimes be seen.

The fourth satellite will not, however, be eclipsed this year, its Latitude, at every opposition, being greater than the planet's semidiameter.

The eclipses take place farthest from the body of Jupiter when in quadrature, and nearest when in opposition or conjunction; but for some weeks before and after he is in the latter position, the eclipses cannot be observed, the planet and satellites being rendered invisible by the superior light of the Sun. As these eclipses appear to take place at the same moment of *absolute* time in every part of the Earth where they are visible, to determine the approximate time, at which any one in the catalogue will happen in any place in the United States, it is necessary merely to subtract the estimated Longitude of that place from the time of Immersion or Emersion at Greenwich.

In the table of Latitude and Longitude of some of the principal places in the United States (page 24, &c.), will be found the latitude of several, as determined by the editor, by recent observations made by himself; also the longitude of a few, deduced by him from observations made by others on the annular eclipse of February 1831, or as ascertained by comparison of the place in question, by chronometers, with

the capitol at Washington, the University of Virginia, Philadelphia, or Boston, the distance of which from the meridian of Greenwich is supposed to be correctly known. The longitude of the Capitol is the mean of the results, deduced from the observations on the annular eclipses of 1791, 1811, and 1831, and has recently been confirmed by the editor, by comparing it by chronometers with the University of Virginia and the city of Philadelphia. The unfortunate adoption, in the construction of several maps of this country, of the longitude of the Capitol ( $5\text{h. } 7' 42''$ ), reported by an individual acting under authority of a Resolve of Congress, has caused an error of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  minutes of a degree therein. Since this table went to press, the position of several places in Massachusetts and New York has been determined by the editor, the publication of which must be deferred until another year.

In the arrangement of the Calendar pages there is no alteration from that in the Almanac for 1833.

In the computation of the rising and setting of the Sun, two corrections have been introduced into the Almanac for this year, for the first time. These corrections are, 1st, for the effect of refraction in causing him to appear above the sensible horizon sooner in the morning and later in the afternoon, than he actually is, and 2dly, for the interval between the rising or setting of his centre and of his highest point; the instant of the appearance or disappearance of this point, and not (as heretofore) of his centre, being considered the time of his rising or setting. So that at the time indicated in the Calendar pages, as that of sunrise or sunset, his centre is  $90^\circ 50'$  from the zenith; the semidiameter being about  $16'$  and the horizontal refraction  $34'$ .

The amount of these corrections varies at every place, with the season of the year, and is different in different latitudes. At Boston, when greatest, they lengthen the interval between sunrise and sunset about 12 minutes; at New Orleans, nearly 9.

The setting of the Moon is given from new moon to full, and the rising from full moon to new; the letters *M. A. m. a.*, found in these columns and in other parts of the Almanac, are used to denote *Morning* and *Afternoon*.

The time of the Phases of the Moon is computed for the meridian of Washington, but may be readily reduced to that for any other meridian, by adding or subtracting the difference of the longitude, according as the same is east or west of that city. The time of the moon's southing is computed for the *same* meridian. The variation, however, even in a remote part of the United States, will be inconsiderable.

The time of High Water is corrected for the difference of the Right Ascension of the Sun and Moon, and the distance of the Moon from the Earth. The time of the tide immediately preceding the southing of the moon, only, having been given, it should be corrected by the addition of half the difference when the time of the other tide is required.

The Planets are placed in the order in which they pass the meridian on the *first* day of each month, and their declinations are computed for the moment of their passage over the meridian of Washington.

The Ephemeris of the Sun (pages 52 to 57) is partly taken from the celebrated Almanac of Professor Encke and partly from the English Nautical Almanac; now for the first time truly an "Astronomical Ephemeris," and worthy of the great nation under whose auspices it appears.

In ours, will be found, the Sun's Semidiameter, Horizontal Parallax, and Declination, the time (*mean*, which, by the addition of  $0.19''$ , will be converted into *sideral*) occupied by the Semidiameter in culminating or passing the meridian, the Equation or reduction of apparent to mean time, to be applied to *apparent* time in the manner indicated, the Sideral time, and the Obliquity of the Ecliptic. The epoch of all is noon, mean time, of the meridian of Greenwich.

The Table of Refractions (pages 58, 59) is that computed on principles explained by Dr. Young, and is recommended by its great simplicity; moreover, it is said to agree as closely as any other with the latest observations; nevertheless, had not Professor Bessel's new Table required the use of logarithms, it would have been preferred.

The elements of the eclipses (page 60) were computed from the Berlin *Jahrbuch*, and reduced to the meridian of Greenwich by considering the Longitude of Berlin 53m. 35.5s. The solar elements were corrected for the second differences; those of the Moon, at the time of the eclipses of January 9th, June 7th and 21st, and December 15th, for the second and third; but in those of the eclipse of the 30th of November, corrections were introduced for the differences of the fourth order.

The Tables used by the computers of the *Jahrbuch*, are Bessel's, for the Sun, and Burckhardt's, for the Moon.

ALL the calculations in this Almanac have been adapted to *mean* solar time, or that time which should be indicated by a well regulated clock. On account of the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit and the inclination of the Ecliptic to the Equator, the motion of the Earth in Right Ascension is not uniform, and consequently the solar\* days are not equal, about half being more, and about as many less, than 24 hours, and requiring a clock indicating apparent or solar time, to be frequently adjusted. To avoid this inconvenience, the fiction of mean time has been invented; which has already come into very general use and probably will soon supersede the other. It derives its name from the circumstance, that the length of a mean solar day, hour, &c., is the *mean* or average length of all the apparent solar days, hours, &c., in a tropical year.

The greatest difference between Mean and Apparent Time occurs on the 3d of November, viz. 16m. 16½s., and the equation then being subtractive from apparent time, the instant the Sun's centre is on the meridian or bears exactly south, a clock regulated to mean time should indicate 11h. 43m. 43½s. On the 11th of February is the greatest additive equation, when the time of noon by the clock should be 14m. 34s. after 12.

But mean time can be easily reduced to apparent, by applying the equation (pages 52 to 57) on the day in question, in a manner directly the reverse of that indicated therein.

The most interesting of the Astronomical phenomena happening in the year 1835, and visible in the United States, are the Occultation of Jupiter in April, the return of Halley's Comet (otherwise called the Comet of 1759) to its perihelion, on the 4th of November, and, on the 7th of the same month, the transit of Mercury over the disc of the Sun.

A communication of any observations that may be made on the total eclipse of the Sun of November of the coming year, together with the correct Latitude of the place of observation, will be thankfully received by the Editor of the Astronomical department, and the Longitude of the place be thence deduced.

R. T. PAINE.

16 Newton Place, Boston,  
September 25th, 1833.

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\* A solar day is the interval between the instant his centre is on the meridian of any place, to the instant of his return to the same situation.





THE  
AMERICAN ALMANAC  
FOR  
1834.

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PART I.





# THE AMERICAN ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

## 1834,

Being the latter part of the 58th, and the beginning of the 59th, year of the Independence of the United States of America;

- " the 6547th year of the Julian Period;
- " the latter part of the 5594th, and the beginning of the 5595th, year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews;
- " the 2587th year since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro;
- " the 2580th year since the era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday, February 26, 3967 of the Julian Period, (747 years before Christ according to the chronologists, and 746 according to the astronomers;)
- " the 2610th year of the Olympiads, or the second year of the 653d Olympiad will begin in July, 1834, by fixing the era of the first Olympiad 775½ years before Christ, or at about the first of July, 3938 of the Julian Period.
- " the latter part of the 1249th, and the beginning of the 1250th year since the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet.

### I. THE CALENDAR AND CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR.

#### SIGNS OF THE PLANETS, &c.

☉ The Sun.	♂ Mars.	♄ Ceres.
♁ The Earth.	♁ Vesta.	♃ Jupiter.
☾ ● ○ ☾ The Moon.	♄ Juno.	♄ Saturn.
☿ Mercury.	♁ Pallas.	♃ Herschel or Uranus.
♀ Venus.		
☿ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.		
☐ Quadrature, or differing 90° in " " "		
♂ Opposition " 180° in " " "		
♊ The ascending, ♋ the descending node.		



## EMBER DAYS.

February 19th, 21st, and 22d.  
May 21st, 23d, and 24th.

September 17th, 19th, and 20th.  
December 17th, 19th, and 20th.

## MOVABLE FESTIVALS OF THE CHURCH IN 1834.

Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 26th	Rogation Monday	May 5th
Quinq. or Shrove "	Feb. 9th	" Tuesday	" 6th
Ash. Wed. 1st day of Lent	" 12th	Ascen. Day, or Holy Th.	" 8th
Mid Lent Sunday	March 9th	Whitsunday, or Pentecost	" 18th
Palm Sunday	" 23d	Trinity Sunday	" 25th
Easter Day	" 30th	Corpus Christi day	" 29th
Low Sunday	April 6th	Advent Sunday	Nov. 30th
Rogation Sunday	May 4th		

## JEWISH CALENDAR.

[The anniversaries marked with an asterisk (\*) are strictly observed.]

Year. Names of the Months.

5594	1st of Thebet		Dec. 13, 1833.
"	10th "	Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem	22, "
"	1st of Sebat		Jan. 11, 1834.
"	1st of Adar		Feb. 10, "
"	14th "	Little Purim	23, "
"	1st of Veadar		March 12, "
"	13th "	Fast of Esther	24, "
"	14th "	*Purim	25, "
"	15th "	Schuscan Purim	26, "
"	1st of Nisan		April 10, "
"	15th "	*Beginning of the Passover	24, "
"	16th "	*Second Feast, or Morrow of the Passover	25, "
"	21st "	*Seventh Feast	30, "
"	22d "	*End of the Passover	May 1, "
"	1st of Ijar		10, "
"	18th "	Lag beomer	27, "
"	1st of Sivan		June 8, "
"	6th "	*Feast of Weeks or Pentecost	13, "
"	7th "	*Second Feast	14, "
"	1st of Thammus		July 8, "
"	17th "	Fast for the Taking of the Temple	24, "
"	1st of Ab		Aug. 6, "
"	9th "	*Fast for the Burning of the Temple	14, "
"	1st of Elul		Sept. 5, "

5595	1st of Tisri	*Feast for the New Year	Oct. 4, 1834.
"	2d	*Second Feast for the New Year	5, "
"	3d	Fast of Gedaljah	6, "
"	10th	*Feast of Reconciliation	13, "
"	15th	*Feast of the Huts or Tabernacles	18, "
"	16th	*Second Feast of the Huts	19, "
"	21st	Feast of Palms or Branches	24, "
"	22d	*End of the Hut or Congregation	
		Feast	25, "
"	23d	*Rejoicing for the Discovery of the Law	26, "
"	1st of Marchesvan		Nov. 3, "
"	1st of Chisleu		Dec. 3, "
"	25th of	Consecration of the Temple	27, "
"	1st of Thebet		Jan. 2, 1835.
"	10th	Fast for the siege of Jerusalem	11, "

## MAHOMETAN CALENDAR.

Year and Names of the Months.

1249	1st of Shaban		Dec. 13, 1833.
"	1st of Ramadan	(Month of Fasting)	Jan. 11, 1834.
"	1st of Schewall	(Month of Rejoicing)	Feb. 10, "
"	1st of Dsu'l-kadah		March 11, "
"	1st of Dsu'l-hejjah		April 10, "
1250	1st of Moharrem		May 9, "
"	1st of Saphar		June 8, "
"	1st of Rabia I.		July 7, "
"	1st of Rabia II.		Aug. 6, "
"	1st of Jomadhi I.		Sept. 4, "
"	1st of Jomadhi II.		Oct. 4, "
"	1st of Rejeb		Nov. 2, "
"	1st of Shaban		Dec. 2, "
"	1st of Ramadan	(Month of Fasting)	Dec. 31, "

## ECLIPSES IN 1834.

Five eclipses will happen in the course of the present year, of which three will be of the Sun and two of the Moon. One of the former and both of the latter will be visible throughout the United States.

I. Thursday, January 9th, a partial eclipse of the Sun, invisible throughout the United States.

Beginning of the General Eclipse on the Earth, at 4h. 9m. A. (M. T. at Washington,) in Long. 100° 40' East from Greenwich, and in Lat. 52° 43' South.

Greatest obscuration on the Earth (6° 18') at 5h. 48m. A., in Long. 11° 15' East, Lat. 67° 47' South.

End of the General Eclipse on the Earth, at 7h. 27m. A., in Long. 69° 16' West, Lat. 48° 32' South.

But little more than half the Sun will be obscured where the Eclipse is greatest, and the only land to which it will be visible is the southern extremity of South America.

II. Saturday, June 7th, the Sun partially eclipsed, invisible throughout the United States.

Beginning of the General Eclipse on the Earth, at 2h. 49m. M., Mean Time at Washington, in Long.  $2^{\circ} 15'$  West, Lat.  $47^{\circ} 30'$  South.

Greatest obscuration on the Earth ( $11^{\circ} 12'$ ) at 5h. 1m. M., in Long.  $55^{\circ} 22'$  East, Lat.  $64^{\circ} 39'$  South.

End of the General Eclipse on the Earth, at 7h. 12m. M., in Long.  $71^{\circ} 34'$  East, Lat.  $27^{\circ} 27'$  South. Although this Eclipse will not be central in any place, it will be, where greatest, nearly annular. It will be visible to the southern extremity of Africa and the adjacent oceans. At the Cape of Good Hope, in Lat.  $34^{\circ} 24'$  South, Long.  $18^{\circ} 28'$  East. The Eclipse will begin at 9h. 22½ m. M., and will end at 0 3¼ m. A. Mean time of the Cape. Digits eclipsed  $5^{\circ} 35'$  on Sun's South limb.

III. Saturday, June 21st, the Moon *totally* eclipsed, visible throughout the United States.

	Beginning of the Eclipse.	Beginning of Total Immersion.	Middle of the Eclipse.	End of Total Immersion.	End of the Eclipse.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
*Albany	1 39 M.	2 43 M.	3 26 M.	4 9 M.	5 13 M.
*Baltimore	1 28	2 32	3 15	3 58	5 2
*Boston	1 50	2 54	3 37	4 20	5 24
Charleston	1 14	2 18	3 1	3 44	4 48
Cincinnati	0 57	2 1	2 44	3 27	4 31
*Halifax, N. S.	2 20	3 24	4 7	4 50	5 54
*Hartford	1 43	2 47	3 30	4 13	5 17
Jefferson & } Little Rock }	0 26	1 30	2 13	2 56	4 0
Lexington, Ky.	0 57	2 1	2 44	3 27	4 31
Mobile	0 42	1 46	2 29	3 12	4 16
Nashville	0 47	1 51	2 34	3 17	4 21
*New Haven	1 43	2 47	3 30	4 13	5 17
New Orleans	0 34	1 38	2 31	3 4	4 8
*New York	1 38	2 42	3 25	4 8	5 12
*Norfolk	1 29	2 33	3 16	3 59	5 3
*Philadelphia	1 34	2 38	3 21	4 4	5 8
*Pittsburg	1 14	2 18	3 1	3 44	4 48
*Portland	1 53	2 57	3 40	4 23	5 27
*Portsmouth	1 51	2 55	3 38	4 21	5 25
*Providence	1 49	2 53	3 36	4 19	5 23
*Raleigh	1 19	2 23	3 6	3 49	4 53
*Richmond	1 25	2 29	3 12	3 55	4 59
Savannah	1 10	2 14	2 57	3 40	4 44
St. Louis	0 36	1 40	2 23	3 6	4 10
*Washington	1 26	2 30	3 13	3 56	5 0

Mean Time at the respective Places.

At those of the above cities marked with an asterisk the end of the eclipse will not be visible, as it will take place after the rising of the Sun and consequently after the setting of the Moon.

Although on this occasion the Moon will be totally immersed in the shadow of the Earth for the space of 1h. 26m., it is probable she will not entirely disappear, but will remain visible of the color of dusky copper.

#### IV. Sunday, November 30th.

The Sun totally eclipsed, visible throughout the United States.

#### Phases of the General Eclipse.

The penumbra first touches the Earth at sunrise at 11h. 33m. M. (M. T. at Washington) in Lat.  $43^{\circ} 55'$  North, Long.  $140^{\circ} 32'$  West from Greenwich.

The penumbra leaves the Earth at sunset at 4h. 3m. A. in Lat.  $17^{\circ} 25'$  North, Long.  $57^{\circ} 36'$  West.

Duration of the entire Eclipse for the whole Earth 4h. 29½m.

Path of the Central Eclipse for every minute, whilst crossing the Territory of Arkansas and the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina; and for every fifth minute, during the remainder of the time of its continuance on the Earth.

	Mean time at Wash'ton. h. m. s.	Mean time at the place. h. m. s.	Latitude of the place.	Longitude of the place.	
R. ris. cent. ec. at	0 53 12 A.	9 0 27 M.	$62^{\circ} 36' N.$	$135^{\circ} 13' W.$	Russian possessions on the northwest coast of N. America.
" cent. eclipsed at	0 56 26	10 0 30	$54^{\circ} 57.6'$	$121^{\circ} 0.8'$	
" " "	1 1 26	29 51	$50^{\circ} 23.1'$	$114^{\circ} 55.4'$	
" " "	6 26	51 0	$47^{\circ} 14.9'$	$110^{\circ} 53.2'$	
" " "	11 26	11 8 48	$44^{\circ} 48.9'$	$107^{\circ} 41.4'$	
" " "	16 26	24 41	$42^{\circ} 47.2'$	$104^{\circ} 58.1'$	" " "
" " "	21 26	39 31	$41^{\circ} 3.0'$	$102^{\circ} 30.6'$	" " "
" " "	24 50	48 55	$40^{\circ} 0.0'$	$101^{\circ} 0.7'$	" " "
" " "	26 26	53 18 A.	$39^{\circ} 32.5'$	$100^{\circ} 19.0'$	" " "
" " "	31 26	6 40	$38^{\circ} 12.9'$	$98^{\circ} 13.3'$	" " "
" " "	36 26	19 42	$37^{\circ} 3.0'$	$96^{\circ} 12.8'$	" " "
" " "	37 26	22 17	$36^{\circ} 50.0'$	$95^{\circ} 49.1'$	" " "
" " "	38 26	24 52	$37.3'$	$25.5'$	" " "
" " "	39 26	27 26	$25.0'$	$2.0'$	" " "
† " " "	39 34	27 44	$23.6'$	$94^{\circ} 59.2'$	" " "
" " "	40 26	29 59	$12.0'$	$38.6'$	Territory of Arkansas.
" " "	41 26	32 33	$1.2'$	$15.2'$	
" " "	42 26	35 6	$35^{\circ} 50.1'$	$93^{\circ} 51.9'$	
" " "	43 26	37 39	$39.2'$	$28.7'$	" " "
" " "	44 26	40 12	$28.5'$	$5.5'$	" " "
" " "	45 26	42 45	$18.2'$	$92^{\circ} 42.3'$	near Little Rock. Territory of Arkansas.
" " "	46 26	45 18	$8.1'$	$19.1'$	
" " "	47 26	47 50	$34^{\circ} 58.1'$	$91^{\circ} 55.9'$	
" " "	48 26	50 23	$48.4'$	$32.7'$	" " "
" " "	49 27	52 56	$39.0'$	$9.4'$	" " "

\* On the meridian of the place.

† In the nonageimal.

*State of Mississippi.*

	Mean time at Wash'ton. h. m. a.	Mean time at the place. h. m. a.	Latitude of the place.	Longitude of the place.	
S cent. eclipsed at	1 50 27 A.	0 55 29 A.	34 29.8N.	90 46.1W.	
" "	51 27	58 3	20.9	22.8	
" "	52 27	1 0 36	12.4	89 59.4	
" "	53 27	3 10	4.2	35.9	
" "	54 27	5 45	33 56.2	12.3	
" "	55 27	8 20	48 6	88 48.6	
" "	56 27	10 55	41.3	24.8	
					Territory of the Choctaw Indians lying in Missis- sippi, County of Monroe.

*State of Alabama.*

" "	1 57 27 A.	1 13 31 A.	33 34.3	88 0.9	County of Pickens.
" "	58 27	16 7	27.6	87 36.8	" " Tuscaloosa.
" "	59 27	18 44	21.2	12.5	" " "
" "	2 0 27	21 22	15.0	86 48.0	" " Shelby
" "	1 27	24 1	9.2	23.4	Creek territory.
" "	2 27	26 40	3.6	85 58.6	" " "
" "	3 27	29 20	32 58.3	33.6	" " "

*State of Georgia.*

" "	2 4 27 A.	1 32 1 A.	32 53.2	85 8.3	Cherokee Territory.
" "	5 27	34 44	48.5	84 42.7	Creek " "
" "	6 27	37 27	44.1	16.9	" " "
" "	7 27	40 11	40.0	83 50.8	County of Crawford.
" "	8 27	42 57	36.3	24.4	" " Twiggs
" "	9 27	45 44	32.9	82 57.6	" " Laurens
" "	10 27	48 32	29.8	30.5	" " Emanuel
" "	11 27	51 22	27.1	3.0	" " Bullock
" "	12 27	54 14	24.7	81 35.1	" " "

*State of South Carolina.*

" "	2 13 27 A.	1 57 7 A.	32 22.7	81 6.8	District of Beaufort.
" "	14 27	2 0 2	21.1	80 38.0	" " "

*Atlantic Ocean.*

" "	2 15 27 A.	2 3 0 A.	32 19.8	80 8.6	Coast of S. Carolina
" "	16 27	5 59	19.0	79 38.8	east of
" "	17 27	9 0	* 18.5	8.5	Beaufort.
" "	18 27	12 4	* 18.5	78 37.5	Do. S. of Cape Romain.
" "	19 27	15 11	19.0	5.8	Do. S. S. W. C. Fear.
" "	20 27	18 21	20.0	77 33.3	Do. S. of C. Fear.
" "	21 27	21 34	21.4	0.1	Do. S. E. of C. Fear.
" "	26 27	38 33	36.7	74 0.5	Do. S. E. of C. Hatteras
" "	31 27	57 42	33 10.1	70 28.1	West of the Bermudas.
" "	36 27	3 20 50	34 13.1	65 56.1	North of "
" "	41 27	3 54 40	36 28.8	58 43.6	Northeast of "
S. cent. eclipsed at	43 13	4 32 17	39 45.0	49 46.0	

Duration of the central eclipse 1h. 50m. 1s.

\* The least Latitude of the path of the centre.

*Phases of the Eclipse, for some of the principal places in the United States. The ellipticity being considered one three-hundredth, and the semi-diameters of the Sun and Moon reduced \* 5'' for irradiation and inflexion, according to the theory of De Séjour.*

*State-House in the city of ALBANY and State of New York.*

Lat.  $42^{\circ} 38' 55''$ . Long.  $73^{\circ} 44' 49''$ .

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	1	6	31	A.
Greatest Obscuration	2	26	40	
Apparent $\odot$ in the Ecliptic	2	27	30	
End of the Eclipse	3	40	28	

} Mean Time at  
Albany.

Duration of the Eclipse . . . . . 2 33 57

Digits eclipsed  $10^{\circ} 19\frac{1}{2}'$  on Sun's South limb. The eclipse will begin at a point in the † right side of the Sun  $97^{\circ} 54'$  from the vertex or highest point of his disc.

*State-House in the town of AUGUSTA, in the State of Maine.*

Lat.  $44^{\circ} 18' 32''$ . Long.  $69^{\circ} 50'$ .

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	1	27	54	A.
Greatest Obscuration	2	45	40	
Apparent $\odot$ in the Ecliptic	2	46	26	
End of the Eclipse	3	57	7	

} Mean Time at  
Augusta.

Duration of the Eclipse . . . . . 2 29 13

Digits eclipsed  $10^{\circ} 9\frac{1}{2}'$  on Sun's South limb.

Point first touched by the Moon at the beginning of the Eclipse  $102^{\circ} 47'$  from the vertex.

*City of BEAUFORT, in the State of South Carolina.*

Lat.  $32^{\circ} 24'$ . Long.  $80^{\circ} 41'$ .

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	0	31	56	A.
Beginning of total darkness	1	53	54	
Apparent $\odot$ in the Ecliptic, the } Sun centrally eclipsed	1	59	47	
End of total darkness	2	0	40	
End of the Eclipse	3	20	26	

} Mean Time at  
Beaufort.

Duration of total darkness . . . . . 1 46

“ the whole Eclipse . . . . . 2 48 30

At the apparent	{	Distance of the North Limbs	.	.	20.58''
Ecliptic Con-		Centres	.	.	0.26
junction		South Limbs	.	.	20.06

Point first struck by the Moon  $82^{\circ} 50'$  from the vertex.

\* See remarks on this Eclipse in the Preliminary Observations.

† An eclipse of the Sun almost always begins on his right side, and an eclipse of the Moon on her left; but if an astronomical or inverting telescope be used, the appearance will be exactly the reverse.



*New State-House, in the City of BOSTON, and State of Massachusetts.*Lat.  $42^{\circ} 20' 58''$ . Long.  $71^{\circ} 4' 9''$ .

	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse . . . . .	1 22 29 A.	} Mean Time at Boston.
Greatest Obscuration . . . . .	2 41 45	
Apparent $\odot$ in the Ecliptic . . . . .	2 42 27	
End of the Eclipse . . . . .	3 54 19	

Duration of the Eclipse . . . . . 2 31 50

Digits eclipsed  $10^{\circ} 25'$  on Sun's South limb.Point first touched  $101^{\circ} 25'$  from the vertex.*The College in the City of CHARLESTON, and State of South Carolina.*Lat.  $32^{\circ} 47'$ . Long.  $80^{\circ} 0' 52''$ .

	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse . . . . .	0 35 43 A.	} Mean Time at Charleston.
Beginning of total darkness . . . . .	2 2 35	
Nearest approach of the Centres of the Sun and Moon } . . . . .	2 3 11	
Apparent $\odot$ in the Ecliptic . . . . .	2 3 15	
End of total darkness . . . . .	2 3 47	
End of the Eclipse . . . . .	3 23 17	

Duration of total darkness . . . . . 1 12

" the whole Eclipse . . . . . 2 47 34

At the nearest approach	} Distance of the	North limbs	34.94"
of the Centres		Centres	14.73
		South limbs	5.48

Point first touched  $84^{\circ} 20'$  from the vertex.*City of CINCINNATI, in the State of Ohio. Lat.  $39^{\circ} 6'$ . Long.  $84^{\circ} 22'$ .*

	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse . . . . .	0 4 35 A.	} Mean Time at Cincinnati.
Greatest Obscuration . . . . .	1 29 43	
Apparent $\odot$ in the Ecliptic . . . . .	1 30 48	
End of the Eclipse . . . . .	2 50 25	

Duration of the Eclipse . . . . . 2 45 50

Digits eclipsed  $10^{\circ} 59\frac{1}{2}'$  on Sun's South limb.Point first touched  $79^{\circ} 18'$  from the vertex.*Town of HALIFAX, in the British Province of Nova Scotia.*Lat.  $44^{\circ} 39' 20''$ . Long.  $63^{\circ} 36' 40''$ .

	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse . . . . .	2 2 45 A.	} Mean Time at Halifax.
Greatest Obscuration . . . . .	3 17 48	
Apparent $\odot$ in the Ecliptic . . . . .	3 18 15	
Sun sets eclipsed . . . . .	4 16 20	

Uncorrected for refraction ; the Eclipse ends about 10m. later.

Digits eclipsed  $10^{\circ} 19\frac{1}{2}'$  on Sun's South limb.Point first touched  $109^{\circ} 22'$  from the vertex.



*Yale College in the city of NEW HAVEN, in the State of Connecticut.*Lat.  $41^{\circ} 17' 58''$ . Long.  $72^{\circ} 57' 46''$ .

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	1	12	14	A.
Greatest Obscuration	2	32	48	
Apparent $\odot$ in the Ecliptic	2	33	31	
End of the Eclipse	3	46	37	
Duration of the Eclipse	2	34	23	
Digits eclipsed $10^{\circ} 33'$ on Sun's South limb.				
Point first touched $98^{\circ} 47'$ from the vertex.				

} Mean Time at New Haven.

*City of NEW ORLEANS, in the State of Louisiana.* Lat.  $29^{\circ} 57' 45''$ .Long.  $90^{\circ} 6' 49''$ .

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	11	34	6	M.
Apparent $\odot$ in the Ecliptic	1	3	0	A.
Greatest Obscuration	1	4	9	
End of the Eclipse	2	30	31	
Duration of the Eclipse	2	56	25	
Digits eclipsed $11^{\circ} 16\frac{1}{2}'$ on Sun's North limb.				
Point first touched $59^{\circ} 34'$ from the vertex.				

} Mean Time at New Orleans.

*Town of NEWPORT, in the State of Rhode Island.* Lat.  $41^{\circ} 29'$ .Long.  $71^{\circ} 21' 14''$ .

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	1	21	35	A.
Greatest Obscuration	2	41	21	
Apparent $\odot$ in the Ecliptic	2	42	4	
End of the Eclipse	3	54	27	
Duration of the Eclipse	2	32	52	
Digits eclipsed $10^{\circ} 32\frac{1}{2}'$ on Sun's South limb.				
Point first touched $100^{\circ} 50'$ from the vertex.				

} Mean Time at Newport.

*City Hall in the City of NEW YORK, in the State of New York.*Lat.  $40^{\circ} 42' 40''$ . Long.  $74^{\circ} 1' 8''$ .

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	1	6	25	A.
Greatest Obscuration	2	27	46	
Apparent $\odot$ in the Ecliptic	2	28	29	
End of the Eclipse	3	42	18	
Duration of the Eclipse	2	35	53	
Digits eclipsed $10^{\circ} 37'$ on Sun's South limb.				
Point first touched $97^{\circ} 2'$ from the vertex.				

} Mean Time at New York.

*State-House in the City of PHILADELPHIA, in the State of Pennsylvania.*Lat.  $39^{\circ} 56' 59''$ . Long.  $75^{\circ} 10' 59''$ .

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	1	0	1	A.
Greatest Obscuration	2	22	13	
Apparent $\odot$ in the Ecliptic	2	22	56	
End of the Eclipse	3	37	33	
Duration of the Eclipse	2	37	32	
Digits eclipsed $10^{\circ} 43\frac{1}{2}'$ on Sun's South limb.				
Point first touched $95^{\circ} 47'$ from the vertex.				

} Mean Time at Philadelphia.

*Brown University in the City of PROVIDENCE, in the State of Rhode Island.* Lat.  $41^{\circ} 49' 25''$ . Long.  $71^{\circ} 25' 56''$ .

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	1	21	11	A.
Greatest Obscuration	2	40	47	
Apparent $\odot$ in the Ecliptic	2	41	30	
End of the Eclipse	3	43	43	
Duration of the Eclipse	2	32	32	
Digits eclipsed $10^{\circ} 30'$ on Sun's South limb.				
Point first touched $101^{\circ} 2'$ from the vertex.				

} Mean Time at Providence.

*The Capitol, in the City of RICHMOND, in the State of Virginia.*  
Lat.  $37^{\circ} 32' 17''$ . Long.  $77^{\circ} 27' 28''$ .

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	0	47	59	A.
Greatest Obscuration	2	12	17	
Apparent $\odot$ in the Ecliptic	2	12	54	
End of the Eclipse	3	29	43	
Duration of the Eclipse	2	41	44	
Digits eclipsed $11^{\circ} 7\frac{1}{2}'$ on Sun's South limb.				
Point first touched $90^{\circ} 55'$ for the vertex.				

} Mean Time at Richmond.

*City of SAVANNAH, in the State of Georgia.* Lat.  $32^{\circ} 2'$ . Long.  $81^{\circ} 3'$ .

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	0	29	48	A.
Beginning of total darkness	1	57	9	
Apparent $\odot$ in the Ecliptic	1	57	50	
Nearest approach of the Centres	1	57	53	
End of total darkness	1	58	37	
End of the Eclipse	3	18	51	

} Mean Time at Savannah.

Duration of total darkness . . . 1 28  
" " the whole Eclipse . . . 2 49 3

Point first touched  $81^{\circ} 51'$  from the vertex.

At the nearest approach of the Centres, distance of the . . . { North limbs 8.94"  
Centres 11.46  
South limbs 31.86

*Town of TUSCALOOSA, the Seat of Government of the State of Alabama.*  
Lat.  $33^{\circ} 19'$ . Long.  $87^{\circ} 21'$ .

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the eclipse	11	49	8	M.
Beginning of total darkness	1	16	55	A.
Apparent $\odot$ in the Ecliptic	1	17	51	
Nearest approach of the Centres	1	17	52	
End of total darkness	1	18	48	
End of the Eclipse	2	42	8	

} Mean Time at Tuscaloosa.

Duration of total darkness . . . 1 53  
" " the whole Eclipse . . . 2 53 0

Point first touched  $68^{\circ} 59'$  from the vertex.

At the nearest approach of the Centres, distance of the . . . { North limbs 18.69"  
Centres 2.57  
South limbs 25.83

The Eclipse at Tuscaloosa will, according to the Tables, be very nearly central.

*The Capitol, in the City of WASHINGTON, in the District of Columbia.*

Lat.  $38^{\circ} 52' 54''$ . Long.  $77^{\circ} 1' 48''$ .

Beginning of the Eclipse	. . . . .	h. m. s.	0 49 37 A.	} Mean Time at Washington.
Greatest Obscuration	. . . . .	2 13 04		
Apparent $\odot$ in the Ecliptic	. . . . .	2 13 47		
End of the Eclipse	. . . . .	3 29 50		

Duration of the Eclipse . . . . . 2 40 13

Digits eclipsed  $10^{\circ} 53'$  on Sun's South limb.

Point first touched  $93^{\circ} 5'$  from the vertex.

The phases of the Eclipse at the following places were not strictly computed (which was considered unnecessary), but were estimated from the preceding. It is believed, however, that they will be found by observation to be very near approximations to the truth.

	Begin- ning. h. m.	Greatest Obscur. h. m.	End. h. m.	Dura- tion. h. m.	Point 1st touched.	Digits eclipsed.
Baltimore, Md.	0 52 A.	2 15 A.	3 31 A.	2 39	94	10 50
Bangor, Me.	1 35	2 51	4 2	2 27	104	10 8
Brattleborough, Vt.	1 13	2 33	3 46	2 33	100	10 20
Columbia, S. C.	0 29	1 56	3 16	2 47	83	11 55
Concord, N. H.	1 18	2 37	3 49	2 31	102	10 15
Dover, Del.	0 58	2 21	3 37	2 39	94	10 51
Frankfort, Ky.	0 8	1 29	2 50	2 47	78	11 10
Harrisburg, Penn.	0 50	2 13	3 29	2 39	92	10 47
Hartford, Con.	1 14	2 34	3 47	2 33	99	10 30
Lowell, Mass.	1 21	2 40	3 52	2 31	101	10 22
Mobile, Ala.	11 45 M.	1 15	2 40	2 55	64	11 33
Nashville, Ten.	11 53	1 20	2 42	2 49	74	11 37
Natchez, Miss.	11 26	0 55	2 21	2 55	60	11 38
N. Bedford, Mass.	1 24 A.	2 44	3 56	2 32	101	10 33
Norfolk, Pa.	0 54	2 19	3 35	2 41	92	11 16
Pittsburg, Penn.	0 31	1 54	3 12	2 41	87	10 47
Portland, Me.	1 26	2 44	3 56	2 30	102	10 15
Portsmouth, N. H.	1 24	2 43	3 55	2 31	103	10 21
Raleigh, N. C.	0 42	2 7	3 26	2 44	88	11 30
St. Augustine, Fla.	0 29	1 57	3 16	2 47	75	11 35
Springfield, Mass.	1 14	2 34	3 48	2 34	100	10 26
Trenton, N. J.	1 3	2 25	3 40	2 37	96	10 43
University of Va.	0 42	2 6	3 23	2 41	90	11 2
Worcester, Mass.	1 18	2 38	3 51	2 33	101	10 24

The above are expressed in mean time of the respective places.

Monday and Tuesday, December 15th and 16th, the Moon eclipsed, visible throughout the United States.

	Beginning of the Eclipse.	Greatest Obscu- ration.	End of the Eclipse.	
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Albany	15th. 10 23 A.	15th. 11 52 A.	16th. 1 21 M.	Mean time at the respective places. Digits eclipsed 8' 10".
Baltimore	10 12	11 41	1 10	
Boston	10 34	16th. 0 3 M.	1 32	
Charleston	9 58	15th. 11 27 A.	0 56	
Cincinnati	9 41	11 10	0 39	
Halifax, N. S.	11 4	16th. 0 33 M.	2 2	
Hartford	10 27	15th. 11 56 A.	1 25	
Lexington, Ky.	9 41	11 10	0 39	
St. Louis	9 20	10 49	0 18	
Mobile	9 26	10 55	0 24	
Nashville	9 31	11 0	0 29	
New Haven	10 27	11 56	1 25	
New Orleans	9 18	10 47	0 16	
New York	10 22	11 51	1 20	
Norfolk	10 13	11 42	1 11	
Philadelphia	10 18	11 47	1 16	
Pittsburg	9 58	11 27	0 56	
Portland	10 37	16th. 0 6 M.	1 35	
Portsmouth, N. H.	10 35	0 4	1 33	
Providence	10 33	0 2	1 31	
Raleigh	10 3	15th. 11 32 A.	1 1	
Richmond	10 9	11 38	1 7	
Savannah	9 54	11 23	0 52	
Washington	10 10	11 39	1 8	

### OCCULTATIONS.

*Occultations of the Planets and of Stars of not less than the fourth magnitude visible in Boston, in the year 1834, in Mean Time of the Meridian of Boston.*

*Thursday, January 23d. Occultation of  $\mu$  II.*

Immersion	.	.	0h. 8.0m. M.	13' 26"	} South of $\mu$ 's Centre.
Emersion	.	.	0 48.7	13 42	

$\mu$ 's S. D. at Im. 16' 11.0"; at Em. 16' 10.2.

*Thursday, July 31st. Occultation of  $\epsilon$  8.*

Immersion	.	.	1h. 55 8m. M.	4' 9"	} South of the Centre.
Emersion	.	.	2 48 7	9 46	

$\epsilon$ 's S. D. at Im. 15' 11.4"; at Em. 15' 14.2".

*Monday, September 8th. Occultation of  $\beta$   $\eta$ .*

Immersion . . . . . 8h. 57 9m. A. 0' 45" North of the Centre.

Emersion after the setting of the Moon.

$\eta$ 's S. D. at Im. 16' 32".

*Wednesday, September 24th. Occultation of the Planet Jupiter.*

Immersion of  $\eta$ 's Centre 6h. 25 2m. M. 13' 34" } South of the  
Emersion . . . . . 7 8 2 12 20 } Centre.

$\eta$ 's S. D. at Im. 15' 9.4" ; at Em. 15' 8.7".

September 25th. 11h. 55' A. Nearest approach  $\eta$  to Mars,  $\delta$  84' South of the  $\eta$ .

Thursday, November 20th, at 9h. 1m. A. Nearest approach  $\eta$  to Mars.  $\delta$  34' South of the Moon. In Canada, the Northern extremities of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and Michigan, the planet will be eclipsed.

Tuesday, December 2d, at 2h. 5' A. Nearest approach of the Moon to Venus,  $\zeta$  9' north of the  $\eta$ . In the Southern States the planet will be eclipsed.

## ECLIPSES OF THE SATELLITES OF JUPITER IN 1834,

*Visible throughout, or in some part of, the United States, in Mean Time for the Meridian of Greenwich, reckoned according to the manner of Astronomers, who begin the day at the noon of the civil day and count the hours up to 24, or to the succeeding noon, when another day is commenced.*

	d.	h.	m.	s.	Im.	Sat.		d.	h.	m.	s.	Em.	Sat.
Jan.	3	12	14	20.0	Im.	2	Feb.	4	15	10	43.8	Em.	3
"	3	14	32	38.3		2	"	5	10	55	42.6		1
"	4	14	13	32.8		1	"	11	14	32	24.9	Im.	2
"	6	8	42	34.9		1	"	11	16	49	40.5		2
"	10	14	50	28.3	Im.	2	"	11	17	5	22.4	Im.	3
"	10	17	8	33.2		2	"	12	12	51	41.3		1
"	11	16	9	34.0		1	"	19	14	47	37.7		1
"	13	10	38	37.6		1	"	21	9	16	38.9		1
"	20	12	34	39.8		1	"	26	16	43	31.3		1
"	21	9	2	19.2		2	"	28	11	12	30.8		1
"	27	14	30	42.6		1	March	1	11	19	4.0		2
"	28	8	59	44.5	Im.	3	"	7	13	8	18.8		1
"	28	9	20	33.3	Im.	2	"	8	13	54	50.1		2
"	28	11	8	21.4	Em.	3	"	12	11	21	17.9		3
"	28	11	38	8.0		2	"	14	15	4	1.5		1
"	29	8	59	41.0		1	"	19	13	16	0.1	Im.	3
Feb.	3	16	26	44.3		1	"	19	15	23	34.7		3
"	4	11	56	29.9	Im.	2	"	23	11	28	30.3		1
"	4	13	2	20.2	Im.	2	"	30	13	24	0.3		1
"	4	14	13	54.8		2	April	2	11	0	17.4		2

	d.	h.	m.	s.	Sat.		d.	h.	m.	s.	Sat.
April	9	13	36	14.4	2	Oct.	14	20	32	43.9	2
May	9th	♂ ♀ and ☉				"	19	23	57	24.6	1
June	8	21	27	42.1	2	"	20	13	26	20.4	3
"	12	19	22	40.1	1	"	20	15	44	30.9	Em. 3
"	19	21	16	53.4	1	"	21	18	25	51.6	1
"	20	19	40	12.3	Em. 3	"	21	23	9	44.7	2
"	27	21	31	24.6	3	"	23	12	54	17.3	1
July	3	18	36	27.2	2	"	25	12	28	41.6	2
"	5	19	33	31.3	1	"	27	17	25	50.4	3
"	10	21	13	18.7	2	"	27	19	44	40.9	Em. 3
"	12	21	27	24.9	1	"	28	20	19	41.8	1
"	21	17	49	38.2	1	"	30	14	48	8.5	1
"	28	19	43	19.8	1	Nov.	1	9	16	38.7	1
Aug.	2	17	30	59.0	3	"	1	15	5	38.6	2
"	2	19	42	44.9	Em. 3	"	3	21	25	17.5	Im. 3
"	4	18	22	9.7	2	"	4	22	13	38.2	1
"	4	20	39	40.0	Em. 2	"	6	16	42	7.0	1
"	4	21	36	58.3	1	"	8	11	10	39.4	1
"	6	16	5	22.9	1	"	8	17	42	33.8	2
"	9	21	30	26.2	3	"	13	18	36	14.0	1
"	11	20	59	12.2	2	"	15	13	4	48.3	1
"	13	17	58	56.5	1	"	15	20	19	27.3	2
"	20	19	52	27.3	1	"	19	9	37	32.2	2
"	27	21	45	55.8	1	"	20	20	30	29.5	1
"	29	15	32	25.6	2	"	22	14	59	6.2	1
"	29	16	14	16.8	1	"	22	22	56	19.5	2
"	29	17	50	24.3	Em. 2	"	24	9	27	40.7	1
Sept.	5	18	7	44.4	1	"	25	9	25	14.7	Im. 3
"	5	18	9	29.8	2	"	26	12	14	25.4	2
"	5	20	27	37.8	Em. 2	"	29th	♂ ♀ & ☉			
"	7	15	43	38.9	Em. 7	Dec.	1	13	30	38.4	1
"	12	20	1	12.9	1	"	2	15	48	3.1	Em. 3
"	12	20	46	35.3	2	"	3	17	11	34.3	2
"	14	17	28	27.2	3	"	6	20	56	42.9	1
"	14	19	43	24.5	Em. 3	"	8	15	25	23.7	1
"	19	21	54	40.7	1	"	9	19	49	35.1	Em. 3
"	19	23	23	39.9	2	"	10	9	54	7.8	1
"	21	16	23	2.3	1	"	10	19	48	34.9	2
"	21	21	27	33.6	3	"	13	22	51	35.1	1
"	23	15	0	9.2	Em. 2	"	14	9	7	18.9	2
"	28	18	16	31.7	1	"	15	17	20	17.9	1
"	30	15	18	42.2	2	"	17	11	49	4.6	1
"	30	17	37	21.6	Em. 2	"	17	22	25	33.5	2
Oct.	5	20	10	4.9	1	"	21	11	44	13.5	2
"	7	14	38	30.1	1	"	22	19	15	21.5	1
"	7	17	55	43.1	2	"	24	13	44	10.6	1
"	12	22	3	42.2	1	"	28	14	21	6.1	2
"	13	11	43	48.6	Em. 3	"	29	21	10	33.8	1
"	14	16	32	8.2	1	"	31	15	39	25.3	1



*Position and Magnitude of the Rings of Saturn, according to Bessel and Struve; for every fortieth day in the year.*

6h. A.	<i>p.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>u.</i>	<i>u'.</i>
1833 Dec. 31	— 3° 8'	+ 8° 40'	40.26''	6.06''	244° 50'	201° 45'
1834 Feb. 9	— 3 8	8 28	43.02	6.33	244 51	201 46
March 21	— 3 23	7 16	44.57	5.64	242 41	199 37
April 30	— 3 41	6 0	43.76	4 58	240 6	197 1
June 9	— 3 48	5 38	41.24	4.05	239 5	196 0
July 19	— 3 39	6 28	38.52	4.34	240 22	197 18
Aug. 28	— 3 19	8 11	36.64	5.21	248 34	200 30
Oct. 7	— 2 47	10 16	35.98	6.42	247 51	204 47
Nov. 16	— 2 16	12 13	36.67	7.76	252 13	209 8
Dec. 26	— 1 51	13 31	39.63	9.03	255 31	212 26

*p.* Angle of the semiconjugate axis of the ring with the circle of declination, positive when east, negative when west.

*l.* Angle of elevation of the Earth above the plane of the rings, as seen from Saturn, positive when north, negative when south.

*a.* Semitransverse axis of the rings.

*b.* Semiconjugate axis of the rings; positive when their northern surface is visible, negative when their southern.

*u.* Longitude of the Earth as seen from Saturn, reckoned on the plane of the rings and from their ascending node in the equator.

*u'.* The same longitude reckoned from their ascending node in the ecliptic.

\* \* It has been recently discovered, that Saturn is not placed exactly in the centre of the rings. This singular circumstance was for some time considered an optical illusion, occasioned by the shadow of the planet on the ring; but Professor Struve has ascertained, with the celebrated Dorpat telescope, that the rings are actually eccentric. The eccentricity is, however, too small to be perceived by any other than the very best and most powerful telescopes.

## ASPECTS OF THE PLANETS IN 1834.

The inferior planets (Mercury and Venus), from their superior to their inferior conjunctions, and the superior planets, from their oppositions to their conjunctions, pass the meridian between noon and midnight and usually set in the evening after the Sun. The inferior planets, from their inferior to their superior conjunctions, and the others, from their conjunctions to their oppositions, pass the meridian between midnight and noon, and usually rise before the Sun in the morning.

*Mercury*, at greatest western elongation ( $22^{\circ} 32'$ ) December 26th, 1833; in superior  $\odot$  February 13th, 1834; at greatest eastern elongation ( $18^{\circ} 22'$ ) March 11th; in inferior  $\odot$  March 28th; at greatest western elongation ( $27^{\circ} 6'$ ) April 4th; in inferior  $\odot$  June 2d; at greatest eastern elongation ( $26^{\circ} 20'$ ) July 7th; in inferior  $\odot$  August 4th; at greatest western elongation ( $18^{\circ} 22'$ ) August 22; in superior  $\odot$  September 16th; at greatest eastern elongation ( $23^{\circ} 26'$ ) November 2d; in inferior  $\odot$  November 23d; at greatest western elongation ( $21^{\circ} 10'$ ) December 11th; in inferior  $\odot$  December 21st.

The most favorable opportunities in the course of this year, for viewing this planet, will be, *in the morning, before sunrise*, in the beginning of January and the middle of December, and *in the evening, after sunset*, about the 11th of March; as at these times the planet will not only be near its greatest elongation from the Sun, but will be nearer the elevated pole and consequently will remain longer above the horizon.

*Venus*, at greatest western elongation ( $45^{\circ} 45'$ ) July 26, 1833; in superior  $\odot$  March 7th, 1834; at greatest eastern elongation ( $46^{\circ} 51'$ ) October 11th; most brilliant as evening star, October 31st; in inferior  $\odot$  December 21st.

*Mars*, in  $\odot$  November 1st, 1833; in quadrature, September 29th, 1834; in opposition, January 2d, 1835.

*Vesta*, in quadrature, October 9th, 1833; in conjunction, March 25th, 1834; in quadrature, August 21st; in opposition, November 19th.

*Juno*, in conjunction, December 17th, 1833; in quadrature, April 18th, 1834; in opposition, July 16th; in quadrature, October 9th.

*Pallas*, in opposition, February 8th; in quadrature, May 14th; in conjunction, October 19th.

*Ceres*, in quadrature, November 26th, 1833; in opposition, February 16th; in quadrature, May 28th; in conjunction, October 20th.

*Jupiter*, in quadrature, January 17th; in conjunction, May 9th; in quadrature, September 3d; in opposition, November 29th.

*Saturn*, in quadrature, January 1st, 1834; in opposition, March 28th; in quadrature, June 26th; in conjunction, October 7th; in quadrature, January 13th, 1835.

*Uranus*, in conjunction, February 11th; in quadrature, May 17th; in opposition, August 18th; in quadrature, November 15th.

All the superior planets, except *Mars*, will come into opposition this year.

The oppositions will take place as follows, viz.; of *Pallas*, February 8th; of *Ceres*, February 16th; of *Saturn*, March 28th; of *Juno*, July 16th; of *Uranus*, August 18th; of *Vesta*, November 19th; of *Jupiter*, November 29th; and of *Mars*, January 2d, 1835.

## HEIGHT OF THE GREATEST OR SPRING TIDES IN 1834.

Computed by the formula of La Place (*Mécanique Céleste*, Vol. II. p. 289.)

New or full Moon.		Height of the Tide.		New or Full Moon.		Height of the Tide.	
	d.	h.			d.	h.	
New Moon, Jan.	9,	6 A	0.76	Full Moon	July 20,	3 A	0.79
Full "	25,	5 M	0.95	New "	Aug. 2,	2 M	0.92
New " Feb.	8,	0 A	0.80	Full "	19,	3 M	0.81
Full "	23,	4 A	1.07	New "	Sept. 3,	10 M	1.06
New " March	10,	6 M	0.84	Full "	17,	7 A	0.85
Full "	25,	1 M	1.13	New "	Oct. 2,	6 A	1.13
New " April	8,	11 A	0.85	Full "	17,	0 A	0.84
Full "	23,	10 M	1.07	New "	Nov. 1,	4 M	1.08
New " May	8,	4 A	0.81	Full "	16,	6 M	0.79
Full "	22,	6 A	0.94	New "	30,	2 A	0.96
New " June	7,	5 M	0.79	Full "	Dec. 16,	0 M	0.77
Full "	21,	4 M	0.83	New "	30,	2 M	0.86
New " July	6,	4 A	0.81				

The unit of altitude, at any place, is the rise of that tide which arrives about a day and a half after the time of New or Full Moon, at that place, the Sun and Moon at the moment of  $\odot$  or  $\oslash$  having been at their mean distance from the Earth and in the plane of the equator.

The unit of altitude at any place can be ascertained by observation only, and multiplied by the quantities in the above table will give the height of the spring tides at that place for the present year.

By the preceding table it appears that the tides of February 25th, March 26th, April 24th, September 4th, October 3d, and November 2d, will be the greatest of all in 1834.

The actual rise of the tide, however, depends so much on the strength and direction of the wind, that it not unfrequently happens that a tide, which would, independently of these, have been small, is higher than another, otherwise much greater. But when a tide, which arrives when the Sun and Moon are in a favorable position for producing a great elevation, is still further increased by a very strong wind, the rise of the water will be uncommonly great, sufficient perhaps to cause damage.

The following Table contains the Unit of Altitude of several ports and places on the coast of America, according to the best authorities.

The unit of altitude of the several places in the Bay of Fundy was ascertained by recent observations.

	feet.		feet.
Advocate Harbour (Bay of Fundy)	50	Basin of Mines (Bay of Fundy)	60
Andrews, St. . . . .	25	Bay, Bristed . . . . .	8
Annapolis (N. S.) . . . .	30	" Broad . . . . .	9
Apple River . . . . .	50	" Buzzard's . . . . .	5
Augustine, St. . . . .	5	" Casco . . . . .	9

	feet.		feet.
Bay, Chignecto (north part of the Bay of Fundy)	60	Louisburg (C. B.)	54
“ St. Mary's	16	Machias	12
“ Vert	7	Marblehead	11
Beaver Harbour	7	Mary's, St., Bar	7
Bell Island Straits	30	Monomoy Point	6
Block Island	5	Moose River (Bay of Fundy)	30
Boston	11½	“ Island (Me.)	25
Cape Ann	11	Mount Desert	12
“ Blomidon (Bay of Fundy)	60	Mouths of the Mississippi	14
“ Chat	13	Nantucket (Shoal and Town)	5
“ Cod Light-house	64	Nassau (N. P.)	7
“ “ Harbour	11	New Bedford	5
“ D'Or (Bay of Fundy)	50	Newburyport	10
“ Henlopen	5	New Haven	8
“ Henry	4½	Newport	5
“ Look Out	9	NEW YORK	5
“ May	6	Norfolk	5
“ St. Mary	14	Partridge Island (Bay of Fundy)	65
“ Sable	9	Passamaquoddy River	25
“ Split (Bay of Fundy)	55	Penobscot River	10
CHARLESTON (S. C.)	6	Plymouth	11½
Cumberland (Basin Fort), head of the Bay of Fundy	71	Portland	9
Digby (N. S.)	30	Port Homer	8
Eastport	25	“ Hood	6
Elizabeth Isles	5	“ Jackson	8
“ Town Point	5	“ Roseway	8
Florida Keys	5	Portsmouth (N. H.)	10
Gay Head (Vineyard)	5	Prince Edward's Island	6
George's River	9	Providence	5
Georgetown Bar	4	Rhode Island Harbour	5
Goldsborough	12	Richmond	4
Green Islands	16	Salem (Mass.)	11
Gut of Annapolis	30	Sandwich Bay	8
Gut of Cansor	8	Sandy Hook	5
Halifax	8	Seven Isles Harbour	31
Hampton Roads	5	Sheepscut River	9
Hillsborough Inlet	5	Shubenacadie River (B. of Fun.)	70
Holmes's Hole	5	Simon's, St., Bar	6
John's St. (N. B.)	30	“ “ Sound	6
“ St. (N. F.)	7	Townsend Harbour	9
Kennebec	9	Truro (Bay of Fundy)	70
Kennebunk	9	Vineyard Sound	5
Long Island Sound	5	Windsor (Bay of Fundy)	60
		Wood's Hole	5
		Yarmouth (N. S.)	12

## TIDE TABLE.

The following Table contains the difference between the time of high water at Boston, and at a large number of places on the American coast, by which the time at any of them may be easily ascertained, by *subtracting* the difference at the place in question from the time at Boston, when the sign — is prefixed to it ; and by *adding* it, when the sign is +.

The time of high water, in the calendar pages, is of that tide which immediately *precedes* the southing of the Moon.

	h. m.		h. m.
Albany . . . .	+ 4 12	Cape Split . . . .	— 0 15
Andrews, St. . . .	0 0	CHARLESTON . . . .	— 4 00
Annapolis (N. S.) . .	— 0 30	Cumberland (Basin Fort)	+ 0 30
Annapolis (Md.) . .	— 4 18	Eastport . . . .	0 0
Augustine, St. . . .	— 4 0	Elizabeth Town Point .	— 2 36
Bay, Bristed . . . .	— 3 45	Florida Key . . . .	— 2 40
“ Broad . . . .	— 0 45	Fort St. John . . . .	— 2 30
“ Casco . . . .	— 0 45	Fryingpan Shoals . .	— 5 0
“ Chebucto . . . .	— 4 0	Gay Head . . . .	— 3 53
“ Genevieve, and } .	0 0	Georgetown Bar . . .	— 4 30
“ St. Barbe } . . .		Gouldsborough . . . .	— 0 30
“ Buzzard's . . . .	— 3 50	Gut of Annapolis . . .	— 1 30
“ Narraganset . . . .	— 3 53	Gut of Cansor . . . .	— 3 30
“ Pistolet . . . .	— 4 45	Halifax . . . .	— 4 0
“ St. Mary's . . . .	— 2 0	Hampton Roads . . . .	— 3 30
“ Sandwich (N. S.) .	— 2 30	Harbour, Amelia . . .	— 3 0
“ Schecatica . . . .	— 0 30	“ Beaver . . . .	— 2 45
Bermuda Inlet . . . .	— 4 30	“ Nantucket . . . .	+ 0 30
Cape Ann . . . .	0 0	“ Rhode Island . . .	— 4 45
“ Cansor . . . .	— 3 0	“ Seven Isles . . . .	— 0 30
“ Charles . . . .	— 3 45	“ Townsend . . . .	— 0 45
“ Chat . . . .	+ 0 30	Hillsborough Inlet . .	— 4 0
“ Churchill . . . .	— 4 10	Holmes's Hole . . . .	— 1 20
“ Cod . . . .	0 0	Ice Cove . . . .	— 1 30
“ Fear . . . .	— 3 30	Island, Anticosti, W. end	+ 4 0
“ Hatteras . . . .	— 2 30	“ Bell, Straits of . .	— 2 15
“ Henlopen . . . .	— 2 45	“ Block . . . .	— 3 53
“ Henry . . . .	— 3 50	“ Button . . . .	— 4 40
“ Lookout . . . .	— 2 30	“ Elizabeth . . . .	— 2 50
“ St. Mary . . . .	— 2 30	“ Fox . . . .	— 0 45
“ May . . . .	— 2 45	“ Green . . . .	— 2 50
“ Romain (S. C.) . .	— 3 30	“ Moose . . . .	0 0
“ Sable (N. S.) . . .	— 3 30	“ Prince Edward . . .	— 1 0

	h. m.		h. m.
Island, Rhode . . .	— 4 45	Portland . . .	— 0 45
“ Sable . . .	— 3 0	Portsmouth (N. H.) . .	— 0 15
“ Seal . . .	— 2 45	Port Campbell . . .	— 2 30
Janeiro, Rio . . .	+ 5 0	“ Hood . . .	— 4 0
John's, St. (N. B.) . .	+ 0 30	“ Howe . . .	— 3 0
“ St. (N. F.) . . .	— 5 0	“ Jackson . . .	— 3 30
Kennebec . . .	— 0 45	“ Roseway . . .	— 3 15
Kennebunk . . .	— 0 15	“ Royal . . .	— 4 14
Louisburg . . .	— 4 15	Providence . . .	— 3 5
Machias . . .	— 0 30	Quebec . . .	— 5 30
Marblehead . . .	0 0	Race Point . . .	— 0 15
Martha's Vineyard (W. Point) —	3 53	Richmond . . .	+ 4 20
Mary's, St., Bar . . .	— 4 0	River, Apple . . .	— 0 30
Monomoy Point . . .	0 0	“ St. Croix . . .	0 0
Mount Desert . . .	— 0 30	“ Delaware, entrance —	2 30
Nantucket (town) . . .	+ 0 30	“ George's . . .	— 0 45
“ (shoal) . . .	+ 0 44	“ Penobscot . . .	— 0 45
Nassau (N. P.) . . .	— 4 0	“ Sheepscut . . .	— 0 45
New Bedford . . .	— 3 30	Salem, Mass. . .	0 0
Newburyport . . .	— 0 15	Salvador, St. . .	+ 4 15
New Haven . . .	— 0 14	Sandy Hook . . .	— 4 38
New London . . .	— 2 36	Savannah . . .	— 3 15
Newport . . .	— 3 50	St. Simon's Bar . . .	— 4 0
NEW YORK . . .	— 2 21	“ Offing . . .	— 4 5
Nootka Sound . . .	+ 0 50	“ Sound . . .	— 2 30
Norfolk . . .	— 3 0	Sunbury . . .	— 2 0
Ocracock Inlet . . .	— 2 30	Tarpaulin Cove . . .	— 2 38
Old Point Comfort . . .	— 5 25	Vineyard Sound . . .	— 0 30
Philadelphia . . .	+ 2 57	Windsor . . .	+ 0 30
Plymouth . . .	0 0	Wood's Hole . . .	— 2 50

**LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES, &c., WITH THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.**

*The Longitudes are reckoned from Greenwich.*

*The Capitals (seats of Government) of the States and Territories are designated by Italic Letters.*

The *Latitude* of those places which are marked with a \* has been determined, by the Editor, from actual observations, made by himself

within a few months, and may be relied on within a few seconds. The *Latitude* of the places marked with a † has recently been ascertained by others, and communicated for publication.

The *Longitude* of the places marked with a \* was computed by the Editor from observations on the Annular Eclipse of the Sun in February, 1831, after correction for the errors of the Moon's place, as given by the tables of Damoiseau. The *Longitude* of those marked with a † was recently determined by the Editor by chronometers, by comparing the place in question with Washington, the University of Virginia, Philadelphia, or Boston; the position of which is supposed to be correctly ascertained.

The Latitude and Longitude, however, of very many of the places in the following table, where no recent observations have been made, are to be considered only as approximations.

		Latitude. North.	Longitude, West. in degrees.	in time.	Dist. from Wash'n.
		° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.	miles
<i>Albany</i> (State House),	N. Y.	*42 38 55	73 44 49	4 54 59.3	376
<i>Alexandria</i> , . . .	D. C.	38 49	77 4	5 8 16	6
<i>Annapolis</i> . . .	Md.	39 0	76 43	5 6 52	37
<i>Auburn</i> , . . .	N. Y.	42 55	76 29	5 5 52	339
<i>Augusta</i> , . . .	Ga.	33 28	81 54	5 27 36	680
<i>Augusta</i> (State House),	Me.	*44 18 33	69 50	4 39 20	595
<i>Augustine</i> , St. . .	Fa.	29 48 30	81 35	5 26 20	841
<i>Baltimore</i> (Bat. Mon't.),	Md.	*39 17 13	†76 37 50	†5 6 31.3	38
<i>Bangor</i> (Court House),	Me.	*44 47 40	68 47	4 35 8	661
<i>Barnstable</i> (Old C. H.),	Mass.	*41 41 59	70 16	4 41 4	466
<i>Batavia</i> , . . .	N. Y.	42 59	78 13	5 12 52	370
<i>Beaufort</i> , . . .	S. C.	32 25	80 41	5 22 44	629
<i>Boston</i> (State House),	Mass.	*42 20 53	71 4 9	4 44 16.6	432
<i>Bristol</i> (Hotel), . .	R. I.	*41 39 43	71 19	4 45 36	409
<i>Brooklyn</i> (Navy Yard),	N. Y.	40 41 50	*73 59 30	*4 55 58	227
<i>Brunswick</i> (College),	Me.	43 53 0	69 55 1	4 39 40.1	568
<i>Buffalo</i> , . . .	N. Y.	42 53	78 55	5 15 40	376
<i>Cambridge</i> (Harv. Hall),	Mass.	*42 21 53	71 7 25	4 44 29.7	431
<i>Camden</i> , . . .	S. C.	34 17	80 30	5 22 12	467
<i>Canandaigua</i> , . . .	N. Y.	42 54	77 17	5 9 8	336
<i>Cape Cod</i> (Light House),	Mass.	*42 2 6	70 4	4 40 16	507
<i>Charleston</i> (College),	S. C.	†32 47 0	*80 0 53	*5 20 3.5	544
<i>Charlestown</i> (Navy Y'd),	Mass.	42 22	71 3 33	4 44 14.2	433
<i>Cincinnati</i> , . . .	Ohio.	39 6	84 22	5 37 28	497
<i>Columbia</i> , . . .	S. C.	33 57	81 7	5 24 28	500
<i>Columbus</i> , . . .	Ohio.	39 47	83 3	5 32 12	396
<i>Concord</i> , (State House),	N. H.	*43 12 19	71 29	4 45 56	474
<i>Dedham</i> (Court House),	Mass.	42 16	71 11	4 44 44	422
<i>Detroit</i> , . . .	Mich.	42 24	82 58	5 31 52	526
<i>Donaldsonville</i> , . .	La.	30 3	91 2	6 4 8	1278
<i>Dorchester</i> (Ast. Obs.),	Mass.	†42 19 5	†71 4 16	4 44 17	432
<i>Dover</i> , . . .	Del.	39 30	75 30	5 2 0	114

		Latitude North.	Longitude, West.		Dist. from Wash'n.
			in degrees.	in time.	
		° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.	miles.
Dover, . . . . .	N. H.	43 13	70 54	4 43 36	490
Eastport, . . . .	Me.	44 54	66 56	4 27 44	778
Edenton, . . . .	N. C.	36 0	77 7	5 28 28	284
Exeter, . . . . .	N. H.	42 58	70 55	4 43 40	474
Frankfort, . . . .	Ky.	38 14	84 40	5 38 40	551
Fredericksburg, .	Va.	38 34	77 38	5 10 32	56
Frederickton, . .	N. B.	46 3	66 45	4 27 0	
Frederickstown, .	Md.	39 24	77 18	5 9 12	43
Georgetown, . . .	S. C.	33 21	79 17	5 17 8	482
Gloucester, . . .	Mass.	42 36	70 40	4 42 40	462
Greenfield, . . . .	Mass.	42 37	72 36	4 50 24	396
Hagerstown, . . .	Md.	39 37	77 35	5 10 20	68
Halifax, . . . . .	N. S.	†44 39 20	*63 36 40	*4 14 27	936
Hallowell, . . . .	Me.	44 17	69 50	4 39 30	593
Harrisburg, . . . .	Pa.	40 16	76 50	5 7 20	110
Hartford, . . . . .	Conn.	41 46	72 50	4 51 20	335
Hudson, . . . . .	N. Y.	42 14	73 46	4 55 4	345
Huntsville, . . . .	Ala.	34 36	86 57	5 47 48	726
Indianapolis, . . .	Ind.	39 55	86 5	5 44 20	573
Jackson, . . . . .	M'pi.	32 23	90 8	6 0 32	1085
Jefferson, . . . . .	M'ri.	38 36	92 8	6 8 32	980
Kennebunk, . . . .	Me.	43 25	70 32	4 42 8	518
Kingston, . . . . .	U. C.	44 8	76 40	5 6 40	456
Knoxville, . . . .	Tenn.	35 59	83 54	5 35 36	516
Lancaster, . . . .	Pa.	40 2 36	76 20 33	5 5 22.2	109
Lexington, . . . .	Ky.	38 6	84 18	5 37 12	534
Little Rock, . . . .	Ark.	34 40	92 12	6 8 48	1068
Lockport, . . . . .	N. Y.	43 11	78 46	5 15 4	403
Louis (St.), . . . .	M'ri.	38 36	89 36	5 58 24	856
Louisville, . . . .	Ky.	38 3	85 30	5 42 0	590
Lowell (Mer. House),	Mass.	*42 38 55	71 19 45	4 45 15	439
Lynchburg, . . . .	Va.	37 36	79 22	5 17 28	198
Lynn, . . . . .	Mass.	42 28	70 57	4 43 48	441
Marblehead, . . . .	Mass.	42 30	70 51	4 43 24	450
Middletown, . . . .	Conn.	41 34	72 39	4 50 36	325
Milledgeville, . . .	Ga.	33 7	83 20	5 33 20	642
Mobile, . . . . .	Ala.	30 40	88 11	5 52 44	1033
Montpelier, . . . .	Vt.	44 17	72 36	4 50 24	524
Monomoy Point light,	Mass.	*41 32 58	*70 1 31	*4 40 6.1	500
Montreal, . . . . .	L. C.	45 31	73 35	4 54 20	601
Nantucket (Town Hall),	Mass.	*41 16 12	*70 7 42	*4 40 30.8	500
Nashville . . . . .	Tenn.	†36 9 30	*86 49 3	*5 47 16.2	714
Natchez (Castle), . .	M'pi.	31 34	91 24 42	6 5 38 8	1146
Newark, . . . . .	N. J.	40 45	74 10	4 56 40	215
New Bedford (Man. H.),	Mass.	*41 37 45	*70 56 49	*4 43 47.3	429
Newbern, . . . . .	N. C.	35 20	77 5	5 9 20	337
Newburgh, . . . . .	N. Y.	41 31	74 1	4 56 4	282
Newburyport, . . . .	Mass.	42 49	70 52	4 43 28	466
Newcastle, . . . . .	Del.	39 40	†75 38	5 2 8	108



		Latitude North.	Longitude, West. in degrees	West. in time.	Dist. from Wash'n.
		° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.	miles.
<i>New Haven</i> (College), Conn.		†41 17 53	72 57 46	4 51 51.1	301
New London, . . . Conn.		41 22	72 9	4 48 36	354
New Orleans (City), La.		†29 57 45	*90 6 49	6 0 27.3	1203
<i>Newport</i> , . . . R. I.		41 29	71 21 14	4 45 24.9	403
New York (City Hall), N. Y.		40 42 40	*74 1 8	*4 56 4.5	226
Norfolk (Farmer's Bank), Va.		*36 50 50	†76 18 47	†5 5 15.1	217
Northampton (Court H.), Mass.		*42 18 45	72 40	4 50 40	376
Norwich, . . . Conn.		41 33	72 7	4 48 28	362
Pensacola, . . . Fa.		80 28	87 12	5 48 48	1050
Petersburg, . . . Va.		77 19 54	77 20	5 9 20	144
Philadelphia (Ind'ce H.) Pa.		*39 56 59	*75 10 59	*5 0 43.9	136
Pittsburgh, . . . Pa.		40 32	30 8	5 20 32	223
Plattsburg, . . . N. Y.		44 42	73 26	4 53 44	539
Plymouth (Court H.), Mass.		*41 57 12	70 42 30	4 42 50	439
Portland (Town H.), Me.		*43 39 16	70 20 30	4 41 22	542
Portsmouth, (Court H.), N. H.		*43 4 44	70 45	4 43 0	491
Poughkeepsie, . . . N. Y.		41 41	73 55	4 55 40	301
Princeton, . . . N. J.		40 22	74 35	4 58 20	177
<i>Providence</i> (Old Col.), R. I.		*41 49 25	*71 25 56	*4 45 43.7	394
Quebec, (Castle), L. C.		46 47 17	70 56 31	4 43 46.1	781
<i>Raleigh</i> , . . . N. C.		35 47	78 48	5 15 13	286
<i>Richmond</i> (Capitol), Va.		*37 32 17	†77 26 28	†5 9 49.9	122
Rochester (R'r House), N. Y.		*43 8 7	77 51	5 11 24	361
Sable (Cape), . . . Fl'da.		24 50	81 15	5 25 0	
Sackett's Harbour, N. Y.		43 55	75 57	5 3 43	407
Saco . . . Me.		43 31	70 26	4 41 44	528
Salem (North Church), Mass.		†52 31 30	*76 53 7	*4 43 32.5	446
Savannah, . . . Ga.		32 2	81 3	5 24 12	662
Schenectady, . . . N. Y.		42 48	73 55	4 55 40	391
Springfield (Court H.), Mass.		*42 5 58	72 36	4 50 24	357
<i>Tallahassee</i> , . . . Fa.		30 28	84 36	5 33 24	896
Taunton, . . . Mass.		41 54	71 7	4 44 28	415
<i>Trenton</i> , . . . N. J.		40 14	74 39	4 58 36	166
Troy, . . . N. Y.		42 44	73 40	4 54 40	383
<i>Tuscaloosa</i> , . . . Ala.		33 12	87 42	5 50 48	563
University of Virginia, Va.		†38 2 3	*78 31 29	*5 14 5.9	124
Utica (Dutch Church), N. Y.		*43 6 39	75 13	5 0 52	383
<i>Vandalia</i> , . . . Il.		38 50	89 2	5 56 8	781
Vevay, . . . Ind.		38 46	84 59	5 39 56	556
Vincennes, . . . Ind.		38 43	87 25	5 49 40	693
WASHINGTON, (Capitol), D. C.		*38 52 54	*77 1 48	*5 8 7.2	
Washington, . . . M'pi.		31 36	91 20	6 5 20	1146
Wheeling, . . . Va.		40 7	80 42	5 22 43	264
Wilmington, . . . Del.		39 41	75 28	5 1 52	108
Wilmington, . . . N. C.		34 11	78 10	5 12 40	416
Worcester (Ant. Hall), Mass.		*42 16 9	71 49	4 47 16	394
York, * . . . Me.		43 10	70 40	4 42 40	500
York, . . . Pa.		39 58	76 40	5 6 40	87
York, . . . U. C.		43 33	79 20	5 17 20	500

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 49m.	6 20 a.	5 48m.	6 24 3.	5 48m.	6 29 a.	5 47m.	6 35 a.	5 44m.	6 42 a.
N. York,	5 46	6 22	5 46	6 26	5 46	6 31	5 45	6 37	5 42	6 44
Wash.	5 43	6 25	5 44	6 29	5 44	6 34	5 43	6 39	5 41	6 45
Charles.	5 35	6 33	5 36	6 37	5 37	6 41	5 36	6 46	5 35	6 51
N. Orl's.	5 31	6 37	5 33	6 40	5 34	6 44	5 33	6 49	5 32	6 54

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 15th, 1h. A. — Distance 251,600 ms. | Perigee, 26th, 11h. A. — Distance 224,600 ms.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter, 2d day, 11h. 4.5m. M. | Full Moon, 25th day, 5h. 4.0m. M.  
 New Moon, 9th " 6 2.2 A. | Last Quarter, 31st " 8 6.5 A.  
 First Quarter, 17th " 9 34.7 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 W.		7 30	4 38	7 25	4 43	7 19	4 49	7 3	5 6	6 57	5 11	3 16m	0 55m	. . .
2 Th.		30	39	25	44	19	50	3	6	57	12	4 9	1 43	0 9m
3 F.		30	40	25	45	19	51	3	7	57	12	5 15	2 54	1 15
4 S.		30	40	25	45	19	51	3	7	58	13	6 32	4 11	2 32
5 Su.		7 30	4 41	7 25	4 46	7 19	4 52	7 3	5 8	6 58	5 14	7 48m	5 27m	3 48m
6 M.		30	42	25	47	19	53	3	9	58	14	8 52	6 31	4 52
7 Tu.		30	43	25	48	19	54	3	10	58	15	9 45	7 24	5 45
8 W.		30	44	25	49	19	55	3	11	58	16	10 31	8 10	6 31
9 Th.		30	45	25	50	19	56	3	12	58	17	11 13	8 52	7 13
10 F.		30	46	25	51	19	57	3	13	58	18	11 51	9 30	7 51
11 S.		29	47	24	52	18	58	2	14	58	18	0 25a.	10 4	8 25
12 Su.		7 29	4 48	7 24	4 53	7 18	4 59	7 2	5 14	6 58	5 19	0 57a.	10 36m	8 57m
13 M.		29	49	24	54	18	5 0	2	15	58	20	1 28	11 7	9 28
14 Tu.		28	50	23	55	17	1	2	16	58	21	1 59	11 38	9 59
15 W.		28	51	23	56	17	2	2	17	57	22	2 34	0 13a.	10 34
16 Th.		27	53	22	58	17	3	2	18	57	23	3 14	0 53	11 14
17 F.		26	54	21	59	16	4	2	18	57	23	4 0	1 39	0 08a.
18 S.		26	55	21	5 0	16	5	2	19	57	24	5 2	2 41	1 9
19 Su.		7 25	4 57	7 20	5 2	7 15	5 7	7 1	5 20	6 57	5 25	6 18a.	3 57a.	2 18a.
20 M.		24	58	19	3 14	8	1	20	56	25	7 37	5 16	3 37	
21 Tu.		23	59	19	4 14	9	1	21	56	26	8 42	6 21	4 42	
22 W.		23	5 0	18	5 13	10	1	22	56	27	9 37	7 16	5 37	
23 Th.		22	2	17	6 12	11	0	23	55	28	10 27	8 6	6 27	
24 F.		21	3	17	7 12	12	0	24	55	29	11 14	8 53	7 14	
25 S.		20	4	16	8 11	13	0	25	55	30	. . .	9 39	8 0	
26 Su.		7 20	5 5	7 15	5 9	7 10	5 14	6 59	5 26	6 54	5 31	0 0m	10 24a.	8 45a.
27 M.		19	6	14	10	10	15	59	27	54	32	0 45	11 7	9 28
28 Tu.		18	8	14	12	9	16	58	28	53	33	1 28	11 48	10 9
29 W.		17	9	13	13	8	17	58	29	53	34	2 9	. . .	10 53
30 Th.		16	10	12	14	8	18	57	30	52	35	2 53	0 32m	11 42
31 F.		15	12	11	16	7	20	57	31	52	36	3 42	1 21	. . .

## Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
☿	2 23m	—26 40	1 58m	—26 33	1 31m	—26 9	1 4m	—25 23	0 36m	—24 19
♈	4 3	—21 18	3 40	—21 55	3 16	—23 37	2 61	—23 22	2 25	—24 11
♉	6 1	—1 57	5 38	—1 59	5 15	—2 0	4 61	—1 59	4 27	—1 57
♊	10 28	—21 21	10 37	—22 41	10 50	—23 32	11 5	—23 44	11 21	—23 11
♋	10 44	—23 39	10 40	—23 54	10 36	—24 1	10 32	—23 58	10 28	—23 44
♌	10 56	—22 59	11 4	—23 21	11 14	—23 19	11 23	—22 50	11 31	—21 56
♍	11 0	—13 16	10 45	—13 16	10 30	—13 13	10 14	—13 7	9 59	—12 59
♎	2 46a.	—15 23	2 24a.	—15 17	2 18a.	—15 11	1 39a.	—15 5	1 17a.	—14 58
♏	2 56	—18 39	2 44	—17 44	2 31	—16 48	2 19	—15 48	2 6	—14 48
♐	6 53	—8 51	6 31	—8 59	6 9	—9 10	5 47	—9 23	5 26	—9 38

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
		rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	5 4.3m	11 30a.	11 32a.	11 32a.	11 34a.	11 37a.
2	5 54.3	...	...	...	...	...
3	6 43.5	0 42m	0 42m	0 42m	0 40m	0 41m
4	7 32.6	1 53	1 52	1 50	1 45	1 44
5	8 22.3m	3 3m	3 1m	2 58m	2 49m	2 47m
6	9 14.3	4 12	4 9	4 5	3 52	3 49
7	10 7.4	5 18	5 15	5 10	4 54	4 50
8	11 1.4	6 22	6 18	6 12	5 55	5 51
9	11 55.2	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
10	0 47.6a.	5 29a.	5 35a.	5 41a.	5 57a.	6 5a.
11	1 37.7	6 30	6 36	6 40	6 55	7 2
12	2 25.1a.	7 31a.	7 36a.	7 40a.	7 52a.	7 58a.
13	3 10.2	8 31	8 35	8 38	8 46	8 52
14	3 52.4	9 30	9 33	9 35	9 40	9 44
15	4 33.4	10 29	10 31	10 31	10 33	10 36
16	5 14.0	11 29	11 30	11 29	11 28	11 29
17	5 55.1	...	...	...	...	...
18	6 37.8	0 29m	0 29m	0 27m	0 23m	0 23m
19	7 23.1a.	1 30m	1 29m	1 26m	1 19m	1 17m
20	8 11.8	2 34	2 31	2 28	2 17	2 15
21	9 4.7	3 40	3 37	3 33	3 18	3 15
22	10 1.6	4 48	4 44	4 38	4 22	4 18
23	11 1.6	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
24	8	4 14a.	4 20a.	4 26a.	4 43a.	4 51a.
25	0 2 9m	5 28	5 34	5 38	5 53	6 0
26	1 3.4m	6 44a.	6 49a.	6 52a.	7 4a.	7 10a.
27	2 1.5	8 1	8 4	8 7	8 14	8 19
28	2 56.6	9 17	9 19	9 20	9 23	9 26
29	3 49.0	10 31	10 32	10 31	10 31	10 32
30	4 40.0	11 43	11 43	11 41	11 37	11 37
31	5 30.0	...	...	...	...	...

## PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Earth nearest the Sun.

♂ ♀ h.

Battle at Princeton, 1777.

2d Sunday after Christmas.

Epiphany.

♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♂.

Battle at New Orleans, 1815.

♂ ♀ ♂, ☉ etc., invisible.

Stamp act passed, 1765.

♀ in ♀. Linnæus died, 1778.

1st Sunday after Epiphany.

♂ ♀ 1 ♀, dist. 21'.

Halley died, 1742.

Charleston burnt, 1778.

Battle at Corunna, 1809.

☐ ♀ ☉. Franklin born, 1706.

Battle at Cowpens, 1781.

2d Sunday after Epiphany.

U. S. independence acknowledg.

\* ♀ ♀. [by G. B. 1783.

Battle at Tallapoosa, 1814.

\* ♂ ♀ μ π. ♂ ♀ δ π.

Frederick the Great born, 1712.

Conversion of St. Paul.

Septuagesima Sunday.

Treaty with France, 1832.

♂ ♀ c π. Peter Great d. 1725.

♂ ♀ h. George III. died, 1820.

Charles I. beheaded, 1649.

♂ ♀ ♀.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 38m.	6 50 a.	5 32m.	6 56 a.	5 26m.	7 3 a.	5 18m.	7 10 a.	5 9m.	7 17 a.
N. York,	5 37	6 51	5 31	6 57	5 26	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Wash.	5 36	6 52	5 31	6 58	5 25	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Charles.	5 31	6 57	5 27	7 1	5 23	7 6	5 17	7 11	5 10	7 16
N. Orl's.	5 29	6 59	5 25	7 3	5 21	7 8	5 16	7 12	5 11	7 15

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 11th, 6h. A. — Dist. 252,200 miles. | Perigee, 24th, 8h. M. — Dist. 222,300 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 8th day, 11h. 53.0m. M. | First Quarter, 16th day, 4h. 33.0m. A.  
Full Moon, 23d " 3 51.7 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	S.	7 14	5 14	7 10	5 18	7 6	5 22	6 56	5 32	6 51	5 37	4 41m	2 20m	0 41m
2	Su.	7 13	5 15	7 9	5 19	7 5	5 23	6 55	5 33	6 50	5 38	5 58m	3 37m	1 58m
3	M.	11	16	8	20	4	24	54	34	49	39	7 22	5 1	3 22
4	Tu.	10	18	7	21	3	25	54	35	49	40	8 34	6 13	4 34
5	W.	9	19	6	22	2	26	53	36	48	41	9 32	7 11	5 32
6	Th.	9	20	5	23	1	27	52	37	47	42	10 18	7 57	6 18
7	F.	7	22	4	25	0	28	51	38	46	43	10 57	8 36	6 57
8	S.	6	23	3	26	6 59	29	50	39	45	43	11 32	9 11	7 32
9	Su.	7 5	5 25	7 2	5 27	6 58	5 30	6 49	5 40	6 44	5 44	0 48a.	9 43m	8 4m
10	M.	4	26	1	29	57	31	48	41	43	45	0 32	10 11	8 32
11	Tu.	2	27	6 59	30	56	32	47	42	42	46	1 0	10 39	9 0
12	W.	1	28	59	31	55	33	46	43	42	47	1 29	11 8	9 29
13	Th.	0	30	57	33	54	35	45	44	41	47	2 0	11 39	10 0
14	F.	6 58	31	55	34	53	36	44	45	40	48	2 36	0 15a.	10 36
15	S.	57	32	54	35	52	37	43	46	39	49	3 17	0 56	11 17
16	Su.	6 55	5 33	6 52	5 36	6 50	5 38	6 42	5 46	6 38	5 49	4 13a.	1 52a.	0 13a.
17	M.	54	34	51	37	49	39	41	47	37	50	5 26	3 5	1 26
18	Tu.	52	35	50	38	48	40	40	48	36	51	6 54	4 33	2 54
19	W.	51	37	49	39	47	41	39	49	36	52	8 13	5 52	4 13
20	Th.	50	38	48	40	46	42	38	50	35	52	9 16	6 55	5 16
21	F.	48	40	46	42	44	43	37	50	34	53	10 9	7 48	6 9
22	S.	47	41	45	43	43	44	36	51	33	54	10 58	8 37	6 58
23	Su.	6 45	5 42	6 43	5 44	6 42	5 45	6 35	5 52	6 32	5 55	11 43a.	9 22a.	7 43a.
24	M.	44	44	42	46	40	47	34	53	31	55	. . .	10 4	8 25
25	Tu.	42	45	40	47	39	48	33	54	30	56	0 25m	10 45	9 6
26	W.	41	46	39	48	38	49	32	55	29	57	1 6	11 26	9 47
27	Th.	39	47	37	49	36	50	31	55	28	58	1 47	. . .	10 30
28	F.	37	48	36	50	34	51	29	56	27	58	2 30	0 9m	11 16

## Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i>
1 53m	+25 12	1 25m	+26 1	0 56m	+26 48	0 27m	+27 30	11 54a.	+28 8
3 59	— 1 53	3 35	— 1 48	3 11	— 1 41	2 46	— 1 33	2 21m	— 1 24
9 41	—12 46	9 26	—12 32	9 10	—12 16	8 54	—11 57	8 37	—11 38
10 23	—23 17	10 19	—22 44	10 15	—22 3	10 10	—21 12	10 5	—20 14
11 41	—20 8	11 48	—18 21	11 55	—16 16	0 18.	—13 54	0 6a.	—11 19
11 43	—21 9	0 0a.	—18 36	0 18a.	—15 10	0 36	—10 53	0 54	—5 53
0 49a.	—14 51	0 28	—14 44	0 7	—14 38	11 47m	—14 31	11 26m	—14 24
1 61	—13 34	1 39	—12 31	1 26	—11 27	1 13a.	—10 22	1 0a.	—9 16
5 8	+9 58	4 42	+10 17	4 21	+10 39	4 1	+11 0	3 41	+11 23
11 58	—22 14	11 30	—20 19	11 2	—18 6	10 35	—15 39	10 9	—13 3

<i>Days of Month.</i>	<i>Moon Souths.</i> Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		<i>Boston, &amp;c.</i>	<i>N. York, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Washington, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Charleston, &amp;c.</i>	<i>N. Orleans, &amp;c.</i>
	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>rises.</i> h. m.	<i>rises.</i> h. m.	<i>rises.</i> h. m.	<i>rises.</i> h. m.	<i>rises.</i> h. m.
1	6 20.2m	0 56m	0 53m	0 50m	0 41m	0 40m
S.	7 11.3m	2 5m	2 2m	1 58m	1 46m	1 44m
3	8 3.4	3 12	3 8	3 4	2 49	2 46
4	8 56.4	4 15	4 11	4 5	3 48	3 44
5	9 49.4	5 13	5 8	5 2	4 44	4 40
6	10 41.7	6 4	6 0	5 54	5 37	5 33
7	11 32.1	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>
8	0 20.1a.	5 19a.	5 24a.	5 29a.	5 41a.	5 47a.
S.	1 5.6a.	6 21a.	6 25a.	6 28a.	6 38a.	6 44a.
10	1 48.9	7 21	7 24	7 26	7 33	7 37
11	2 30.4	8 20	8 22	8 23	8 26	8 29
12	3 11.0	9 19	9 20	9 20	9 20	9 22
13	3 51.6	10 18	10 18	10 17	10 14	10 15
14	4 33.0	11 18	11 17	11 15	11 9	11 8
15	5 16.2	...	...	...	...	...
S.	6 2.2a.	0 20m	0 18m	0 15m	0 5m	0 3m.
17	6 51.8	1 24	1 21	1 17	1 4	1 1
18	7 45.2	2 29	2 25	2 20	2 5	2 1
19	8 42.4	3 32	3 28	3 22	3 5	3 1
20	9 42.1	4 32	4 27	4 21	4 4	4 0
21	10 42.7	5 29	5 23	5 18	5 1	4 57
22	11 42.6	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>
S.	0	5 33a.	5 38a.	5 40a.	5 50a.	5 55a.
24	0 40.5m	6 52	6 55	6 57	7 2	7 6
25	1 35.8	8 10	8 11	8 12	8 13	8 16
26	2 29.3	9 26	9 26	9 25	9 22	9 23
27	3 21.7	10 41	10 40	10 37	10 30	10 29
28	4 13.8	11 54	11 51	11 48	11 37	11 35

## PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

## Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Battle of Brienne, 1814.

Purification, Sexages. Sunday.

Spanish Inquisition abol. 1813.

Ces. hos. b. U. S. &amp; G. B. 1783.

Galvani died, 1799.

♂ ♀. Qualla Batto dest. 1832.

♂ ♀. ♂ ♀. [3.48

♀ ♂. Strength of ♀'s light

Shrove Sunday. Capture of the

Shrove Mond. y. [Insurg. 1799.

Shrove Tuesday. ♂ ♂ ♀.

Lent begins. Ash Wednesday.

Inf. ♂ ♀ ♂. ♂ ♀ ♀.

♂ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀. [1.46

♂ ♀ ♂. Strength of ♀'s light

1st Sunday in Lent. ♂ ♀ ♀.

16th. Frig. Phila. destroy. 1804.

Martin Luther died, 1546.

♂ ♀ H &amp; η Π.

Voltaire b. 1694. Garrick, 1716.

♂ ♀ 2 μ Σ.

Washington born, 1732, N. S.

2d Sunday in Lent. Peacock

St. Matthias. [taken, 1813.

♂ ♀ h. ♂ ♀ ♀.

Bonaparte left Elba, 1815.

♂ ♀ μ ♀, distance 2'.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 31M.	7 23 A.	4 53M.	7 29 A.	4 43M.	7 37 A.	4 32M.	7 46 A.	4 20M.	7 52 A.
N. York,	5 4	7 23	4 54	7 28	4 44	7 36	4 34	7 42	4 23	7 49
Wash.	5 5	7 21	4 55	7 27	4 46	7 34	4 36	7 40	4 26	7 46
Charles.	5 7	7 19	4 59	7 24	4 51	7 29	4 43	7 33	4 34	7 38
N. Ori's.	5 7	7 19	5 0	7 23	4 53	7 27	4 45	7 31	4 37	7 35

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 11th, 1h. M. — Dist. 252,500 miles. Perigee, 24th, 7h. A. — Dist. 221,700 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter,	2d day,	7h. 6.3m. M.	Full Moon,	25th day, 1h. 5.0m. M.
New Moon,	10th "	6 8.6 M.	Last Quarter,	31st " 8 18.3 A.
First Quarter,	18th "	7 54.6 M.		

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 S.		6 35	5 50	6 35	5 50	6 33	5 52	6 28	5 57	6 26	5 59	3 16M	0 55M	. . .
2 Su.		6 34	5 51	6 34	5 51	6 32	5 53	6 27	5 58	6 25	6 0	4 12M	1 51M	0 12M
3 M.		32	52	32	52	30	54	26	58	24	0	5 28	3 7	1 28
4 Tu.		31	54	31	54	29	55	25	59	23	1	6 58	4 37	2 58
5 W.		29	55	29	55	28	56	24	6 0	22	2	8 15	5 54	4 15
6 Th.		28	56	28	56	26	57	23	1	21	3	9 14	6 53	5 14
7 F.		26	57	26	57	25	58	22	1	20	3	10 0	7 39	6 0
8 S.		25	59	25	59	24	59	21	2	19	4	10 37	8 16	6 37
9 Su.		6 23	6 0	6 23	6 0	6 22	6 0	6 20	6 3	6 18	6 5	11 10M	8 49M	7 10M
10 M.		21	1	21	1	20	1	19	4	16	5	11 39	9 18	7 39
11 Tu.		19	2	19	2	18	2	17	4	15	6	0 6A.	9 45	8 6
12 W.		17	3	17	3	17	3	16	5	14	7	0 33	10 12	8 33
13 Th.		15	4	15	4	15	4	14	6	13	7	1 1	10 40	9 1
14 F.		14	6	14	5	14	5	13	7	12	8	1 32	11 11	9 32
15 S.		12	7	13	6	13	6	11	8	10	8	2 7	11 46	10 7
16 Su.		6 10	6 8	6 11	6 7	6 11	6 7	6 10	6 9	6 9	6 9	2 49A.	0 28A.	10 49M
17 M.		9	9	10	8	10	8	9	9	8	10	3 43	1 22	11 43
18 Tu.		7	10	8	9	8	9	8	10	7	11	4 54	2 33	0 54A.
19 W.		5	11	6	10	6	10	6	11	6	11	6 24	4 3	2 24
20 Th.		3	12	4	11	5	11	5	11	5	12	7 50	5 29	3 50
21 F.		2	14	3	13	3	12	3	12	3	12	8 57	6 36	4 57
22 S.		0	15	1	14	2	13	2	13	2	13	9 50	7 29	5 50
23 Su.		5 59	6 17	6 0	6 15	6 1	6 14	6 1	6 14	6 1	6 14	10 38A.	8 17A.	6 38A.
24 M.		57	18	5 59	16	5 59	15	5 59	14	5 59	14	11 20	8 59	7 20
25 Tu.		55	19	57	17	57	16	59	15	58	15	. . .	9 41	8 2
26 W.		53	20	55	18	56	17	56	16	57	16	0 2M	10 22	8 43
27 Th.		52	21	54	19	54	18	55	16	56	16	0 43	11 4	9 25
28 F.		51	22	53	20	53	19	54	17	55	17	1 25	11 46	10 7
29 S.		49	23	51	21	52	20	53	18	54	18	2 7	. . .	10 54
30 Su.		5 47	6 24	5 49	6 22	5 50	6 21	5 52	6 18	5 53	6 18	3 54M	0 33M	11 48A.
31 M.		45	25	47	23	48	22	50	19	51	19	3 48	1 27	. . .

## Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		19th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /
♂	2 5m	— 1 18	1 40m	— 1 8	1 14m	— 0 57	0 49m	— 0 46	0 24m	— 0 35
♂	8 27	— 11 23	8 10	— 11 0	7 53	— 10 34	7 36	— 10 7	7 18	— 9 39
♂	10 3	— 19 31	9 59	— 18 20	9 53	— 17 2	9 48	— 15 39	9 43	— 14 9
♂	11 11	— 14 20	10 48	— 14 13	10 26	— 14 7	10 3	— 14 0	9 41	— 13 54
♂	0 9a	— 9 28	0 13a.	— 6 37	0 17a.	— 3 39	0 21a.	— 0 36	0 24a.	— 2 26
♂	0 52	— 8 32	0 39	— 7 25	0 26	— 6 19	0 13	— 5 12	0 0	— 4 7
♂	1 4	— 2 18	1 14	— 2 43	1 12	— 6 30	0 54	— 8 3	0 21	— 7 3
♂	2 28	— 11 39	2 9	— 12 4	2 50	— 12 29	2 31	— 12 55	2 13	— 13 21
♂	9 52	— 11 18	9 28	— 8 38	9 5	— 5 59	8 43	— 3 28	8 21	— 1 5
♂	11 34	— 28 25	11 6	— 28 44	10 38	— 28 53	10 11	— 28 53	9 44	— 28 46

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
I	5 6.1m	...	...	...	...	...
S.	5 59.1m	1 4m	1 0m	0 56m	0 42m	0 39m
2	52.7	2 9	2 5	1 59	1 43	1 39
4	7 46.1	3 9	3 4	2 53	2 41	2 37
5	8 38.5	4 2	3 57	3 51	3 34	3 30
6	9 29.1	4 47	4 43	4 37	4 21	4 17
7	10 17.4	5 26	5 22	5 17	5 2	4 59
8	11 3.3	5 58	5 55	5 51	5 39	5 37
S.	11 47.0m	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
10	0 28.9a.	6 13a	6 15a.	6 17a.	6 21a.	6 25a.
11	1 9.7	7 12	7 13	7 13	7 14	7 17
12	1 50.2	8 11	8 11	8 10	8 8	8 9
13	2 31.2	9 11	9 10	9 8	9 3	9 2
14	3 13.5	10 12	10 10	10 7	9 59	9 57
15	3 57.9	11 15	11 12	11 8	10 56	10 54
S.	4 45.2a	...	...	...	11 54a	11 52a.
17	5 35.9	0 18m	0 14m	0 10m	...	...
18	6 29.9	1 20	1 16	1 11	0 53m	0 50m
19	7 26.6	2 21	2 16	2 10	1 52	1 48
20	8 25.0	3 17	3 12	3 6	2 49	2 45
21	9 23.7	4 6	4 2	3 56	3 42	3 38
22	10 21.4	4 49	4 46	4 42	4 29	4 26
S.	11 17.6a.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
24	♂	5 40a.	5 42a.	5 43a.	5 46a.	5 49a.
25	0 12.2m	6 58	6 59	6 58	6 57	6 59
26	1 6.2	8 16	8 15	8 13	8 8	8 8
27	1 59.9	9 33	9 30	9 28	9 18	9 17
28	2 54.1	10 48	10 44	10 41	10 29	10 25
29	3 49.1	11 59	11 54	11 50	11 35	11 30
S.	4 44.5m	...	...	...	...	...
31	5 39.7	1 3m	0 58m	0 52m	0 35m	0 31m

## PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

♂ in ♏. ♂ ♀ η &amp; ♄.

3d Sunday in Lent.

War dec. against Algiers, 1815.

23d Congress began, 1833.

Massacre in Boston, 1770.

♂ ♀ ♂. [blew up, 1778.

Sup. ♂ ♀ ☉. Frig. Randolph

♂ ♂ ♄ ♄, dist. 31'.

Mid Lent Sunday.

♂ ♀ ♀.

Great. east. elong. of ♄. ♂ ♀ ♄.

♂ ♂ ♄ ♄, distance 4'.

♂ ♀ ♄. Champollion d. 1832.

Planet Uranus discovered, 1781.

Pres. Jackson born, 1767.

5th Sunday in Lent.

British finally left Boston, 1776.

\* ♄ μ □.

Great fire in Boston, 1760.

Spring begins. Essex tak. 1814.

Battle of Alexandria, 1801.

Goethe died, 1832, aged 83.

Palm Sunday. Penguin capt.

♂ ♂ ♄. ♂ ♀ ♀. [1815.

Lady day. ♂ ♀ ♄.

Napoleon entered Paris, 1815.

♂ ♀ ☉. Peace of Amiens, 1802.

Good Friday. Raphael b. 1493.

Inf. ♂ ♀ ☉. \* ♄ ν ♄.

Easter day. Bat. of Grochow &amp;

Easter Monday. [Wawer, 1831.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
Boston,	4 7m	8 1 a.	3 55m.	8 9 a.	3 43m.	8 18 a.	3 31m.	8 27 a.	3 19m.	8 37 a.
N. York,	4 11	7 57	3 59	8 5	3 48	8 14	3 37	8 22	3 26	8 30
Wash.	4 15	7 53	4 4	8 1	3 53	8 9	3 43	8 17	3 33	8 25
Charles.	4 25	7 43	4 16	7 49	4 7	7 55	3 59	8 0	3 51	8 5
N. Orl's.	4 29	7 39	4 21	7 44	4 13	7 49	4 5	7 53	3 58	7 58

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 7th, 3h. M. — Dist. 252,500 miles. | Perigee, 22d, 5h. M. — Dist. 223,000 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 8th day, 11h. 34 in. A. | Full Moon, 23d day, 9h. 27.6m. M.  
 First Quarter, 16th " 7 10.0 A. | Last Quarter, 30th " 11 23.3 M.

Days of Month.		Days of Week.		Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.			
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Charleston, &c.	
		rises. u. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.		h. m.		h. m.	
1	Tu.	5 43	6 26	5 45	6 24	5 46	6 22	5 49	6 20	5 50	6 19	4 58m	2 37m	0 58m			
2	W.	42	27	43	25	45	23	48	21	49	20	6 24	4 3	2 24			
3	Th.	40	28	41	26	43	24	46	21	47	21	7 43	5 22	3 43			
4	F.	38	29	39	27	41	24	45	22	46	21	8 46	6 25	4 46			
5	S.	36	30	37	29	40	25	44	23	45	21	9 34	7 13	5 34			
6	Su.	5 34	6 31	5 35	6 29	5 38	6 26	5 42	6 23	5 44	6 22	10 10m	7 49m	6 10m			
7	M.	32	32	33	30	36	27	41	24	43	22	10 42	8 21	6 42			
8	Tu.	31	33	32	31	35	28	39	25	41	23	11 12	8 51	7 12			
9	W.	29	34	30	32	33	29	38	25	40	23	11 40	9 19	7 40			
10	Th.	27	35	28	33	31	30	37	26	39	24	0 8a.	9 47	8 8			
11	F.	26	36	27	34	30	31	35	27	38	24	0 37	10 16	8 37			
12	S.	24	37	25	35	28	32	34	27	37	25	1 11	10 50	9 11			
13	Su.	5 23	6 38	5 24	6 36	5 27	6 33	5 33	6 28	5 36	6 25	1 49a.	11 28m	9 49m			
14	M.	21	39	23	37	26	34	32	29	35	26	2 33	0 12a.	10 33			
15	Tu.	19	40	21	38	24	35	31	30	34	27	3 25	1 4	11 25			
16	W.	18	41	20	39	23	36	30	30	33	27	4 34	2 13	0 34a.			
17	Th.	16	42	18	40	22	37	29	31	32	28	6 0	3 39	2 0			
18	F.	14	43	16	41	20	38	28	32	31	29	7 27	5 6	3 27			
19	S.	13	44	15	42	19	39	27	32	30	29	8 35	6 14	4 35			
20	Su.	5 11	6 45	5 13	6 43	5 17	6 40	5 25	6 33	5 29	6 30	9 27a.	7 6a.	5 27a.			
21	M.	10	47	12	45	16	41	24	34	28	30	10 15	7 54	6 15			
22	Tu.	8	48	10	46	14	42	23	35	27	31	10 58	8 37	6 53			
23	W.	6	49	9	47	13	43	22	35	26	31	11 40	9 19	7 40			
24	Th.	5	50	8	48	12	44	21	36	25	32	. . .	10 2	8 23			
25	F.	3	52	6	49	10	45	20	37	24	33	0 23m	10 45	9 6			
26	S.	2	53	5	50	9	46	19	37	23	33	1 6	11 28	9 49			
27	Su.	5 1	6 54	5 4	6 51	5 8	6 47	5 18	6 38	5 22	6 34	1 49m	. . .	10 35a.			
28	M.	4 59	55	2	52	6	48	16	39	20	35	2 35	0 14m	11 23			
29	Tu.	58	57	1	53	5	49	15	39	19	35	3 23	1 2	. . .			
30	W.	56	58	0	54	3	50	14	40	18	36	4 22	2 1	0 23m			



## Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♂	6 58m	— 9 6	6 39m	— 8 36	6 20m	— 8 5	6 1m	— 7 35	5 41m	— 7 4
♀	9 15	— 13 48	8 52	— 13 43	8 29	— 13 39	8 6	— 13 35	7 43	— 13 31
♂	9 36	— 12 19	9 30	— 10 41	9 24	— 8 58	9 17	— 7 13	9 11	— 5 26
♀	11 34	+ 3 40	11 1	+ 0 51	10 38	— 0 39	10 25	— 0 38	10 21	+ 0 46
♂	11 46	— 2 51	11 33	— 1 46	11 20	— 0 44	11 6	+ 0 19	10 53	+ 1 25
♀	0 29a.	+ 5 57	0 33a.	+ 8 53	0 37a.	+ 11 42	0 42a.	+ 14 21	0 47a.	+ 16 46
♂	1 51	+ 13 51	1 33	+ 14 18	1 15	+ 14 44	0 57	+ 15 10	0 39	+ 15 35
♀	7 58	+ 1 27	7 39	+ 3 23	7 21	+ 5 8	7 4	+ 6 40	6 48	+ 7 59
♂	9 15	+ 28 27	8 51	+ 28 3	8 28	+ 27 33	8 6	+ 26 59	7 45	+ 26 21
♀	11 50	— 0 20	11 25	— 0 9	10 59	+ 0 1	10 34	+ 0 11	10 9	+ 0 19

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	6 33.8m	1 59m	1 54m	1 48m	1 31m	1 26m
2	7 25.8	2 47	2 43	2 37	2 20	2 16
3	8 15.2	3 28	3 24	3 19	3 4	3 0
4	9 1.8	4 2	3 59	3 55	3 42	3 39
5	9 45.9	4 30	4 27	4 25	4 15	4 13
S.	10 28.2m	4 55m	4 53m	4 52m	4 45m	4 44m
7	11 9.1	5 19	5 19	5 18	5 14	5 15
8	11 49.6	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
9	0 30.4a.	7 58a.	7 7a.	7 9a.	7 14a.	7 15a.
10	1 12.3	8 6	8 10	8 12	8 20	8 25
11	1 56.1	9 8	9 13	9 16	9 28	9 34
12	2 42.5	10 11	10 17	10 21	10 35	10 42
S.	3 31.9a.	11 14a.	11 20a.	11 26a.	11 41a.	11 49a.
14	4 24.2	...	...	...	...	...
15	5 18.9	0 15m	0 22m	0 28m	0 45m	0 53m
16	6 15.2	1 11	1 18	1 24	1 41	1 50
17	7 11.8	2 1	2 7	2 13	2 30	2 38
18	8 7.9	2 45	2 51	2 55	3 10	3 17
19	9 2.7	3 23	3 28	3 31	3 43	3 49
S.	9 56.4a.	3 56m	3 59m	4 2m	4 9m	4 14m
21	10 49.5	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
22	11 42.9	5 17a.	5 47a.	5 46a.	5 43a.	5 44a.
23	♂	7 5	7 4	7 1	6 54	6 53
24	0 37.1m	8 22	8 19	8 16	8 4	8 2
25	1 32.8	9 37	9 32	9 29	9 13	9 10
26	2 29.6	10 47	10 42	10 37	10 20	10 16
S.	3 27.1m	11 49a.	11 44a.	11 38a.	11 21a.	11 16a.
28	4 23.7	...	...	...	...	...
29	5 18.3	0 48m	0 58m	0 52m	0 15m	0 10m
30	6 9.9	1 27	1 23	1 17	1 1	0 57

## PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

[Turkey & Egypt, 1832.  
*Easter Tuesday.* War between  
 Battle of Copenhagen, 1801.  
 ♂ ♀ × ♀  
 ♂ ♂ σ =, dist. 3'. [1832.  
 ♂ ♀ ♂. Treaty with Mexico,  
*Low Sund.* Rev. in Brazil, 1831.  
 ♂ ♀ ♂. ♂ ♀ o ♀.  
 French entered Spain, 1823.  
 ♀ in ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀. Hacond. 1626.  
 ♂ ♀ ♀. Bank U. S. incorpo-  
 [rated, 1816.  
 \* ♀ = 8. Rodney's vict. 1782.  
*2d Sunday after Easter.*  
 ♂ ♀ σ ♀. Battle of Almanza,  
 [1707.  
 Buffon died, 1788.  
 Franklin died, 1790.  
 19th. Byron died, 1824, a. 36.  
 Battle of Lexington, Mass. 1775.  
*3d Sunday after Easter.*  
 ♂ ♀ ♀. Riot at Montreal, 1832.  
 ♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ 31' north of ♀.  
 Greatest west. elong. of ♀.  
 ♂ at greatest south latitude.  
*St. Mark.* 27th. York tak. 1813.  
*4th Sunday after Easter.*  
 Chaucer died, 1434.  
 Epervier taken, 1814.  
 Washington 1st Pres. 1789.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	3 7m.	8 47 a.	2 56m.	8 57 a.	2 45m.	9 7 a.	3 35m.	9 17 a.	2 25m.	9 38 a.
N. York,	3 14	8 40	3 4	8 49	2 54	8 58	2 45	9 8	2 36	9 18
Wash.	3 22	8 32	3 18	8 40	3 4	8 48	2 55	8 57	2 47	9 7
Charles.	3 43	9 11	3 36	8 17	3 28	8 24	3 22	8 30	3 17	8 37
N. Orl's.	3 51	8 3	3 45	8 8	3 38	8 14	3 33	8 20	3 28	8 26

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 4th, 2h. A. — Dist. 252,000 miles. | Perigee, 20th, 9h. M. — Dist. 225,600 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 8th day, 3h. 17.0m. A. Full Moon, 22d day, 5h. 53.2m. A.  
 First Quarter, 16th " 2 46.3 M. Last Quarter, 30th " 3 45.6 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Th.	4 54	6 59	4 59	6 55	5 2	6 52	5 13	6 41	5 17	6 37	5 35m	3 14m	1 36m
2	F.	53	7 0	58	66	1	53	12	42	16	38	6 54	4 33	2 54
3	S.	52	1	57	57	0	54	11	43	15	39	8 3	5 42	4 3
4	Su.	4 50	7 2	4 56	6 58	4 59	6 55	5 10.	6 44	5 15	6 40	8 55.	6 34m	4 56m
5	M.	49	3	55	59	58	55	10	45	14	40	9 35	7 14	5 35
6	Tu.	48	4	54	7 0	57	56	9	45	13	41	10 11	7 50	6 11
7	W.	47	5	53	1	56	57	8	46	13	42	10 43	8 22	6 43
8	Th.	46	6	52	2	55	58	7	46	12	42	11 13	8 52	7 13
9	F.	45	7	51	3	54	59	6	47	11	43	11 45	9 24	7 45
10	S.	44	8	50	4	53	7 0	5	48	11	44	0 19a.	9 58	8 19
11	Su.	4 43	7 9	4 49	7 5	4 52	7 1	5 5	6 48	5 10	6 44	0 56a.	10 35m	8 56m
12	M.	42	10	48	6	51	2	4	49	9	45	1 37	11 16	9 37
13	Tu.	41	11	47	7	50	3	3	50	9	45	2 23	0 2a.	10 23
14	W.	40	12	46	8	49	4	2	50	8	46	3 16	0 55	11 16
15	Th.	39	13	44	9	48	5	2	51	7	46	4 18	1 57	0 18a.
16	F.	38	14	43	10	47	6	1	52	7	47	5 33	3 12	1 33
17	S.	37	15	42	11	46	6	0	52	6	48	6 56	4 35	2 56
18	Su.	4 36	7 16	4 41	7 12	4 45	7 7	5 0	6 53	5 6	6 43	8 7a.	5 46a.	4 7a.
19	M.	36	17	40	13	45	8	4 59	54	5	49	9 3	6 42	5 3
20	Tu.	35	18	39	14	44	9	59	54	5	49	9 51	7 30	5 51
21	W.	34	19	38	14	43	9	58	55	4	50	10 38	8 17	6 38
22	Th.	33	20	37	15	43	10	57	55	4	50	11 23	9 2	7 23
23	F.	32	21	36	16	42	11	57	56	3	51	. . .	9 45	8 6
24	S.	31	22	36	17	41	12	56	56	3	51	0 6m	10 28	8 49
25	Su.	4 30	7 23	4 35	7 19	4 41	7 13	4 56	6 57	5 2	6 52	0 49m	11 10a.	9 31a.
26	M.	29	24	34	19	40	13	55	57	2	52	1 31	11 51	10 12
27	Tu.	28	25	34	20	39	14	55	58	1	53	2 12	. . .	10 55
28	W.	28	26	33	21	38	15	54	59	1	53	2 55	0 34m	11 42
29	Th.	27	27	32	22	38	16	54	59	0	53	3 42	1 21	. . .
30	F.	26	27	32	22	37	16	53	59	0	54	4 38	2 17	0 38m
31	S.	26	28	31	23	37	17	53	7 0	0	54	5 47	3 26	1 47

## Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	° /	h. m.	° /	h. m.	° /	h. m.	° /	h. m.	° /
♂	5 20m	— 6 35	4 59m	— 6 6	4 37m	— 5 38	4 15m	— 5 13	3 51m	— 4 50
♂	7 20	— 13 28	6 57	— 13 26	6 34	— 13 24	6 10	— 13 23	5 47	— 13 22
♂	9 5	— 3 38	8 58	— 1 48	8 51	— 0 1	8 44	— 1 49	8 37	— 3 36
♂	10 40	— 3 18	10 26	— 3 15	10 12	— 4 11	9 58	— 5 5	9 45	— 5 56
♂	10 22	— 3 2	10 28	— 6 12	10 40	— 9 59	10 56	— 14 11	11 19	— 18 19
♂	0 21a.	— 16 0	0 32a.	— 16 24	11 45	— 16 48	11 27	— 17 11	11 9	— 17 33
♂	0 53	— 18 58	1 0	— 20 50	1 7a.	— 22 22	1 15a.	— 23 32	1 23a.	— 24 17
♂	6 31	— 9 8	6 16	— 10 6	6 0	— 10 53	5 45	— 11 31	5 31	— 12 0
♂	7 24	— 25 38	7 5	— 24 52	6 46	— 24 3	6 27	— 23 11	6 9	— 22 16
♂	9 44	— 0 26	9 19	— 0 33	8 55	— 0 39	8 30	— 0 42	8 6	— 0 44

Days of Month.	Moon Souths.		Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.				
	Mean Time.		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
1	6 58.3m	2 4m	2 1m	1 56m	1 41m	1 39m	
2	7 43.6	2 35	2 32	2 29	2 17	2 15	
3	8 26.6	3 1	2 59	2 57	2 49	2 47	
♂	9 7.8m	3 25m	3 24m	3 23m	3 18m	3 18m	
5	9 48.3	3 47	3 48	3 47	3 46	3 47	
6	10 28.9	4 8	4 10	4 10	4 12	4 15	
7	11 10.5	4 29	4 32	4 34	4 38	4 44	
8	11 53.9	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	
9	0 39.8a.	8 2a.	7 59a.	7 55a.	7 41a.	7 39a.	
10	1 28.7	9 8	9 4	8 58	8 43	8 39	
♂	2 20.5a.	10 10a.	10 5a.	9 59a.	9 42a.	9 38a.	
12	3 14.9	11 8	11 3	10 57	10 39	10 34	
13	4 10.8	...	11 55	11 49	11 32	11 28	
14	5 6.7	0 0m	...	...	...	...	
15	6 1.8	0 45	0 41m	0 36m	0 21m	0 17m	
16	6 55.3	1 24	1 21	1 17	1 4	1 1	
17	7 47.4	1 57	1 55	1 52	1 43	1 41	
♂	8 38.7a.	2 27m	2 26m	2 24m	2 19m	2 19m	
19	9 30.1	2 56	2 56	2 56	2 55	2 56	
20	10 22.4	3 24	3 26	3 27	3 30	3 33	
21	11 16.5	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	
22	♂	7 12a.	7 9a.	7 5a.	6 51a.	6 48a.	
23	0 12.5m	8 26	8 22	8 16	8 0	7 56	
24	1 10.3	9 33	9 28	9 22	9 5	9 0	
♂	2 8.6m	10 32a.	10 27a.	10 21a.	10 3a.	9 58a.	
26	3 5.6	11 22	11 18	11 12	10 55	10 51	
27	4 0.1	...	11 59	11 54	11 39	11 35	
28	4 51.0	0 3m	...	...	...	...	
29	5 38.5	0 36	0 33m	0 29m	0 17m	0 14m	
30	6 22.8	1 4	1 2	0 59	0 50	0 48	
31	7 4.9	1 29	1 28	1 26	1 20	1 20	

## PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

*Sts. Philip and James.* <sup>4</sup>  
 ♀ in ♏. Battle Lutzen, 1813.  
 Havre de Grace burned, 1813.  
*Rogation Sunday.* ♂ ♀ ♂.  
*Rogat. Mond.* Laplace d. 1827.  
*Rogation Tuesday.* ♂ ♀ ♀.  
 Bible Society formed, 1808.  
*Ascension day.* ♂ ♀ ♀.  
 Mahometan year 1250 begins.  
 ♂ ♀ ♀. [♂ ♀ ♂]  
*Sunday after Ascension.*  
 Battle of Pharsalia 48 B. C.  
 ♂ ♀ τ ♀. Va. settled, 1607.  
 Vaccination first applied, 1796.  
 Cape Cod discovered, 1602.  
 Battle of Albuera, 1810.  
 ☐ ♀ ♂ ♂ ♀ ♂ & ♀ ♀.  
*Whitsunday or Pentecost.*  
 Steamer Lioness set. 1833.  
 Columbus died, 1506, O. S.  
 Dr. T. Wharton died, 1790.  
 Pope born, 1688. \* ♀ ♀ ♀.  
 Battle of Ramillies, 1706.  
 ♂ ♀ ♀. J. Randolph d. 1833.  
*Trinity Sunday.*  
 Bat. Ostrolenka (Poland) 1831.  
 St. Jean d'Acre taken, 1832.  
 Wm. Pitt born, 1759.  
 ♀ in ♏. ♂ ♂ e ♀.  
 Sir J. Mackintosh died, 1832.  
 [♂ ♀ 5 ♀.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	3 17m.	9 37 a.	2 12m.	9 44 a.	2 9m.	9 50 a.	2 8m.	9 54 a.	2 9m.	9 55 a.
N. York,	2 29	9 28	2 26	9 31	2 23	9 37	2 22	9 40	2 28	9 41
Wash.	2 41	9 13	2 37	9 19	2 36	9 24	2 35	9 27	2 36	9 28
Charles.	3 13	8 41	3 10	8 46	3 10	8 50	3 10	8 52	3 11	8 53
N. Orl's.	3 24	8 30	3 22	8 34	3 22	8 38	3 22	8 40	3 23	8 41

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 1st, 6h. M. — Dist. 251,400 miles. Perigee, 16th, 6h. A. — Dist. 223,800 miles.

Apogee, 29th, 2 M. — Dist. 251,000 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 7th day, 4h. 48.8m M. Full Moon, 21st day, 3h. 14.2m. M.  
First Quarter, 14th " 7 54.0 M. Last Quarter, 28th " 8 49.1 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 Su.		4 25	7 29	4 31	7 34	4 36	7 18	4 53	7 1	5 0	6 55	6 56m	4 37m	2 58m
2 M.		24	29	30	24	36	19	53	1	4 59	55	8 2	5 41	4 2
3 Tu.		24	30	30	25	35	19	53	2	59	56	8 52	6 31	4 52
4 W.		23	31	29	26	35	20	53	2	59	56	9 36	7 15	5 36
5 Th.		23	32	29	26	35	20	52	3	59	57	10 14	7 53	6 14
6 F.		23	33	29	27	34	21	52	3	59	57	10 50	8 29	6 50
7 S.		22	33	28	28	34	21	52	4	59	58	11 27	9 6	7 27
8 Su.		4 22	7 34	4 28	7 28	4 34	7 22	4 52	7 4	4 59	6 58	0 6a.	9 45m	8 6m
9 M.		22	35	28	29	34	23	52	5	59	59	0 47	10 26	8 47
10 Tu.		22	35	28	29	34	23	52	5	59	59	1 29	11 8	9 29
11 W.		22	36	28	30	34	24	52	6	59	7 0	2 14	11 53	10 14
12 Th.		22	37	28	30	34	25	52	6	59	0	3 2	0 41a.	11 2
13 F.		22	37	28	31	34	25	52	7	59	1	3 58	1 37	11 58
14 S.		22	38	28	31	34	26	52	7	59	1	5 8	2 42	1 3a.
15 Su.		4 22	7 38	4 28	7 32	4 33	7 27	4 52	7 8	4 59	7 2	6 19a.	3 58a.	2 19a.
16 M.		22	38	28	32	33	27	52	8	59	2	7 36	5 15	3 36
17 Tu.		22	38	28	33	33	27	52	9	59	3	8 39	6 18	4 39
18 W.		22	39	28	33	33	28	52	9	59	3	9 34	7 13	5 34
19 Th.		23	39	29	34	34	28	52	10	59	3	10 23	8 2	6 28
20 F.		23	39	29	34	34	28	52	10	59	4	11 8	8 47	7 8
21 S.		23	39	29	34	34	28	52	10	59	4	11 51	9 30	7 51
22 Su.		4 23	7 39	4 29	7 34	4 34	7 29	4 52	7 11	4 59	7 4	. . .	10 11a.	8 32a.
23 M.		23	40	29	35	34	29	52	11	59	4	0 32m	10 50	9 11
24 Tu.		24	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	5 0	4	1 11	11 26	9 47
25 W.		24	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	0	4	1 47	. . .	10 23
26 Th.		24	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	0	4	2 23	0 2m	11 0
27 F.		25	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	0	4	3 0	0 39	11 42
28 S.		25	40	31	35	35	29	54	11	1	5	3 42	1 21	. . .
29 Su.		4 25	7 40	4 31	7 35	4 36	7 29	4 54	7 11	5 1	7 5	4 36m	2 15m	0 36m
30 M.		25	40	31	35	36	29	54	11	1	5	5 43	3 22	1 43

## Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
3 23m	— 4 28	2 58m	— 4 18	2 32m	— 4 1	2 5m	— 3 56	1 37m	— 3 55
5 20	— 13 22	4 56	— 13 22	4 32	— 13 23	4 8	— 13 25	3 44	— 13 28
8 29	— 5 40	8 22	— 7 22	8 15	— 9 1	8 8	— 10 37	8 1	— 12 8
9 29	— 6 55	9 15	— 7 41	9 0	— 8 25	8 46	— 9 5	8 31	— 9 44
10 48	— 17 58	10 30	— 18 18	10 12	— 19 37	9 54	— 18 55	9 36	— 19 13
11 54	— 22 32	0 27n.	— 24 43	0 58n.	— 23 16	1 24n.	— 24 23	1 41n.	— 23 27
1 33n.	— 24 38	1 41	— 24 27	1 49	— 23 51	1 57	— 22 51	2 4	— 21 27
5 14	— 12 24	5 0	— 12 37	4 46	— 12 44	4 33	— 12 45	4 19	— 12 41
5 49	— 21 10	5 32	— 20 12	5 16	— 19 11	5 0	— 19 8	4 44	— 17 5
7 38	— 0 45	7 14	— 0 44	6 51	— 0 42	6 27	— 0 38	6 4	— 0 33

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
		rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
S. 1	7 45.6m	1 52m	1 52m	1 51m	1 48m	1 49m
2	8 26.0	2 14	2 15	2 15	2 16	2 18
3	9 7.0	2 36	2 38	2 39	2 43	2 47
4	9 49.6	3 0	3 3	3 5	3 12	3 17
5	10 34.8	3 27	3 32	3 35	3 45	3 51
6	11 22.9	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
7	0 14.5n.	8 2n.	7 58n.	7 52n.	7 35n.	7 31n.
S. 8	1 9.0n.	9 3n.	8 56n.	8 52n.	8 34n.	8 29n.
9	2 5.5	9 57	9 52	9 46	9 29	9 24
10	3 2.4	10 41	10 40	10 34	10 18	10 14
11	3 58.2	11 25	11 22	11 17	11 3	11 1
12	4 52.2	11 59	11 57	11 54	11 44	11 42
13	5 44.1	...	...	...	...	...
14	6 34.5	0 31m	0 30m	0 27m	0 21m	0 20m
S. 15	7 24.2n.	0 59m	0 59m	0 58m	0 56m	0 57m
16	8 14.5	1 26	1 27	1 28	1 29	1 32
17	9 6.0	1 54	1 57	1 59	2 4	2 8
18	9 59.8	2 25	2 30	2 32	2 42	2 47
19	10 55.7	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
20	11 53.4	7 14n.	7 10n.	7 4n.	6 47n.	6 43n.
21	8	8 18	8 13	8 7	7 49	7 44
S. 22	0 51.1m	9 12n.	9 7n.	9 1n.	8 44n.	8 39n.
23	1 47.4	9 57	9 53	9 47	9 31	9 27
24	2 40.7	10 34	10 31	10 27	10 13	10 10
25	3 30.4	11 5	11 2	10 59	10 48	10 46
26	4 16.7	11 31	11 30	11 27	11 20	11 19
27	5 0.1	11 55	11 55	11 53	11 49	11 49
28	5 41.6	...	...	...	...	...
S. 29	6 22.0m	0 17m	0 18m	0 17m	0 16m	0 17m
30	7 2.5	0 39	0 41	0 42	0 44	0 47

## PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

1st Sunday after Trinity.

Sup. ☉ ☿ ☽ ☿ ☽ ☿.

☿ in perihelion.

♀ in perihelion. Peace with

☿ ☽ ♃. [Tripoli, 1805.

Jeremy Bentham d. 1832, a. 85.

☽ eclipsed, invisible.

2d Sunday after Trinity.

☿ ☽ ♀. Dr. A. Rees d. 1825.

☿ ☽ m ☽.

St. Barnabas. ☿ ☽ ☽ ☿.

Collins died, 1759.

☿ greatest north latitude.

☿ ☽ ☽. Reform bill pass. 1832.

3d Sunday after Trinity.

Duke of Marlborough died, 1722.

Bat. Bunker Hill, 1775.

War with England, 1812.

18th. Battle of Waterloo, 1815.

Spanish Cortes met, 1833.

Summer begins. ☽ tot. ec. vis.

4th Sunday after Trinity.

Akenside died, 1770.

Nativity of St. John Baptist.

☽ ☽ ☽ ☽ ☽ ☽.

Wm. King of G. Britain, 1830.

Dr. Dodd executed, 1777.

Battle of Monmouth, 1778.

5th Sund. aft. Trin. St. Peter.

Roscoe the historian died, 1881.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 12m.	9 54 a.	2 19m.	9 49 a.	2 26m.	9 44 a.	2 35m.	9 37 a.	2 44m.	9 28 a.
N. York,	2 26	9 40	2 32	9 36	2 39	9 31	2 46	9 25	2 54	9 18
Wash.	2 39	9 27	2 44	9 24	2 51	9 19	2 58	9 14	3 5	9 7
Charles.	3 13	8 53	3 17	8 51	3 22	8 48	3 27	8 45	3 32	8 40
N. Orl's.	3 25	8 41	3 29	8 39	3 33	8 37	3 37	8 34	3 42	8 30

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 11th, 7h. A. — Dist. 229,300 miles. | Apogee, 26th, 8h. A. — Dist. 251,200 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 6th day, 4h. 4.9m. A. | Full Moon, 20th day, 2h. 8.4m. A.  
 First Quarter, 13th " 0 7.3 A. | Last Quarter, 28th " 1 59.7 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu.	4 26	7 40	4 31	7 35	4 37	7 29	4 55	7 11	5 1	7 5	6 55m	4 34m	2 55m
2	W.	26	40	32	35	37	29	55	11	1	4	9 2	5 41	4 2
3	Th.	27	40	32	35	38	29	56	11	1	4	8 58	6 37	4 58
4	F.	27	39	33	34	38	28	56	11	2	4	9 45	7 24	5 45
5	S.	28	39	33	34	39	28	57	11	2	4	10 29	8 8	6 29
6	Su.	4 29	7 39	4 34	7 34	4 40	7 28	4 57	7 11	5 3	7 4	11 9m	8 48m	7 9m
7	M.	30	39	35	34	40	28	58	11	4	4	11 54	9 33	7 54
8	Tu.	30	38	35	33	41	27	58	10	4	3	0 36a.	10 15	8 36
9	W.	31	38	36	33	42	27	59	10	5	3	1 18	10 57	9 18
10	Th.	32	38	37	33	42	27	5 0	10	5	3	2 2	11 41	10 2
11	F.	33	37	38	32	43	26	0	10	6	3	2 47	0 26a.	10 47
12	S.	33	37	39	32	44	26	1	9	6	2	3 34	1 13	11 34
13	Su.	4 34	7 36	4 39	7 31	4 45	7 25	5 1	7 9	5 7	7 2	4 31a.	2 10a.	0 31a.
14	M.	35	36	40	31	45	25	2	9	8	2	5 44	3 23	1 44
15	Tu.	36	35	41	30	46	24	3	8	9	2	7 6	4 45	3 6
16	W.	37	34	42	29	47	24	3	8	9	1	8 19	5 58	4 19
17	Th.	38	34	43	29	48	23	4	8	10	1	9 20	6 59	5 20
18	F.	39	33	44	28	49	23	4	7	10	1	10 12	7 51	6 12
19	S.	39	32	44	27	50	22	5	7	11	0	10 57	8 36	6 57
20	Su.	4 40	7 32	4 45	7 27	4 50	7 21	5 5	7 6	5 11	7 0	11 38a.	9 17a.	7 38a.
21	M.	41	31	46	26	51	21	6	6	12	6 59	. . .	9 54	8 15
22	Tu.	42	30	47	25	52	20	7	5	12	59	0 15m	10 27	8 48
23	W.	43	29	48	24	53	19	7	5	13	58	0 48	10 58	9 19
24	Th.	44	28	49	23	53	18	8	4	13	57	1 19	11 28	9 49
25	F.	45	27	49	22	54	17	8	3	14	57	1 49	. . .	10 22
26	S.	46	26	50	22	55	17	9	3	14	56	2 22	0 1m	10 57
27	Su.	4 47	7 25	4 51	7 21	4 56	7 16	5 10	7 2	5 15	6 55	2 57m	0 36m	11 40a.
28	M.	48	24	52	20	56	15	11	1	16	55	3 40	1 19	. . .
29	Tu.	49	23	53	19	57	14	11	0	16	54	4 36	2 15	0 36m
30	W.	50	22	54	18	58	14	12	0	17	54	5 49	3 28	1 49
31	Th.	51	21	55	17	59	13	13	6 59	18	53	7 10	4 49	3 10

## Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "
♂	1 10m	— 4 0	0 41m	— 4 12	0 12m	— 4 29	11 39a.	— 4 55	11 10a.	— 5 24
♂	3 20	—13 31	2 56	—13 33	2 31	—13 37	2 7m	—13 41	1 43m	—13 46
♂	7 54	—13 34	7 47	—14 54	7 40	—16 10	7 23	—17 20	7 26	—18 24
♂	8 17	—10 17	8 2	—10 50	7 47	—11 19	7 32	—11 46	7 16	—12 9
♂	9 19	—19 29	9 0	—19 44	8 42	—19 58	8 23	—20 11	8 4	—20 22
♂	1 52a.	—19 55	1 54a.	—17 10	1 48a.	—14 34	1 33a.	—12 30	1 7a.	—11 23
♂	2 10	—19 40	2 16	—17 36	2 21	—15 15	2 24	—12 42	2 27	—9 56
♂	4 6	—12 31	3 52	—12 18	3 39	—12 1	3 26	—11 40	3 12	—11 17
♂	4 28	—15 59	4 13	—14 53	3 57	—13 45	3 42	—12 37	3 27	—11 28
♂	5 41	—0 25	5 19	—0 18	4 56	—0 9	4 34	—0 1	4 12	—0 13

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.					
	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	7 44.1m	1 2m	1 6m	1 7m	1 13m	1 17m
2	8 27.9	1 27	1 31	1 34	1 43	1 48
3	9 14.5	1 55	2 0	2 4	2 16	2 2
4	10 4.8	2 29	2 35	2 40	2 55	3 2
5	10 58.6	3 9	3 15	3 21	3 40	3 47
6	11 55.3m	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
7	0 53.5a.	8 41a.	8 37a.	8 31a.	8 14a.	8 10a.
8	1 51.2	9 25	9 21	9 17	9 2	8 59
9	2 47.2	10 2	9 59	9 56	9 44	9 42
10	3 40.7	10 34	10 33	10 30	10 23	10 22
11	4 31.9	11 3	11 3	11 2	10 59	10 59
12	5 22.0	11 30	11 31	11 32	11 32	11 34
13	6 11.5a.	11 58a.	11 59a.	...	...	...
14	7 1.5	...	...	0 2m	0 6m	0 10m
15	7 53.5	0 27m	0 30m	0 33	0 41	0 47
16	8 47.3	0 59	1 4	1 8	1 20	1 26
17	9 43.1	1 36	1 42	1 47	2 2	2 9
18	10 39.9	2 20	2 26	2 32	2 49	2 57
19	11 36.2	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
20	♂	7 52a.	7 48a.	7 42a.	7 25a.	7 21a.
21	0 30.5m	8 31	8 27	8 23	8 8	8 4
22	1 21.8	9 4	9 1	8 57	8 45	8 43
23	2 17	9 32	9 30	9 27	9 18	9 17
24	2 54.5	9 57	9 56	9 54	9 49	9 49
25	3 36.9	10 20	10 20	10 19	10 17	10 18
26	4 17.8	10 43	10 43	10 44	10 45	10 49
27	♂	4 58.1m	11 4a.	11 6a.	11 8a.	11 12a.
28	5 39.9	11 28	11 31	11 34	11 41	11 46
29	6 21.2	11 54	11 59	...	...	...
30	7 5.9	...	...	0 2m	0 13m	0 19m
31	7 53.9	0 25m	0 30m	0 34	0 43	0 55

## PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

♂ ♂ ♂. ♂ ♂ ♂ ♀.

Earth farthest from the Sun.

Fort Erie taken, 1814.

♂ ♂ ♀. Independence dec. 1776.

Don Miguel's fleet taken, 1833.

6th Sunday after Trinity.

Greatest east. elong. of ♄.

♂ ♂ ♄. ♂ ♂ ♀.

Don Pedro land. n. Oporto, 1832.

Bank U. States vetoed, 1832.

Eastport taken, 1814.

Bat. of the Boyne, 1690, N. S.

7th Sunday after Trinity.

French revolution of 1789 began.

♂ ♂ ♄ ♄ ♄.

♂ ♂ ♄. Strength of ♄'s light

Adam Smith died, 1790. [0.67

17th. ♂ ♀ ♄ ♄ ♄; dist. 3'.

Battle of Halidon Hill, 1333.

8th Sunday after Trinity.

Spanish inq. reestablished, 1814.

Napoleon's son died, 1832, a. 21.

Bat. of Coimbra, Portugal, 1832.

23d. Engl. took Gibraltar, 1704.

French revolution of 1830.

Fire at Waterford, N. Y. 1833.

9th Sunday after Trinity.

27th. Com. Bainbridge d. 1833.

28th. Wilberforce d. 1833, a. 74.

♂ ♂ ♂. 1st masonic lodge est.

♂ ♄ ♄. ♂ ♂ ♀. [in U.S. 1733.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	2 55m.	9 17 a.	3 5m.	9 5 a.	3 15m.	8 53 a.	3 24m.	8 42 a.	3 34m.	8 30 a.
N. York,	3 4	9 8	3 14	8 56	3 23	8 45	3 32	8 34	3 40	8 24
Wash.	3 14	8 58	3 22	8 48	3 30	8 38	3 33	8 28	3 46	8 18
Charles.	3 39	8 33	3 45	8 25	3 50	8 18	3 56	8 10	4 2	8 2
N. Orl's.	3 48	8 24	3 54	8 16	3 59	8 9	4 4	8 2	4 8	7 56

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 7th, 5h. A. — Dist. 226,200 miles. | Apogee, 23d, 0h. A. — Dist. 251,800 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 5th day, 1h. 27.3m. M. | Full Moon, 19th day, 3h. 2.9m. M.  
 First Quarter, 11th " 5 5.2 A. | Last Quarter, 27th " 6 38.1 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	F.	4 52	7 20	4 56	7 16	5 0	7 12	5 13	6 58	5 19	6 53	8 22m.	6 11m.	4 22m.
2	S.	53	19	57	15	1	11	14	57	19	52	9 19	6 58	5 19
3	Su.	4 54	7 18	4 58	7 14	5 1	7 10	5 14	6 56	5 20	6 51	10 10m.	7 49m.	6 10m.
4	M.	55	16	59	13	2	9	15	55	20	50	10 56	8 35	6 56
5	Tu.	56	15	5 0	12	3	8	16	54	21	49	11 41	9 20	7 41
6	W.	57	14	1	11	4	7	16	53	21	48	0 22a.	10 1.	8 22
7	Th.	58	13	2	10	5	6	17	52	22	48	1 3	10 42	9 3
8	F.	59	11	3	8	6	4	18	51	23	47	1 43	11 22	9 43
9	S.	5 0	10	4	7	7	3	18	50	23	46	2 25	0 4a.	10 25
10	Su.	5 1	7 9	5 5	7 6	5 8	7 2	5 19	6 49	5 24	6 45	3 11a.	0 50a.	11 11m.
11	M.	2	8	6	5	9	0	20	48	24	44	4 5	1 44	0 5a.
12	Tu.	3	7	7	3	10	6 59	20	47	25	43	5 14	2 53	1 14
13	W.	4	5	8	2	11	58	21	46	25	42	6 42	4 21	2 42
14	Th.	5	4	9	0	12	57	22	45	26	42	8 5	5 44	4 5
15	F.	6	2	10	6 59	13	55	22	44	27	41	9 10	6 49	5 10
16	S.	7	1	11	58	14	54	23	43	27	40	10 2	7 41	6 2
17	Su.	5 8	6 59	5 12	6 57	5 15	6 53	5 24	6 42	5 28	6 39	10 44a.	8 23a.	6 44a.
18	M.	9	58	13	55	16	52	24	41	28	38	11 20	8 59	7 20
19	Tu.	10	56	14	54	17	50	25	40	29	37	11 53	9 32	7 53
20	W.	11	55	15	53	18	49	26	39	29	36	. . .	10 1	8 22
21	Th.	12	54	16	51	19	48	27	38	30	35	0 22m.	10 29	8 49
22	F.	14	52	17	50	20	46	27	37	30	34	0 49	10 57	9 18
23	S.	15	51	18	49	21	45	28	36	31	33	1 18	11 26	9 47
24	Su.	5 16	6 49	5 19	6 47	5 21	6 43	5 29	6 35	5 32	6 32	1 47m.	11 59a.	10 20a.
25	M.	17	48	20	45	22	42	29	34	32	31	2 20	. . .	10 59
26	Tu.	18	46	21	43	23	41	30	33	33	30	2 59	0 38m.	11 49
27	W.	19	44	22	41	24	39	31	32	34	29	3 49	1 28	. . .
28	Th.	20	42	23	40	25	38	32	31	34	28	4 57	2 36	0 57m.
29	F.	21	41	24	38	26	36	32	29	35	27	6 25	4 4	2 25
30	S.	22	39	25	36	27	34	33	28	35	26	7 50	5 29	3 50
31	Su.	5 23	6 37	5 26	6 34	5 28	6 33	5 34	6 26	5 36	6 24	8 57m.	6 36m.	4 57m.



## Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°
1 14m	—13 51	0 49m	—13 55	0 25m	—14 0	0 0m	—14 5	11 32a.	—14 10
6 58	+12 32	6 41	+12 49	6 24	+13 3	6 7	+13 14	5 49m	+13 22
7 18	+19 31	7 10	+20 22	7 3	+21 5	6 55	+21 43	6 48	+22 15
7 41	+20 34	7 21	+20 43	7 1	+20 52	6 41	+20 59	6 30	+21 5
0 24a.	—11 44	11 42	—13 21	11 9	+15 20	10 52	+16 43	10 52	+16 45
2 30	+6 31	2 32a.	+3 31	2 34a.	+0 27	2 35a.	+2 39	2 36a.	+5 43
2 57	+10 47	2 43	+10 18	2 30	+9 48	2 17	+9 17	2 4	+8 45
3 10	+10 7	2 55	+8 57	2 40	+7 46	2 26	+6 35	2 11	+5 24
3 46	+0 27	3 25	+0 40	3 3	+0 54	2 42	+1 9	2 20	+1 24
10 37	+6 1	10 8	+6 38	9 40	+7 17	9 14	+7 58	8 48	+8 39

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
		rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	8 45.7m	1 2m	1 8m	1 14m	1 30m	1 38m
2	9 41.0	1 48	1 55	2 1	2 18	2 27
S.	10 38.9m	2 43m	2 50m	2 56m	3 14m	3 23m
4	11 37.8	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
5	0 35.9a.	7 59a.	7 56a.	7 52a.	7 39a.	7 36a.
6	1 31.9	8 34	8 32	8 29	8 20	8 19
7	2 25.6	9 5	9 4	9 2	8 57	8 57
8	3 17.4	9 34	9 33	9 34	9 32	9 34
9	4 8.1	10 1	10 3	10 4	10 7	10 10
S.	4 58.7a.	10 29a.	10 33a.	10 35a.	10 42a.	10 47a.
11	5 50.3	11 0	11 5	11 8	11 19	11 25
12	6 43.3	11 36	11 41	11 46	. . .	. . .
13	7 38.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 0m	0 7m
14	8 33.7	0 17m	0 23m	0 29m	0 45	0 53
15	9 29.3	1 5	1 12	1 18	1 35	1 44
16	10 23.6	2 0	2 7	2 13	2 30	2 40
S.	11 15.4a.	3 1m	3 7m	3 13m	3 30m	3 38m
18	8	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
19	0 4.0m	7 4a.	7 1a.	6 57a.	6 44a	6 41a.
20	0 49.7	7 33	7 30	7 27	7 17	7 15
21	1 32.9	7 59	7 57	7 56	7 49	7 48
22	2 14.3	8 23	8 22	8 22	8 19	8 19
23	2 54.7	8 45	8 46	8 46	8 46	8 48
S.	3 35.1m	9 6a.	9 9a.	9 9a.	9 13a.	9 16a.
25	4 16.4	9 29	9 33	9 34	9 41	9 45
26	4 59.5	9 54	9 59	10 1	10 11	10 17
27	5 45.3	10 23	10 28	10 32	10 45	10 52
28	6 34.5	10 57	11 3	11 8	11 23	11 31
29	7 27.2	11 37	11 44	11 50	. . .	. . .
30	8 22.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 7m	0 15m
S.	9 20.8m	0 26m	0 34m	0 40m	0 58m	1 6m

## PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

[ica discovered, 1498.  
*Lammas day.* Continent of Amer-  
 ♂ ♀ 1 w 8; dist. 31'.  
*10th Sunday after Trinity.*  
 Inf. ♂ ♀ ☉. ♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♀ 2 w 8.  
 Battle of Brownstown, 1812.  
 ♀ greatest south latitude.  
 ♂ ♀ ♀.  
 ♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀; dist. 3'.  
 Louis Phil. elect. K. France, '30.  
*11th Sunday after Trinity.*  
 Barbadoes devastated, 1831.  
 ♂ ♀ ♀; dist. 6'.  
 Lavoisier born, 1743.  
 15th. Scott b. '71; Napoleon, '69.  
 16th. ♂ ♀ 1 γ & 2 γ ♀.  
 Battle of Bennington, 1777.  
*12th Sunday after Trinity.*  
 17th. ♂ ☉ ♀.  
 Guerriere taken, 1812.  
 Indians def. on the Miami, 1794.  
 ♀ in ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀.  
 Greatest west. elong. of ♀.  
 Wilson, the ornithologist, d. 1813.  
*13th S. af. Tr. St. Bartholomew.*  
 ♀ in ♀. Herschel d. 1522.  
 ♂ ♀ 108 8. Bat. Dresd. 1813.  
 ♂ ♀ ♀. Bat. on L. Island, 1776.  
 ♂ ♀ ♀. H. Grotius died, 1645.  
 ♀ in perihel. Bat. on R. I. 1778.  
 ♂ ♀ = ♀. Paley born, 1743.  
*14th Sunday after Trinity.*

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	3 44m.	8 16 a.	3 51m.	8 4 a.	3 59m.	7 52 a.	4 7m.	7 40 a.	4 16m.	7 28 a.
N. York,	3 49	8 11	3 56	8 0	4 3	7 49	4 10	7 37	4 18	7 26
Wash.	3 54	8 6	4 0	7 58	4 7	7 45	4 14	7 34	4 21	7 23
Charles.	4 8	7 52	4 12	7 43	4 17	7 34	4 22	7 25	4 23	7 16
N. Ori's.	4 14	7 46	4 17	7 39	4 21	7 31	4 25	7 22	4 30	7 14

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 4th, 7h. A. — Dist. 223,300 miles. | Apogee, 20th, 0h. M. — Dist. 252,300 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 3d day, 9h. 42.9m. M. | Full Moon, 17th day, 6h. 9.9m. A.  
 First Quarter, 10th " 0 17.9 M. | Last Quarter, 25th " 9 58.3 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	M.	5 24	6 36	5 27	6 33	5 29	6 31	5 35	6 25	5 37	6 23	9 50m	7 29m	5 50m
2	Tu.	26	35	28	32	30	30	35	24	37	22	10 38	8 17	6 38
3	W.	27	33	29	30	31	28	36	22	38	21	11 21	9 0	7 21
4	Th.	28	31	30	29	32	27	37	21	38	19	0 28a.	9 41	8 3
5	F.	29	30	31	27	33	25	37	20	39	18	0 43	10 22	8 43
6	S.	30	28	32	26	34	24	38	19	39	17	1 23	11 2	9 23
7	Su.	5 31	6 26	5 33	6 24	5 35	6 23	5 38	6 18	5 40	6 16	2 52a.	11 44m	10 5m
8	M.	32	25	34	23	35	21	39	16	40	15	2 50	0 29a.	10 50
9	Tu.	33	23	35	21	36	20	40	15	41	13	3 44	1 23	11 44
10	W.	34	21	36	19	37	18	40	14	42	12	4 53	2 32	0 53a.
11	Th.	35	19	37	18	38	17	41	12	42	11	6 21	4 0	2 21
12	F.	36	17	38	16	39	15	42	11	43	10	7 49	5 28	3 49
13	S.	37	16	39	14	40	13	42	9	43	8	8 55	6 34	4 55
14	Su.	5 38	6 14	5 40	6 12	5 41	6 12	5 43	6 8	5 44	6 7	9 44a.	7 23a.	5 44a.
15	M.	39	12	41	10	41	10	43	7	44	6	10 23	8 2	6 23
16	Tu.	40	11	42	8	42	9	44	6	45	5	10 57	8 36	6 57
17	W.	41	9	42	7	43	7	45	5	45	4	11 27	9 6	7 27
18	Th.	42	7	43	5	44	5	45	4	46	3	11 55	9 34	7 55
19	F.	43	5	44	4	44	4	46	3	46	2	. . .	10 1	8 23
20	S.	44	4	45	2	45	2	47	1	47	1	0 22m	10 23	8 49
21	Su.	5 45	6 2	5 46	6 1	5 46	6 1	5 47	6 0	5 47	6 0	0 49m	10 57a.	9 18a.
22	M.	46	0	47	5 59	47	5 59	48	5 59	48	5 58	1 18	11 31	9 52
23	Tu.	47	5 58	48	57	48	57	48	57	48	57	1 52	. . .	10 32
24	W.	48	56	49	55	49	55	49	55	49	55	2 32	0 11m	11 21
25	Th.	49	54	50	53	50	53	50	54	50	54	3 21	1 0	. . .
26	F.	50	52	51	52	51	52	50	53	50	53	4 26	2 5	0 26m
27	S.	51	50	52	50	52	51	51	51	51	51	5 51	3 30	1 51
28	Su.	5 53	5 49	5 53	5 49	5 53	5 49	5 52	5 50	5 51	5 50	7 20m	4 59m	3 20m
29	M.	54	47	54	47	54	47	52	48	52	49	8 33	6 12	4 33
30	Tu.	55	45	55	45	55	45	53	47	52	48	9 27	7 6	5 27

## Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
♂ 5 28m	+13 27	♂ 5 8m	+13 29	♂ 4 48m	+13 27	♂ 4 27m	+13 24	♂ 4 51m	+13 19
♂ 5 56	+21 10	♂ 5 34	+21 14	♂ 5 12	+21 17	♂ 4 50	+21 19	♂ 4 27	+21 20
♂ 6 38	+22 44	♂ 6 30	+23 3	♂ 6 21	+23 17	♂ 6 11	+23 27	♂ 6 1	+23 32
♂ 11 9	+14 34	♂ 11 28	+11 0	♂ 11 47	+6 36	♂ 0 48.	+1 52	♂ 0 18a.	+2 49
♂ 1 48a.	+8 7	♂ 1 35a.	+7 34	♂ 1 22a.	+7 0	♂ 1 9	+6 27	♂ 0 55	+5 54
♂ 1 54	+4 2	♂ 1 40	+2 52	♂ 1 26	+1 43	♂ 1 12	+0 34	♂ 0 57	+0 34
♂ 1 55	+1 42	♂ 1 34	+1 58	♂ 1 13	+2 15	♂ 0 52	+2 31	♂ 0 31	+2 49
♂ 2 37	+9 13	♂ 2 39	+12 6	♂ 2 40	+14 51	♂ 2 42	+17 25	♂ 2 44	+19 45
♂ 8 19	+9 26	♂ 7 55	+10 6	♂ 7 33	+10 43	♂ 7 11	+11 18	♂ 6 50	+11 51
♂ 11 3	+14 16	♂ 10 38	+14 20	♂ 10 14	+14 24	♂ 9 49	+14 28	♂ 9 25	+14 82

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	10 19.1m	1 26m	1 33m	1 39m	1 56m	2 5m
2	11 16.5	2 35	2 41	2 47	3 3	3 11
3	0 12.3a.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
4	1 6.3	7 32a.	7 32a.	7 31a.	7 28a.	7 30a.
5	1 59.1	0	8 2	8 2	8	8 7
6	2 51.4	8 30	8 33	8 34	8 41	8 45
7	3 44.2a.	9 1a.	9 6a.	9 8a.	9 19a.	9 24a.
8	4 38.2	9 35	9 41	9 44	9 58	10 6
9	5 33.4	10 14	10 20	10 26	10 42	10 51
10	6 29.4	11 1	11 8	11 14	11 31	11 40
11	7 25.3	11 55	...	...	...	...
12	8 19.7	...	0 2m	0 9m	0 26m	0 36m
13	9 11.8	0 53m	1 0	1 6	1 23	1 32
14	10 0.9a.	1 54m	2 0m	2 5m	2 21m	2 29m
15	10 47.1	2 58	3 3	3 7	3 20	3 27
16	11 30.7	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
17	♂	6 27a.	6 27a.	6 25a.	6 21a.	6 21a.
18	0 12.4m	6 49	6 50	6 49	6 48	6 49
19	0 52.9	7 11	7 13	7 13	7 15	7 16
20	1 33.2	7 33	7 36	7 38	7 43	7 47
21	2 14.0m	7 57a.	8 1a.	8 4a.	8 13a.	8 18a.
22	2 56.1	8 24	8 29	8 33	8 45	8 51
23	3 40.5	8 55	9 1	9 5	9 20	9 28
24	4 27.7	9 31	9 38	9 43	10 0	10 9
25	5 17.9	10 15	10 23	10 29	10 46	10 56
26	6 11.1	11 9	11 17	11 23	11 40	11 49
27	7 6.6	...	...	...	...	...
28	8 3.2m	0 19m	0 19m	0 24m	0 41m	0 49m
29	8 59.7	1 22	1 28	1 33	1 49	1 55
30	9 55.4	2 38	2 42	2 46	2 58	3 4

## PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

## Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

[surrend. to the English, 1807.  
Copenhagen and Danish fleet  
♂ ♀. French ex. Egypt, 1801.  
□ ♀ ☉. Cromwell died, 1658.  
[Philad. 1774, 52 members.  
♂ ♀ ♀. 1st Congress met at  
♂ ♀ ♀. \* ♀ × ♀. [tak. 1831.  
15th Sund. aft. Trin. Warsaw  
♀ great. north lat. ♂ ♀ 1 β ♀.  
Battle at Eutaw Springs, 1781.  
Battle on Lake Erie, 1813.  
Battle on L. Champlain, 1814.  
Battle at North Point, 1814.  
Bat. at Quebec, Wolfe k. 1759.  
16th Sund. aft. Trin. ♂ ♀ × ♀.  
N. York surrendered, 1776.  
Sup. ♂ ♀ ☉. ♂ ♀ 1, 2, & 3 ♀.  
♂ ♀ μ ♀. ♂ ♀ 30 & 33 ♀.  
Laurence Sterne died, 1768.  
♂ in ♀. 1st bat. Stillwater, 1777.  
Charles Carroll born, 1737.  
17th S. after Tr. St. Matthew.  
21st. Sir Walter Scott d. 1832,  
Autumn begins. [aged 62.  
\* ♀ ♀. ♀ in aphelion.  
♂ ♀ ♂ a near approach.  
Philadelphia taken, 1777.  
Revolution in Spain, 1823.  
18th Sund. after Trin. ♂ ♀ ♀.  
St. Michael. □ ♂ ☉. \* ♀ η ♀.  
Yorktown invested, 1781.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	4 23m	7 17 a.	4 30m	7 6 a.	4 37m	6 55 a.	4 44m	6 46 a.	4 50m	6 38 a.
N. York,	4 25	7 15	4 32	7 4	4 39	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Wash.	4 27	7 13	4 33	7 3	4 38	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 39
Charles.	4 32	7 8	4 36	7 0	4 40	6 52	4 45	6 45	4 49	6 39
N. Orl's.	4 34	7 6	4 37	6 58	4 41	6 51	4 46	6 45	4 48	6 40

## Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 3d, 4h. M. — Dist. 221,800 miles. Apogee, 17th, 5h. M. — Dist. 252,500 miles.

Perigee, 31st, 4 A. — Dist. 222,100 miles

## Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 2d day, 5h. 53.7m. A. Full Moon, 17th day, 11h. 18.4m. M.  
First Quarter, 9th " 10 52.6 M. Last Quarter, 25th " 11 20.1 M.

Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.

High water. M. time.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	W.	5 56	5 43	5 56	5 43	5 56	5 43	5 54	5 45	5 53	5 46	10 16m	7 54m	6 15m
2	Th.	57	42	57	42	57	42	55	44	54	45	10 58	8 37	6 58
3	F.	58	40	58	41	58	40	55	43	54	44	11 40	9 19	7 40
4	S.	59	39	59	39	59	39	56	42	55	43	0 21a.	10 0	8 21
5	Su.	6 1	5 38	6 0	5 38	6 0	5 38	5 56	5 41	5 56	5 42	1 4a.	10 43m	9 4m
6	M.	2	36	1	37	1	37	57	40	56	41	1 49	11 28	9 49
7	Tu.	3	34	2	35	2	35	58	38	57	39	2 35	0 14a.	10 35
8	W.	4	33	3	34	3	34	58	37	58	38	3 27	1 6	11 27
9	Th.	5	31	4	32	4	32	59	36	58	37	4 32	2 11	0 32a.
10	F.	6	29	5	31	5	31	6 0	35	59	36	5 54	3 33	1 54
11	S.	8	28	6	29	6	30	0	34	6 0	35	7 18	4 57	3 18
12	Su.	6 9	5 26	6 7	5 28	6 7	5 29	6 1	5 33	6 0	5 34	8 26a.	6 5a.	4 26a.
13	M.	10	24	8	26	8	27	2	32	1	33	9 16	6 55	5 16
14	Tu.	11	22	9	25	9	25	2	30	2	32	9 55	7 34	5 55
15	W.	12	20	10	23	10	24	3	29	2	31	10 29	8 8	6 29
16	Th.	13	19	11	22	11	22	4	28	3	29	10 59	8 38	6 59
17	F.	14	17	12	20	12	20	5	26	4	28	11 28	9 7	7 28
18	S.	15	16	13	18	13	19	5	25	4	27	11 57	9 36	7 57
19	Su.	6 17	5 14	6 14	5 17	6 14	5 17	6 6	5 24	6 5	5 26	. . .	10 4a.	8 25a.
20	M.	18	13	15	15	15	16	7	23	6	25	0 25m	10 36	8 57
21	Tu.	19	11	16	14	16	15	8	22	6	24	0 57	11 12	9 33
22	W.	21	10	18	12	17	14	8	21	7	23	1 33	11 53	10 14
23	Th.	22	8	19	11	18	13	9	20	8	22	2 14	. . .	11 3
24	F.	23	7	20	10	19	12	10	19	8	21	3 3	0 42m	. . .
25	S.	24	5	21	8	20	10	11	18	9	20	4 4	1 43	0 4m
26	Su.	6 25	5 4	6 22	5 7	6 21	5 9	6 11	5 17	6 10	5 19	5 21m	3 0m	1 21m
27	M.	27	2	24	5	23	7	12	16	10	18	6 47	4 26	2 47
28	Tu.	28	1	25	4	23	5	13	15	11	17	8 2	5 41	4 2
29	W.	29	0	26	3	24	4	14	14	12	16	9 0	6 39	5 0
30	Th.	31	4 58	27	2	25	3	14	13	12	16	9 49	7 28	5 49
31	F.	32	57	28	1	26	2	15	12	13	15	10 33	8 12	6 33

## Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /
♂	3 43m	+13 9	3 18m	+12 59	2 53m	+12 48	2 27m	+12 36	2 0m	+12 22
♂	4 3	+21 20	3 39	+21 19	3 15	+21 17	2 50	+21 14	2 24	+21 11
♂	5 50	+23 34	5 39	+23 34	5 26	+23 32	5 13	+23 29	4 58	+23 27
♂	0 11A.	— 3 6	11 51	— 3 23	11 31	— 3 39	11 10	— 3 56	10 49	— 4 12
♂	0 42	+5 25	0 29A.	+4 55	0 16A.	+4 26	0 3A.	+3 58	11 51	+3 33
♂	0 44	— 1 35	0 30	— 2 42	0 16	— 3 47	0 2	— 4 50	11 50	— 5 52
♂	0 30	— 7 17	0 41	— 11 27	0 51	— 15 11	1 1	— 18 27	1 9A.	— 21 7
♂	2 45	— 21 51	2 47	— 23 40	2 49	— 25 9	2 50	— 26 20	2 51	— 27 10
♂	6 29	— 12 21	6 10	— 12 49	5 51	— 13 12	5 33	— 13 33	5 16	— 13 49
♂	9 1	— 14 35	8 37	— 14 37	8 13	— 14 39	7 49	— 14 40	7 25	— 14 41

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	10 49.9m	3 56m	3 59m	4 1m	4 9m	4 14m.
2	11 43.5	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
3	0 37.0A.	6 27A.	6 29A.	6 30A.	6 34A.	6 38A.
4	1 31.2	6 57	7 1	7 3	7 11	7 17
5	2 26.6A.	7 31A.	7 36A.	7 40A.	7 52A.	7 58A.
6	3 23.5	8 10	8 16	8 21	8 36	8 44
7	4 21.4	8 55	9 2	9 8	9 25	9 34
8	5 19.0	9 48	9 56	10 2	10 20	10 29
9	6 15.2	10 46	10 54	11 0	11 18	11 26
10	7 8.8	11 48	11 54	11 59	...	...
11	7 58.9	...	...	...	0 17m	0 25m
12	8 45.8A.	0 51m	0 56m	0 59m	1 15m	1 23m
13	9 29.8	1 54	1 59	2 1	2 13	2 20
14	10 11.7	2 56	3 0	3 2	3 13	3 18
15	10 52.2	3 57	3 59	4 0	4 4	4 8
16	11 32.4	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
17	♂	5 38A.	5 41A.	5 42A.	5 46A.	5 50A.
18	0 12.9m	6 2	6 6	6 9	6 16	6 21
19	0 54.7m	6 27A.	6 32A.	6 35A.	6 47A.	6 53A.
20	1 58.3	6 55	7 1	7 5	7 20	7 27
21	2 24.4	7 29	7 35	7 41	7 58	8 6
22	3 13.4	8 11	8 18	8 24	8 42	8 51
23	4 4.9	9 1	9 9	9 15	9 32	9 42
24	4 58.6	9 59	10 6	10 12	10 30	10 39
25	5 53.3	11 4	11 10	11 16	11 32	11 40
26	6 48.0m	...	...	...	...	...
27	7 42.0	0 15m	0 20m	0 24m	0 38m	0 45m
28	8 35.1	1 30	1 35	1 37	1 46	1 52
29	9 27.4	2 46	2 50	2 51	2 56	3 0
30	10 19.9	4 8	4 5	4 5	4 6	4 8
31	11 18.3	5 21	5 21	5 20	5 16	5 17

## PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

## Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

[ed f. N. York to Albany, 1807.

\* ♂ ♀. A steamboat first pass-  
ed in ♂. ♂ ♂ ♀. André exe-  
cuted, 1780.

Jewish year 5595 begins.

19th Sunday after Trinity.

♂ ♂ 1 ♂ m. ♂ ♂ ♀.

♂ ♀ ☉. 2d bat. Stillwater, 1777.  
[killed, 1779.

Battle of Savannah, and Pulaski

B. West b. 1738. [♀ 46° 51'.

♂ ♂ ♀ ♀. Greatest east. elong.

♀ in aphel. 20th S. after Trin.

Canova d. 1822. Bat. of Queens-

[town, 1812. Penn b. 1644.

Virgil born, 70 B. C.

[rendered to Gates, 1777.

♀ great. S. lat. Burgoyne sur-

Bat, Leipsic, 1813. [1781.

21st S. aft. Tr. Cornwallis sur.

America discovered 1492, N. S.

♂ ♀ ♂. Bat. Trafalgar, 1805.

Battle of Red Bank, 1777.

Battle of Edgehill, 1642.

♂ ♀ ♂ m. ♂ ♂ ♂.

Philadelphia settled, 1682.

22d Sunday after Trinity.

\* ♂ ♀ ☉. Antwerp bombard. 1830.

St. Simon and St. Jude. Battle

[of White Plains, 1776.

♂ ♂ ♀. [star.

Venus most brilliant as evening

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	4 58m.	6 30 a.	5 5m.	6 23 a.	5 11m.	6 18 a.	5 17m.	6 14 a.	5 23m.	6 11 a.
N. York,	4 57	6 31	5 4	6 24	5 10	6 19	5 15	6 16	5 21	6 13
Wash.	4 57	6 31	5 3	6 25	5 8	6 21	5 13	6 18	5 19	6 15
Charles.	4 54	6 34	4 59	6 29	5 3	6 25	5 7	6 23	5 12	6 22
N. Ori's.	4 53	6 35	4 57	6 31	5 1	6 28	5 5	6 26	5 9	6 25

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 13th, 9h. M. — Dist. 252,100 miles. Perigee, 29th, 2h. M. — Dist. 224,300 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon,	1st day,	2h. 59.6m. M.	Last Quarter,	23d day,	10h. 28.1m. A.
First Quarter,	8th "	1 21.8 M.	New Moon,	30th "	1 39.6 A.
Full Moon,	16th "	5 39.6 M.			

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	S.	6 33	4 55	6 29	4 59	6 27	5 1	6 16	5 11	6 14	5 14	11 18m	8 57m	7 18m
2	Su.	6 34	4 54	6 30	4 58	6 28	5 0	6 17	5 10	6 15	5 13	0 28.	9 41m	8 2m
3	M.	35	53	31	57	29	4 59	18	9	16	12	0 46	10 25	8 46
4	Tu.	36	51	32	56	30	58	19	8	17	11	1 31	11 10	9 31
5	W.	38	50	34	55	31	57	20	8	17	11	2 16	11 55	10 16
6	Th.	39	49	35	54	32	56	21	7	18	10	3 4	0 43a.	11 4
7	F.	40	48	36	51	33	55	22	6	19	9	4 1	1 40	0 1a.
8	S.	42	46	38	50	35	54	23	5	20	9	5 9	2 48	1 9
9	Su.	6 43	4 45	6 39	4 49	6 36	4 53	6 24	5 4	6 20	5 8	6 27a.	4 6a.	2 27a.
10	M.	44	44	40	48	37	52	25	3	21	8	7 39	5 18	3 39
11	Tu.	46	43	42	47	39	51	26	3	22	7	8 36	6 15	4 36
12	W.	47	42	43	46	40	50	27	2	23	6	9 19	6 58	5 19
13	Th.	48	41	44	45	41	49	28	1	24	6	9 55	7 34	5 55
14	F.	50	40	46	44	42	48	29	1	25	5	10 28	8 7	6 28
15	S.	51	39	47	43	43	47	30	0	26	4	10 59	8 38	6 59
16	Su.	6 52	4 38	6 48	4 42	6 44	4 46	6 31	5 59	6 26	5 4	11 32a.	9 11a.	7 32a.
17	M.	53	37	49	41	45	46	32	59	27	3	. . .	9 45	8 6
18	Tu.	54	36	50	40	46	45	33	58	28	2	0 6m	10 21	8 42
19	W.	55	35	51	39	47	44	34	57	29	2	0 42	11 2	9 23
20	Th.	57	35	53	39	48	44	35	57	29	1	1 23	11 45	10 6
21	F.	58	34	54	38	49	43	36	56	30	1	2 6	. . .	10 54
22	S.	59	33	55	37	50	42	37	56	31	1	2 54	0 33m	11 48
23	Su.	7 0	4 32	6 56	4 36	6 51	4 42	6 38	5 56	6 32	5 1	3 49m	1 27m	. . .
24	M.	2	32	57	36	52	41	38	55	33	0	4 52	2 31	0 52m
25	Tu.	3	31	58	35	53	41	39	55	34	0	6 10	3 49	2 10
26	W.	4	30	59	34	54	41	40	55	34	0	7 26	5 5	3 26
27	Th.	5	30	7 0	34	55	41	41	55	35	0	8 31	6 10	4 31
28	F.	6	29	1	33	56	40	42	55	36	0	9 24	7 3	5 24
29	S.	8	29	3	33	57	40	43	55	37	0	10 14	7 53	6 14
30	Su.	7 9	4 29	7 4	4 33	6 58	4 40	6 44	5 55	6 38	5 0	11 11m	8 40m	7 1m

## Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♄	1 27m	12 6	0 58m	11 53	0 29m	11 41	0 0m	11 31	11 24a.	11 23
♅	1 54	21 5	1 23	21 0	1 1	20 54	0 34	20 47	0 7m	20 40
♆	4 40	23 26	4 23	23 25	4 3	23 34	3 42	23 44	3 19	24 0
♇	10 25	4 31	10 4	4 46	9 43	5 2	9 22	5 19	9 1	5 28
♈	11 34	7 8	11 21	8 6	11 7	9 2	10 53	9 55	10 39	10 45
♉	11 36	3 4	11 23	2 45	11 9	2 27	10 56	2 14	10 43	2 3
♊	1 16a.	23 20	1 14a.	24 14	1 0a.	23 53	0 23a.	21 47	11 29	18 20
♋	2 49	27 42	2 45	27 50	2 38	27 40	2 28	27 14	2 12a.	26 34
♌	4 56	14 3	4 41	14 12	4 25	14 16	4 10	14 16	3 55	14 13
♍	6 57	14 41	6 34	14 41	6 10	14 40	5 46	14 38	5 23	14 36

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon sets or rises. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.
1	0 8.5a.	5 24a.	5 29a.	5 32a.	5 42a.	5 48a.
2	1 6.0a.	6 0a.	6 5a.	6 9a.	6 24a.	6 31a.
3	2 5.4	6 44	6 50	6 56	7 13	7 21
4	3 5.6	7 35	7 43	7 49	8 7	8 16
5	4 4.8	8 33	8 41	8 47	9 5	9 14
6	5 1.3	9 36	9 43	9 49	10 6	10 14
7	5 54.1	10 40	10 46	10 52	11 6	11 14
8	6 42.9	11 45	11 50	11 54	...	...
9	7 28.2a.	...	...	...	0 6m	0 12m
10	8 10.7	0 48m	0 52m	0 55m	1 4	1 9
11	8 51.5	1 49	1 52	1 55	2 0	2 3
12	9 31.5	2 49	2 51	2 53	2 54	2 56
13	10 11.7	3 48	3 49	3 48	3 47	3 48
14	10 53.0	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
15	11 36.2	4 30a.	4 35a.	4 37a.	4 47a.	4 53a.
16	♄	4 57a.	5 2a.	5 6a.	5 19a.	5 26a.
17	0 21.9m	5 30	5 36	5 42	5 58	6 6
18	1 10.2	6 10	6 17	6 23	6 41	6 49
19	2 1.3	6 57	7 5	7 11	7 29	7 38
20	2 54.6	7 52	8 0	8 6	8 24	8 33
21	3 48.7	8 54	9 0	9 6	9 23	9 31
22	4 42.7	10 1	10 7	10 11	10 25	10 33
23	5 35.3m	11 12a.	11 18a.	11 20a.	11 31a.	11 37a.
24	6 27.2	...	...	...	...	...
25	7 17.7	0 25m	0 29m	0 30m	0 38m	0 42m
26	8 7.8	1 39	1 42	1 42	1 46	1 48
27	8 58.6	2 55	2 56	2 55	2 35	2 55
28	9 51.3	4 12	4 11	4 9	4 5	4 3
29	10 46.6	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 16	5 13
30	11 44.8m	6 50m	6 46m	6 42m	6 28m	6 25m

## PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

## Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

All Saints. ♄ gr. south lat.  
 23d S. aft. Tr. Gr. east. el. ♄.  
 ♄ ♀ p ♀; dist. 2'. [♄ ♀.  
 ♄ ♀. \* ♄ ♀.  
 Gunpowder plot in London, 1605.  
 Bat. of Lutzen, 1632. O.S.  
 Pensacola taken, 1814.  
 [taken, 1775.  
 24th Sund. aft. Trin. Montreal  
 Dr. G. Spurzheim d. 1832, a. 56.  
 Lafayette escap. fr. prison, '94.  
 Bat. of Sheriffmuir, 1715.  
 French entered Vienna, 1805.  
 Charles Carroll d. 1832, a. 96.  
 ☐ ☉ H. French ent. Belg. 1832.  
 25th S. aft. Tr. Wellington re-  
 ♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀. [signed, 1830.  
 Cortez sailed for Mexico, 1518.  
 \* ♄ = II. [0.63. ♂ ♀ ♀.  
 ♀ ☉ ♀. Strength of ♀'s light  
 Bat. of Konia, Syria, 1832.  
 Massacre in St. Domingo, 1791.  
 26th Sund. aft. Tr. Inf. ♂ ☉ ♀.  
 Peace signed at Ghent, 1814.  
 ♄ in perihelion. N. York evacu-  
 [ated, 1783.  
 ♂ ♀ ♀. Bat. Berezina, 1812.  
 ♄ ♀ ☉. \* ♄ × ♀.  
 ♂ ♀ ♀. [ec., visible in U. S.  
 Advent Sun. St. Andrew. ☉ tot.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
Boston,	5 29m.	6 9 a.	5 35m.	6 9 a.	5 40m.	6 8 a.	5 43m.	6 10 a.	5 46m.	6 14 a.
N. York,	5 27	6 11	5 33	6 11	5 37	6 11	5 41	6 13	5 44	6 16
Wash.	5 25	6 13	5 30	6 14	5 34	6 14	5 38	6 16	5 41	6 19
Charles.	5 17	6 21	5 23	6 23	5 26	6 23	5 29	6 25	5 32	6 28
N. Orl's.	5 13	6 25	5 18	6 26	5 22	6 27	5 25	6 29	5 28	6 32

*Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.*

Apogee, 10th, 10h. A. — Dist. 251,600 miles. Perigee, 27th, 1h. M. — Dist. 227,500 miles.

*Phases of the Moon.*First Quarter, 7th day, 7h. 34.8m. A. Last Quarter, 23d day, 7h. 41.8m. M.  
Full Moon, 15th " 11 46.9m. A. New Moon, 30th " 2 4.6 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	M.	7 10	4 29	7 5	4 34	6 59	4 40	6 44	4 55	6 38	5 0	11 47m.	9 26m.	7 47m.
2	Tu.	11	29	6	34	7 0	39	45	55	39	0	0 33a.	10 12	8 33
3	W.	12	28	7	34	1	39	45	55	40	0	1 17	10 56	9 17
4	Th.	13	28	8	33	2	39	46	55	41	0	1 59	11 38	9 59
5	F.	14	28	9	33	3	38	47	55	41	0	2 42	0 21a.	10 42
6	S.	15	28	10	33	4	38	48	55	42	0	3 26	1 5	11 26
7	Su.	7 16	4 28	7 11	4 33	7 5	4 38	6 48	4 55	6 43	5 0	4 17a.	1 56a.	0 17a.
8	M.	17	28	12	33	6	38	49	55	44	0	5 19	2 58	1 19
9	Tu.	18	28	13	33	7	38	50	55	45	1	6 29	4 8	2 29
10	W.	19	28	14	33	8	38	51	55	46	1	7 37	5 16	3 37
11	Th.	20	28	15	33	9	38	52	56	47	1	8 33	6 12	4 33
12	F.	21	28	16	33	10	39	52	56	47	1	9 19	6 58	5 19
13	S.	21	28	16	33	10	39	53	56	48	2	10 0	7 39	6 0
14	Su.	7 22	4 28	7 17	4 34	7 11	4 39	6 54	4 56	6 49	5 2	10 37a.	8 16a.	6 37a.
15	M.	23	28	17	34	12	39	54	56	49	2	11 14	8 53	7 14
16	Tu.	24	28	18	34	12	39	55	57	50	2	11 51	9 30	7 51
17	W.	24	29	18	34	13	40	55	57	50	3	. . .	10 9	8 30
18	Th.	25	29	19	35	13	40	56	57	51	3	0 30m.	10 50	9 11
19	F.	25	29	19	35	14	40	56	58	51	3	1 11	11 32	9 53
20	S.	26	30	20	36	14	40	57	58	52	4	1 53	. . .	10 36
21	Su.	7 26	4 30	7 20	4 36	7 14	4 41	6 57	4 58	6 52	5 4	2 36m.	0 15m.	11 24a.
22	M.	27	31	21	37	15	41	58	59	53	4	3 24	1 3	. . .
23	Tu.	27	31	21	37	15	42	58	59	53	5	4 20	1 59	0 20m.
24	W.	28	32	22	38	16	43	59	5 0	54	5	5 28	3 7	1 28
25	Th.	28	32	22	38	16	43	59	0	54	6	6 46	4 25	2 46
26	F.	29	33	23	39	17	44	7 0	1	55	6	8 1	5 40	4 1
27	S.	29	34	23	39	17	45	0	2	55	7	9 8	6 42	5 8
28	Su.	7 29	4 34	7 24	4 40	7 18	4 45	7 1	5 2	6 56	5 8	9 57m.	7 36m.	5 57m.
29	M.	29	35	24	40	18	46	1	3	56	9	10 47	8 26	6 47
30	Tu.	30	36	25	41	19	47	2	4	57	10	11 34	9 13	7 34
31	W.	30	37	25	42	19	48	2	5	57	10	0 18a.	9 57	8 18



Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♂	2 54m	+24 20	2 27m	+24 45	1 58m	+25 14	1 27m	+25 44	0 54m	+26 13
♂	8 39	— 5 41	8 17	— 5 52	7 56	— 6 2	7 34	— 6 11	7 12	— 6 19
♀	10 26	—11 36	10 11	—12 23	9 58	—13 7	9 44	—13 49	9 30	—14 27
♂	10 30	+1 56	10 15	+1 53	10 2	+1 54	9 48	+1 53	9 34	+2 9
♀	10 46	—16 7	10 28	—16 27	10 27	—18 13	10 34	—20 20	10 45	—22 14
♂	1 51a.	—25 39	1 23a.	—24 32	0 49a.	—23 11	0 11a.	—21 41	11 32	—20 11
♂	3 41	—14 5	3 27	—13 53	3 13	—13 38	2 59	—13 18	2 46a.	—12 55
♂	5 0	—14 33	4 37	—14 29	4 14	—14 25	3 51	—14 21	3 29	—14 16
♂	10 54	+11 18	10 25	+11 18	9 56	+11 22	9 28	+11 30	9 2	+11 43
♂	11 36	+20 31	11 9	+20 24	10 42	+20 17	10 15	+20 10	9 49	+20 4

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon sets or rises. Mean Time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.
1	0 45.5a.	5 19a.	5 26a.	6 32a.	5 49a.	5 58a.
2	1 46.9	6 15	6 23	6 29	6 47	6 56
3	2 46.7	7 17	7 24	7 30	7 48	7 57
4	3 43.1	8 23	8 29	8 35	8 51	8 59
5	4 35.1	9 30	9 35	9 39	9 53	10 0
6	5 22.9	10 35	10 39	10 42	10 53	10 59
S.	6 7.2a.	11 36a.	11 41a.	11 43a.	11 50a.	11 55a.
8	6 49.0	...	...	...	...	...
9	7 29.3	0 39m	0 41m	0 42m	0 45m	0 48m
10	8 9.3	1 39	1 40	1 40	1 40	1 41
11	8 50.0	2 39	2 39	2 38	2 34	2 34
12	9 32.4	3 39	3 38	3 36	3 29	3 28
13	10 17.2	4 41	4 38	4 35	4 25	4 23
S.	11 4.9a.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
15	11 55.8	4 7a.	4 13a.	4 19a.	4 36a.	4 45a.
16	♂	4 52	5 0	5 6	5 24	5 33
17	0 49.2m	5 46	5 54	6 0	6 18	6 27
18	1 44.0	6 47	6 54	7 0	7 17	7 26
19	2 38.9	7 54	8 0	8 5	8 20	8 29
20	3 32.6	9 4	9 9	9 12	9 24	9 31
S.	4 24.4m	10 15a.	10 19a.	10 20a.	10 29a.	10 35a.
22	5 14.4	11 27	11 30	11 30	11 34	11 39
23	6 3.3	...	...	...	...	...
24	6 52.1	0 40m	0 42m	0 42m	0 41m	0 44m
25	7 41.9	1 54	1 55	1 53	1 49	1 49
26	8 33.8	3 9	3 8	3 5	2 57	2 55
27	9 28.8	4 25	4 22	4 18	4 6	4 3
S.	10 27.0m	5 41m	5 37m	5 31m	5 16m	5 12m
29	11 27.4	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
30	0 28.2a.	4 56a.	5 4a.	5 10a.	5 28a.	5 37a.
31	1 27.1	6 2	6 9	6 15	6 32	6 40

# PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

*Sundays and other Remarkable Days.*

Beg. 2d session of 23d Congress.  
 \* ♀. Bat. of Austerlitz, 1805.  
 Revolution in England, 1688.  
 Cardinal Richelieu died, 1642.  
 ♂ ♀ × ♀.  
 Gen. Monk born, 1608.  
 2d Sunday in Advent.  
 Rhode Island taken, 1776.  
 John Milton born, 1608.  
 Proclamation against S. C. 1832.  
 Greatest west. elong. ♀.  
 ♀ in ♀. Gay died, 1732.  
 14th. Washington d. 1799, a. 68.  
 3d Sunday in Advent. ♂ ♀ ♀.  
 Dec. vis. [♂ ♀ μ ♀; dist. 3'.  
 Tea destroyed in Boston, 1773.  
 ♂ ♀ ♂. Bolivar died, 1830.  
 ♂ ♀ × ♀. ♂ ♀ 14 ♀.  
 Fort Niagara taken, 1813.  
 [Inf. ♂ ♀ ♂. ♂ ♀ 2 ω 8, d. 1'.  
 4th S. in Advent. St. Thomas.  
 Wint. begins. Land. Plym. 1620.  
 Washington resign. com. 1783.  
 Antwerp surrend. 1832. ♂ ♀ ♀.  
 Christmas Day. Newton b. 1642.  
 St. Stephen. Bat. Trenton, 1776.  
 St. John. Kepler born, 1571.  
 Innocents. 1st S. aft. Christmas.  
 ♂ ♀ ♀. Java taken, 1812.  
 Society of Jesuits founded, 1535.  
 ♂ ♀ ♀. Earth nearest Sun.

*At mean noon at Greenwich.*

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.			
D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
1	16 17.30	1 10.83	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 1st, 23° 27' & 37.98"; 11th, 38.13"; 21st, 38.38"; 31st, 38.61". Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 8.72"; 11th, 8.72"; 21st, 8.71"; 31st, 8.70".	2	16 14.66	1 7.89	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 10th, 23° 27' & 38.91"; 20th, 39.13"; 30th, 39.36"; Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.69"; 20th, 8.67"; 30th, 8.65".
3	17.29	10.73		4	14.34	7.66	
5	17.24	10.61		6	14.00	7.43	
7	17.19	10.48		8	13.65	7.20	
9	17.11	10.34		10	13.29	6.98	
11	17.01	10.19		12	12.90	6.76	
13	16.99	10.02		14	12.50	6.54	
15	16.76	9.84		16	12.09	6.34	
17	16.60	9.66		18	11.67	6.14	
19	16.42	9.46		20	11.23	5.94	
21	16.23	9.24		22	10.78	5.75	
23	16.02	9.02		24	10.33	5.57	
25	15.78	8.80		26	9.85	5.40	
27	15.53	8.58		28	9.37	5.24	
29	15.26	8.36		30	8.88	5.09	
31	14.96	8.13					
D.	Declination south.	Equat. of T. add to app. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination south.	Equat. of T. add to app. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.
1	23 1 50.5	3 49.33	18 42 37.46	1	17 8 51.1	13 54.26	20 44 50.72
2	22 56 42.7	4 17.58	46 34.02	2	16 51 39.9	14 1.84	48 47.28
3	22 51 7.4	4 45.47	50 30.58	3	16 34 11.1	14 5.64	52 43.98
4	22 45 4.9	5 13.02	54 27.13	4	16 16 24.9	14 14.61	56 40.39
5	22 38 35.4	5 40.18	58 23.69	5	15 58 21.9	14 19.80	21 0 36.94
6	22 31 38.9	6 6.90	19 2 20.25	6	15 40 2.4	14 24.16	4 33.50
7	22 24 16.8	6 33.16	6 16.81	7	15 21 26.8	14 27.72	8 30.06
8	22 16 26.2	6 58.95	10 13.36	8	15 2 35.5	14 30.61	12 26.61
9	22 8 10.3	7 24.19	14 9.92	9	14 43 29.1	14 32.48	16 23.17
10	21 59 28.4	7 48.91	18 6.48	10	14 24 7.9	14 33.66	20 19.72
11	21 50 20.8	8 13.06	19 22 3.04	11	14 4 32.4	14 34.04	21 24 16.28
12	21 40 47.7	8 36.61	25 59.59	12	13 44 42.9	14 33.67	28 12.83
13	21 30 49.4	8 59.52	29 56.15	13	13 24 39.9	14 32.50	32 9.38
14	21 20 26.2	9 21.78	33 52.71	14	13 4 23.9	14 30.66	36 5.94
15	21 9 38.4	9 43.37	37 49.27	15	12 43 55.2	14 27.88	40 2.49
16	20 58 26.3	10 4.27	41 45.82	16	12 23 14.4	14 24.43	43 59.05
17	20 46 50.2	10 24.45	45 42.38	17	12 2 21.8	14 20.26	47 55.60
18	20 34 50.5	10 43.91	49 38.94	18	11 41 17.9	14 15.37	51 52.15
19	20 22 27.5	11 2.61	53 35.49	19	11 20 3.0	14 9.75	55 48.71
20	20 9 41.6	11 20.56	57 32.05	20	10 58 37.6	14 3.46	59 45.26
21	19 56 33.0	11 37.73	20 1 28.61	21	10 37 2.1	13 56.49	22 3 41.92
22	19 43 2.2	11 54.14	5 25.16	22	10 15 16.8	13 49.58	7 38.37
23	19 29 9.5	12 9.75	9 21.72	23	9 53 22.2	13 40.62	11 34.92
24	19 14 55.3	12 24.56	13 18.28	24	9 31 18.6	13 31.75	15 31.48
25	19 0 19.9	12 38.59	17 14.83	25	9 9 6.6	13 22.28	19 28.03
26	18 45 23.7	12 51.81	21 11.39	26	8 46 46.2	13 12.25	23 24.58
27	18 30 7.1	13 4.24	25 7.94	27	8 24 18.1	13 1.64	27 21.14
28	18 14 30.5	13 15.84	29 4.50	28	8 1 42.7	12 50.50	31 17.69
29	17 58 34.2	13 26.65	33 1.06	29	7 39 0.1	12 38.85	35 14.24
30	17 42 18.6	13 36.66	36 57.61				
31	17 25 44.0	13 45.86	40 54.17				

*At mean noon at Greenwich.*

MARCH.				APRIL.			
D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
2	16 8.88	1 5.09		1	16 0.83	1 4.24	
4	8.38	4.96		3	0.27	4.27	
6	7.87	4.84		5	15 59.71	4.31	
8	7.36	4.72		7	59.16	4.37	
10	6.84	4.61		9	58.62	4.45	
12	6.31	4.52		11	58.07	4.53	
14	5.78	4.43		13	57.54	4.61	
16	5.24	4.37		15	57.00	4.71	
18	4.70	4.31		17	56.48	4.82	
20	4.15	4.26		19	55.95	4.94	
22	3.60	4.23		21	55.43	5.06	
24	3.05	4.20		23	54.92	5.19	
26	2.49	4.19		25	54.42	5.33	
28	1.94	4.20		27	53.98	5.47	
30	1.38	4.21		29	53.45	5.63	
32	0.83	4.24		31	52.97	5.78	
Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 2d, 23° 27' & 39.36"; 12th, 39.49"; 22d, 39.62"; 2d, 8.65"; 12th, 8.63"; 22d, 8.60".				Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 23° 27' & 39.62"; 11th, 39.60"; 21st, 39.53"; 1st, 8.58"; 11th, 8.55"; 21st, 8.51".			
D.	Declination south.	Equat. of T. add to app. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination north.	E. of T. add to ap. till 16th m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.
1	7 39 0.1	12 39.85	23 35 14.24	1	4 27 59.1	4 1.06	0 37 27.38
2	7 16 11.0	12 26.69	39 10.80	2	4 51 5.8	3 42.82	41 23.94
3	6 53 15.5	12 14.08	43 7.35	3	5 14 7.4	3 24.74	45 20.49
4	6 30 14.2	12 1.00	47 3.90	4	5 37 3.5	3 6.81	49 17.04
5	6 7 7.4	11 47.45	51 0.46	5	5 59 53.9	2 49.04	53 18.60
6	5 43 55.4	11 33.51	54 57.01	6	6 22 38.2	2 31.48	57 10.15
7	5 20 38.8	11 19.15	58 53.56	7	6 45 16.0	2 14.11	1 1 6.70
8	4 57 17.8	11 4.39	23 2 50.12	8	7 7 46.9	1 56.97	5 3.25
9	4 33 52.9	10 49.27	6 46.67	9	7 30 10.7	1 40.05	8 59.31
10	4 10 24.5	10 33.80	10 43.22	10	7 52 26.8	1 23.39	12 56.36
11	3 46 53.0	10 17.97	23 14 39.77	11	8 14 35.1	1 7.00	1 16 52.91
12	3 23 18.7	10 1.82	18 36.33	12	8 36 35.0	0 50.87	20 49.47
13	2 59 42.1	9 45.37	22 32.88	13	8 58 26.3	0 35.04	24 46.02
14	2 36 8.6	9 28.63	26 29.43	14	9 20 8.7	0 19.51	28 42.58
15	2 12 23.5	9 11.61	30 25.99	15	9 41 41.6	+0 4.31	32 39.13
16	1 48 42.4	8 54.33	34 22.54	16	10 3 4.8	-0 10.56	36 35.68
17	1 25 0.4	8 36.83	38 19.09	17	10 24 18.0	0 25.10	40 32.24
18	1 1 18.0	8 19.11	42 15.64	18	10 45 20.8	0 39.26	44 28.79
19	0 37 35.7	8 1.19	46 12.20	19	11 6 12.9	0 53.04	48 25.34
20	0 13 53.7	7 43.10	50 8.75	20	11 26 54.0	1 6.44	52 21.90
north.							
21	0 9 47.7	7 24.87	23 54 5.30	21	11 47 23.8	1 19.41	1 56 18.45
22	0 33 28.0	7 6.52	58 1.85	22	12 7 41.9	1 31.97	2 0 15.01
23	0 57 6.9	6 48.04	0 1 58.41	23	12 27 48.0	1 44.07	4 11.56
24	1 20 44.1	6 29.50	5 54.96	24	12 47 42.0	1 55.70	8 8.11
25	1 44 19.2	6 10.90	9 51.51	25	13 7 23.3	2 6.87	12 4.67
26	2 7 51.8	5 52.25	13 48.07	26	13 26 51.8	2 17.55	16 1.22
27	2 31 21.8	5 33.62	17 44.62	27	13 46 7.1	2 27.73	19 57.78
28	2 54 48.7	5 14.99	21 41.17	28	14 5 8.9	2 37.39	23 54.33
29	3 18 12.3	4 56.40	25 37.72	29	14 23 56.9	2 46.54	27 50.89
30	3 41 32.0	4 37.86	29 34.28	30	14 43 30.3	2 55.18	31 47.44
31	4 4 47.8	4 19.41	33 30.83	31	15 0 50.3	3 3.19	35 44.00

At mean noon at Greenwich.

MAY.				JUNE.			
D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
1	15 52.97	1 5.79	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 1st, 23° 27' & 39.45"; 11th, 39.31"; 21st, 39.19"; 31st, 39.10".	2	15 47.02	1 8.18	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 10th, 23° 27' & 39.05"; 20th, 39.11"; 30th, 39.19"; Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.45"; 20th, 8.44"; 30th, 8.44".
3	52.51	5.94		4	46.77	8.29	
5	52.05	6.10		6	46.54	8.38	
7	51.61	6.26		8	46.33	8.47	
9	51.18	6.43		10	46.12	8.54	
11	50.76	6.59		12	45.93	8.60	
13	50.34	6.75		14	45.77	8.65	
15	49.95	6.91		16	45.62	8.68	
17	49.57	7.07		18	45.48	8.71	
19	49.20	7.23		20	45.37	8.72	
21	48.84	7.38	Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 8.51"; 11th, 8.49"; 21st, 8.47"; 31st, 8.46".	22	45.27	8.71	
23	48.50	7.54		24	45.19	8.69	
25	48.18	7.68		26	45.12	8.66	
27	47.86	7.81		28	45.08	8.61	
29	47.56	7.94		30	45.05	8.56	
31	47.28	8.07					
D.	Declination north.	Equat. of T. subt. fr. app. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination north.	E. of T. subt. f. ap. till 16th. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.
1	15 0 50.3	3 3.19	2 36 44.00	1	23 2 2.2	3 37.33	4 37 57.24
2	15 18 55.2	3 10.68	39 40.55	2	22 10 6.4	2 28.29	41 53.80
3	15 36 44.9	3 17.63	43 37.11	3	22 17 47.5	2 18.84	45 50.36
4	15 54 19.3	3 24.00	47 33.66	4	22 25 5.3	2 9 00	49 46.91
5	16 11 38.0	3 29.81	51 30.22	5	22 31 56.6	1 59.79	53 43.47
6	16 28 40.7	3 35.03	55 26.77	6	22 38 30.3	1 49.24	57 40.08
7	16 45 27.1	3 39.70	59 23.33	7	22 44 37.2	1 37.89	5 1 36.59
8	17 1 56.8	3 43.78	3 19.88	8	22 50 20.2	1 26.21	5 33.14
9	17 18 9.5	3 47.31	7 16.44	9	22 55 39.2	1 14.76	9 29.70
10	17 34 5.0	3 50.25	11 13.00	10	23 0 33 9	1 3.08	13 26.26
11	17 49 42.9	3 52.62	3 15 9.55	11	23 5 4.4	0 51.15	5 17 22.82
12	18 5 2.8	3 54.43	19 6.11	12	23 9 10.5	0 39.05	21 19.38
13	18 20 4.5	3 55.67	23 2.66	13	23 12 52.1	0 26.75	25 15.93
14	18 34 47.7	3 56.35	26 59.22	14	23 16 9.1	0 14.31	29 12.49
15	18 49 12.0	3 56.48	30 55.78	15	23 19 1.5	0 1.73	33 9.06
16	19 3 17.3	3 56.05	34 52.33	16	23 21 29.2	+0 10.95	37 5.61
17	19 17 3.1	3 55.08	38 48.89	17	23 23 32.2	0 23.73	41 2.16
18	19 30 29.4	3 53.56	42 45.45	18	23 25 10.4	0 36.66	44 58.72
19	19 43 35.6	3 51.50	46 42.00	19	23 26 23.9	0 49.44	48 55.28
20	19 56 21.9	3 48.88	50 38.56	20	23 27 12.5	1 2.34	52 51.84
21	20 8 47.7	3 45.74	3 54 35.11	21	23 27 36.3	1 15.26	5 56 48.40
22	20 20 52.9	3 42.05	58 31.67	22	23 27 35.4	1 29.17	6 0 44.96
23	20 32 37.2	3 37.85	4 2 28.23	23	23 27 9.6	1 41.02	4 41.51
24	20 44 0.4	3 33.13	6 24.79	24	23 26 19.1	1 53.92	8 38.07
25	20 55 2.4	3 27.86	10 21.34	25	23 25 4.0	2 6.55	12 34.63
26	21 5 42.9	3 22.10	14 17.90	26	23 23 24.0	2 19.18	16 31.19
27	21 16 1.6	3 15.85	18 14.46	27	23 21 19.5	2 31.72	20 27.74
28	21 25 58.4	3 9.08	22 11.01	28	23 18 50.3	2 44.10	24 24.30
29	21 35 33.0	3 1.84	26 7.57	29	23 15 56.7	2 56.33	28 20.38
30	21 44 45.4	2 54.13	30 4.13	30	23 12 38.5	3 8.38	32 17.43
31	21 53 35.2	2 45.95	34 0.68				

*At mean noon at Greenwich.*

JULY.				AUGUST.			
D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
2	15 45.04	1 8 49		1	15 47.02	1 6.41	
4	45.06	8.41		3	47.28	6.24	
6	45.09	8.32		5	47.57	6.07	
8	45.13	8.22		7	47.87	5.90	
10	45.19	8.11		9	48.18	5.73	
12	45.27	7.98		11	48.50	5.56	
14	45.36	7.85		13	48.84	5.40	
16	45.48	7.71		15	49.20	5 24	
18	45.61	7.56		17	49.58	5.09	
20	45.76	7.41		19	49.95	4.96	
22	45.93	7.26		21	50.34	4.81	
24	46.11	7.09		23	50.76	4.68	
26	46.31	6.92		25	51.18	4.55	
28	46.53	6.76		27	51.61	4.43	
30	46.77	6.58		29	52.05	4.33	
32	47.02	6.41		31	52.51	4.23	

D.	Declination north.	Equat. of T. add to app. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination north.	Equat. of T. add to app. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.
1	23 8 56.0	3 20.23	6 36 13.98	1	18 6 24.3	6 0.03	8 38 27.25
2	23 4 49.2	3 31.86	40 10.53	2	17 51 13.2	5 56.52	42 23.80
3	23 0 18.1	3 43.22	44 7.09	3	17 35 44.5	5 52.42	46 20.36
4	22 55 23.0	3 54.32	48 3.65	4	17 19 58.6	5 47.72	50 16.91
5	22 50 3.9	4 5.10	52 0 21	5	17 8 56.7	5 42.42	54 13.47
6	22 44 21.0	4 15.68	55 56.76	6	16 47 36.3	5 36.53	58 10.02
7	22 38 14.3	4 25.70	59 53.32	7	16 31 0.4	5 30.03	9 2 6.58
8	22 31 44.1	4 35.45	7 3 49.88	8	16 14 8.6	5 22.94	6 3.14
9	22 24 50.4	4 44.81	7 46.44	9	15 57 1.0	5 15.25	9 59.69
10	22 17 33.5	4 53.75	11 43.00	10	15 39 38.2	5 6.96	13 56.25
11	22 9 53.5	5 2.27	7 15 39.55	11	15 22 0.2	4 58.09	9 17 52.80
12	22 1 50.7	5 10.33	19 36.11	12	15 4 7.6	4 48.63	21 49.36
13	21 53 25.1	5 17.92	23 32.67	13	14 46 0.5	4 38.61	25 45.91
14	21 44 37.1	5 25.03	27 29.22	14	14 27 39.4	4 28.00	29 42.47
15	21 35 26.7	5 31.64	31 26.78	15	14 9 4.5	4 16.84	33 39.02
16	21 25 54.4	5 37.73	35 22.34	16	13 50 16.1	4 5.13	37 35.58
17	21 16 0.1	5 43.29	39 18.90	17	13 31 14.5	3 52.91	41 32.13
18	21 5 44.4	5 48.34	43 15.45	18	13 12 0.1	3 40.16	45 28.69
19	20 55 7.0	5 52.83	47 12.01	19	12 52 33.2	3 26.90	49 25.24
20	20 44 8.6	5 56.77	51 8.57	20	12 32 54.1	3 13.15	53 21.79
21	20 32 49.2	6 0.19	7 55 5.12	21	12 13 8.0	2 58.92	9 57 18.35
22	20 21 9.1	6 3.03	59 1.66	22	11 53 0.3	2 44.24	10 1 14.90
23	20 9 8.6	6 5.99	3 2 58.24	23	11 32 46.2	2 29.12	5 11.46
24	19 56 47.9	6 7.02	6 54.79	24	11 12 21.0	2 13.58	9 8.01
25	19 44 7.2	6 8.16	10 51.35	25	10 51 45.2	1 57.62	13 4.57
26	19 31 6.7	6 8.74	14 47.91	26	10 30 58.8	1 41.27	17 1.12
27	19 17 46.8	6 8.74	18 44.46	27	10 10 2.5	1 24.54	20 57.67
28	19 4 7.6	6 8.16	22 41.02	28	9 48 56.2	1 7.45	24 54.23
29	18 50 9.6	6 7.00	26 37.56	29	9 27 40.4	0 50.02	28 50.78
30	18 35 52.8	6 5.28	30 34.13	30	9 6 15.5	0 32.23	32 47.34
31	18 21 17.6	6 2.94	34 30.69	31	8 44 41.7	0 14.14	36 43.99

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.  
Horizontal Parallax.  
10th, 23° 27' & 39.37"; 20th, 39.54"; 30th, 38.81";  
10th, 8.44"; 20th, 8.44"; 30th, 8.44".

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.  
Horizontal Parallax.  
9th, 23° 27' & 40.04"; 19th, 40.31"; 29th, 40.51";  
9th, 8.46"; 19th, 8.46"; 29th, 8.50".

*At mean noon at Greenwich.*

SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.			
D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
2	15 52.97	1 4.14	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 8th, 23° 27' & 40.73"; 18th, 40.89"; 28th, 41.00"; Horizontal Parallax. 8th, 8.52"; 18th, 8.54"; 28th, 8.57".	2	16 0.82	1 4.16	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 8th, 23° 27' & 40.97"; 18th, 40.96"; 28th, 40.83"; Horizontal Parallax. 8th, 8.59"; 18th, 8.62"; 28th, 8.64".
4	53.44	4.06		4	1.38	4.25	
6	53.93	3.99		6	1.93	4.37	
8	54.43	3.93		8	2.48	4.49	
10	54.93	3.88		10	3.03	4.62	
12	55.43	3.85		12	3.59	4.76	
14	55.95	3.82		14	4.14	4.91	
16	56.47	3.82		16	4.69	5.08	
18	57.00	3.82		18	5.23	5.25	
20	57.54	3.83		20	5.77	5.43	
22	58.08	3.85		22	6.30	5.62	
24	58.62	3.89		24	6.83	5.82	
26	59.16	3.94	Declination, north.	26	7.35	6.03	Declination, south.
28	59.71	4.00		28	7.87	6.25	
30	16 0.26	4.07		30	8.38	6.47	
				32	8.87	6.69	
D.	Declination, north.	Equat. of T. subt. fr. app. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination south.	Equat. of T. subt. fr. app. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.
1	8 22 59.5	0 4.27	10 40 40.44	1	8 6 12.0	10 14.72	12 38 57.04
2	8 1 9.0	0 22.98	44 37.00	2	3 29 31.8	10 33.61	42 53.59
3	7 39 10.7	0 41.94	48 33.55	3	3 52 49.3	10 52.19	46 50.14
4	7 17 4.9	1 1.18	52 30.10	4	4 16 4.1	11 10.47	50 46.70
5	6 54 52.0	1 20.69	56 26.66	5	4 39 15.9	11 28.37	54 43.25
6	6 32 32.2	1 40.42	11 0 23.21	6	5 2 24.2	11 45.94	58 39.80
7	6 10 6.0	2 0.38	4 19.76	7	5 25 28.6	12 3.14	13 2 36.36
8	5 47 33.8	2 20.56	8 16.32	8	5 48 28.8	12 19.93	6 32.91
9	5 24 55.7	2 40.91	12 12.87	9	6 11 24.5	12 36.30	10 29.46
10	5 2 12.2	3 1.43	16 9.42	10	6 34 15.0	12 52.27	14 26.02
11	4 39 23.8	3 22.13	11 20 5.98	11	6 57 0.2	13 7.78	13 18 22.57
12	4 16 30.5	3 42.94	24 2.53	12	7 19 39.7	13 22.81	22 19.12
13	3 53 32.8	4 3.87	27 59.08	13	7 42 13.1	13 37.37	26 15.68
14	3 30 31.1	4 24.91	31 55.64	14	8 4 39.9	13 51.42	30 12.28
15	3 7 25.7	4 46.01	35 52.19	15	8 26 59.9	14 4.93	34 8.78
16	2 44 16.8	5 7.16	39 48.74	16	8 49 12.7	14 17.90	38 5.34
17	2 21 4.7	5 28.33	43 45.29	17	9 11 17.9	14 30.30	42 1.89
18	1 57 49.9	5 49.52	47 41.85	18	9 33 15.2	14 42.10	45 58.44
19	1 34 32.6	6 10.67	51 38.40	19	9 55 4.1	14 53.30	49 55.00
20	1 11 18.1	6 31.78	55 34.96	20	10 16 44.3	15 3.86	53 51.55
21	0 47 51.3	6 52.84	59 31.51	21	10 38 15.6	15 13.77	13 57 48.11
22	0 24 28.9	7 13.80	12 3 28.06	22	10 59 37.3	15 23.02	14 1 44.66
23	0 1 4.8	7 34.63	7 24.61	23	11 20 49.3	15 31.57	5 41.21
24	0 22 20.2	7 55.34	12 11 21.17	24	11 41 51.1	15 39.43	9 37.77
25	0 45 45.8	8 15.89	15 17.72	25	12 2 42.4	15 46.56	13 34.32
26	1 9 11.6	8 36.24	19 14.27	26	12 23 22.6	15 53.96	17 30.88
27	1 32 37.3	8 56.41	23 10.82	27	12 43 51.5	16 58.62	21 27.43
28	1 56 2.5	9 16.37	27 7.38	28	13 4 8.6	16 3.51	25 23.98
29	2 19 27.0	9 36.07	31 3.98	29	13 24 13.5	16 7.64	29 20.54
30	2 42 50.3	9 55.53	35 0.48	30	13 44 5.8	16 10.99	33 17.09
31	3 6 12.0	10 14.72	38 57.04	31	14 8 45.1	16 13.87	37 13.65

At mean noon at Greenwich.

NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
1	16 8.87	1 6.60	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 7th, 23° 27' & 40.69"; 17th, 40.60"; 27th, 40.48". Horizontal Parallax. 7th, 8.66"; 17th, 8.68"; 27th, 8.70".	1	16 14.97	1 10.03	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 7th, 23° 27' & 40.46"; 17th, 40.44"; 27th, 40.55". Horizontal Parallax. 7th, 8.71"; 17th, 8.72"; 27th, 8.72"; 37th, 8.72".
3	9.37	6.91		3	15.25	10.20	
5	9.85	7.14		5	15.51	10.36	
7	10.32	7.38		7	15.76	10.50	
9	10.78	7.62		9	16.00	10.63	
11	11.23	7.86		11	16.22	10.74	
13	11.66	8.10		13	16.41	10.83	
15	12.09	8.33		15	16.59	10.91	
17	12.50	8.57		17	16.75	10.97	
19	12.90	8.80		19	16.89	11.02	
21	13.28	9.02		21	17.01	11.03	
23	13.65	9.24		23	17.11	11.03	
25	14.00	9.45		25	17.19	11.02	
27	14.33	9.65		27	17.24	10.99	
29	14.66	9.85		29	17.28	10.94	
31	14.97	10.03		31	17.30	10.87	
D.	Declination south.	Equat. of T. subt. fr. app. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination south.	E. of T. subt. f. ap. till 25th m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.
1	14 23 10.8	16 15.34	14 41 10.20	1	21 48 2.0	10 48.17	16 39 26.89
2	14 42 22.7	16 16.32	45 6.76	2	21 57 14.1	10 25.23	43 23.45
3	15 1 20.2	16 16.50	49 3.32	3	22 6 0.8	10 1.67	47 20.01
4	15 20 2.9	16 15.87	52 59.87	4	22 14 21.9	9 37.51	51 16.57
5	15 38 30.5	16 14.42	56 56.43	5	22 22 17.0	9 12.78	55 13.12
6	15 56 42.4	16 12.15	15 0 52.98	6	22 29 45.9	8 47 59	59 9.68
7	16 14 38.3	16 9.08	4 49.54	7	22 36 48.4	8 21.76	17 3 6.24
8	16 32 17.7	16 5.17	8 46.09	8	22 43 24.3	7 55.52	7 2.80
9	16 49 40.3	16 0.44	12 42.65	9	22 49 33.2	7 28.93	10 59.36
10	17 6 45.5	15 54.89	16 39.20	10	22 55 15.2	7 1.69	14 55.91
11	17 23 33.1	15 48.50	15 20 35.76	11	23 0 29.9	6 34.17	17 18 52.47
12	17 40 2.7	15 41.28	24 32.32	12	23 5 17.3	6 6.29	22 49.03
13	17 56 13.7	15 33.22	28 28.87	13	23 9 37.1	5 38.06	26 45.59
14	18 12 6.0	15 24.33	32 25.43	14	23 13 29.2	5 9.54	30 42.15
15	18 27 39.0	15 14.59	36 21.98	15	23 16 53.6	4 40.71	34 38.71
16	18 42 52.6	15 4.01	40 18.54	16	23 19 50.1	4 11.64	38 35.26
17	18 57 46.1	14 52.60	44 15.10	17	23 22 18.6	3 42.34	42 31.82
18	19 12 19.3	14 40.34	48 11.65	18	23 24 19.1	3 12.85	46 28.38
19	19 26 31.9	14 27.26	52 8.21	19	23 25 51.4	2 43.19	50 24.94
20	19 40 23.4	14 13.33	56 4.77	20	23 26 55.5	2 13.39	54 21.50
21	19 53 53.6	13 58.58	16 0 1.32	21	23 27 31.5	1 43.48	17 58 18.05
22	20 7 2.0	13 43.01	3 57.98	22	23 27 39.2	1 13.51	18 2 14.61
23	20 19 48.4	13 26.65	7 54.44	23	23 27 18.5	0 43.49	6 11.17
24	20 32 12.2	13 9.46	11 50.99	24	23 26 29.6	—0 13.48	10 7.73
25	20 44 13.2	12 51.50	15 47.55	25	23 25 12.5	+0 16.51	14 4.29
26	20 55 51.2	12 32.76	19 44.11	26	23 23 27.0	0 46.43	18 0.85
27	21 7 5.7	12 13.27	23 40.66	27	23 21 13.4	1 16.24	21 57.40
28	21 17 56.3	11 53.05	27 37.22	28	23 18 31.6	1 45.92	25 53.96
29	21 28 22.8	11 32.12	31 33.78	29	23 15 21.8	2 16.41	29 50.52
30	21 38 24.8	11 10.43	35 30.34	30	23 11 43.9	2 44.69	33 47.08
				31	23 7 38.1	3 13.73	37 43.64

*Dr. Young's Refractions, the Barometer being at 30 inches, and the internal Thermometer at 50, or the external at 47, degrees; with the corrections for + one inch in the barometer, and for — one degree in the thermometer of Fahrenheit. From page 19 of Vol. 1st of Pearson's Practical Astronomy.*

App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30	Th. 50°	Diff. for +1 B.	Diff. for —1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30	Th. 50°	Diff. for +1 B.	Diff. for —1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30	Th. 50°	Diff. for +1 B.	Diff. for —1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30	Th. 50°	Diff. for +1 B.	Diff. for —1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30	Th. 50°	Diff. for +1 B.	Diff. for —1° Fa.
0. 0	33.51	74	8,1		3. 0	14.35	80	2,3		8. 0	6.35	13,3	,85		14. 0	3.49,9	7,70	,469		14. 0	3.49,9	7,70	,469	
5	32.53	71	7,6		5	14.19	29	2,2		10	6.28	13,1	,83		10	3.47,1	7,61	,464		10	3.47,1	7,61	,464	
10	31.58	68	7,3		10	14. 4	29	2,2		20	6.21	12,8	,82		20	3.44,4	7,52	,458		20	3.44,4	7,52	,458	
15	31. 5	67	7,0		15	13.50	28	2,1		30	6.14	12,6	,80		30	3.41,8	7,43	,453		30	3.41,8	7,43	,453	
20	30.13	65	6,7		20	13.35	28	2,1		40	6. 7	12,3	,79		40	3.39,2	7,34	,448		40	3.39,2	7,34	,448	
25	29.24	63	6,4		25	13.21	27	2,0		50	6. 0	12,1	,77		50	3.36,7	7,26	,444		50	3.36,7	7,26	,444	
30	28.37	61	6,1		30	13. 7	27	2,0		9. 0	5.54	11,9	,76		15. 0	3.34,3	7,18	,439		15. 0	3.34,3	7,18	,439	
35	27.51	59	5,9		35	12.53	26	2,0		10	5.47	11,7	,74		30	3.27,3	6,95	,424		30	3.27,3	6,95	,424	
40	27. 6	58	5,6		40	12.41	26	1,9		20	5.41	11,5	,73		16. 0	3.20,6	6,78	,411		16. 0	3.20,6	6,78	,411	
45	26.24	56	5,4		45	12.28	25	1,9		30	5.36	11,3	,72		30	3.14,4	6,51	,399		30	3.14,4	6,51	,399	
50	25.43	55	5,1		50	12.16	25	1,9		40	5.30	11,1	,71		17. 0	3. 8,5	6,31	,386		17. 0	3. 8,5	6,31	,386	
55	25. 3	53	4,9		55	12. 3	25	1,8		50	5.25	11,0	,70		30	3. 2,9	6,12	,374		30	3. 2,9	6,12	,374	
1. 0	24.25	52	4,7		4. 0	11.52	24,1	1,70		10. 0	5.20	10,8	,69		18. 0	2.57,6	5,94	,362		18. 0	2.57,6	5,94	,362	
5	23.48	50	4,6		10	11.30	23,4	1,64		10	5.15	10,6	,67		19	2.47,7	5,61	,340		19	2.47,7	5,61	,340	
10	23.13	49	4,5		20	11.10	22,7	1,58		20	5.10	10,4	,65		20	2.38,7	5,31	,322		20	2.38,7	5,31	,322	
15	22.40	48	4,4		30	10.50	22,0	1,53		30	5. 5	10,2	,64		21	2.30,5	5,04	,305		21	2.30,5	5,04	,305	
20	22. 8	46	4,2		40	10.32	21,3	1,48		40	5. 0	10,1	,63		22	2.23,2	4,79	,290		22	2.23,2	4,79	,290	
25	21.37	45	4,0		50	10.15	20,7	1,43		50	4.56	9,9	,62		23	2.16,5	4,57	,276		23	2.16,5	4,57	,276	
30	21. 7	44	3,9		5. 0	9.58	20,1	1,38		11. 0	4.51	9,8	,60		24	2.10,1	4,35	,264		24	2.10,1	4,35	,264	
35	20.38	43	3,8		10	9.42	19,6	1,34		10	4.47	9,6	,59		25	2. 4,2	4,16	,252		25	2. 4,2	4,16	,252	
40	20.10	42	3,6		20	9.27	19,1	1,30		20	4.43	9,5	,58		26	1.58,8	3,97	,241		26	1.58,8	3,97	,241	
45	19.43	40	3,5		30	9.11	18,6	1,26		30	4.39	9,4	,57		27	1.53,8	3,81	,230		27	1.53,8	3,81	,230	
50	19.17	39	3,4		40	8.59	18,1	1,22		40	4.35	9,2	,56		28	1.49,1	3,65	,219		28	1.49,1	3,65	,219	
55	18.52	39	3,3		50	8.45	17,6	1,19		50	4.31	9,1	,55		29	1.44,7	3,50	,209		29	1.44,7	3,50	,209	
2. 0	18.29	38	3,2		6. 0	8.32	17,2	1,15		12. 0	4.28,1	9,00	,556		30	1.40,5	3,36	,201		30	1.40,5	3,36	,201	
5	18. 5	37	3,1		10	8.20	16,8	1,11		10	4.24,4	8,86	,548		31	1.36,6	3,23	,193		31	1.36,6	3,23	,193	
10	17.43	36	3,0		20	8. 9	16,4	1,09		20	4.20,8	8,74	,541		32	1.33,0	3,11	,186		32	1.33,0	3,11	,186	
15	17.21	36	2,9		30	7.58	16,0	1,06		30	4.17,3	8,63	,533		33	1.29,5	2,99	,179		33	1.29,5	2,99	,179	
20	17. 0	35	2,8		40	7.47	15,7	1,03		40	4.13,9	8,51	,524		34	1.26,1	2,88	,173		34	1.26,1	2,88	,173	
25	16.40	34	2,8		50	7.37	15,3	1,00		50	4.10,7	8,41	,517		35	1.23,0	2,78	,167		35	1.23,0	2,78	,167	
30	16.21	33	2,7		7. 0	7.27	15,0	,98		13. 0	4. 7,5	8,30	,509		36	1.20,0	2,68	,161		36	1.20,0	2,68	,161	
35	16. 2	33	2,7		10	7.17	14,6	,95		10	4. 4,8	8,20	,503		37	1.17,1	2,58	,155		37	1.17,1	2,58	,155	
40	15.43	32	2,6		20	7. 8	14,3	,93		20	4. 1,4	8,10	,496		38	1.14,4	2,49	,149		38	1.14,4	2,49	,149	
45	15.25	32	2,5		30	6.59	14,1	,91		30	3.58,4	8,00	,490		39	1.11,8	2,40	,144		39	1.11,8	2,40	,144	
50	15. 8	31	2,4		40	6.51	13,8	,89		40	3.55,5	7,89	,482		40	1. 9,3	2,32	,139		40	1. 9,3	2,32	,139	
55	14.51	30	2,3		50	6.43	13,5	,87		50	3.52,6	7,79	,476		41	1. 6,9	2,24	,134		41	1. 6,9	2,24	,134	



*The Table of Refractions, continued.*

App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30. Th. 50.	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for - 1° F.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30. Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for - 1° F.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30. Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for - 1° F.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30. Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for - 1° F.
42	1. 4,6	2,16	,130	55	40,8	1,36	,082	67	24,7	,83	,050	79	11,2	,38	,023
43	1. 2,4	2,09	,125	56	39,3	1,31	,079	68	23,5	,79	,047	80	10,2	,34	,021
44	1. 0,3	2,02	,120	57	37,8	1,26	,076	69	22,4	,75	,045	81	9,2	,31	,018
45	58,1	1,95	,116	58	36,4	1,22	,073	70	21,2	,71	,043	82	8,2	,27	,016
46	56,1	1,88	,112	59	35,0	1,17	,070	71	19,9	,67	,040	83	7,1	,24	,014
47	54,2	1,81	,108	60	33,6	1,12	,067	72	18,8	,63	,038	84	6,1	,20	,012
48	52,3	1,75	,104	61	32,3	1,08	,065	73	17,7	,59	,036	85	5,1	,17	,010
49	50,5	1,69	,101	62	31,0	1,04	,062	74	16,6	,56	,033	86	4,1	,14	,008
50	48,8	1,63	,097	63	29,7	,99	,060	75	15,5	,52	,031	87	3,1	,10	,006
51	47,1	1,58	,094	64	28,4	,95	,057	76	14,4	,48	,029	88	2,0	,07	,004
52	45,4	1,52	,090	65	27,2	,91	,055	77	13,4	,45	,027	89	1,0	,03	,002
53	43,8	1,47	,088	66	25,9	,87	,052	78	12,3	,41	,025	90	0,0	,00	,000
54	42,2	1,41	,085	67	24,7	,83	,050	79	11,2	,38	,023				

The correction for an increase of altitude of one inch in the barometer, or for a depression of one degree in the thermometer, is to be *added* to the tabular refraction; but when the barometer is lower than 30 inches, or the thermometer higher than 50 degrees, the correction becomes *subtractive*.

When great accuracy is required, 0,003 inch should be deducted from the observed height of the barometer, for each degree that the thermometer near it, is above 50 degrees, and the same quantity added, for an equal depression.

*A Table of the Sun's Parallax in Altitude.*

Sun's Altit.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.					Sun's Altit.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.				
°	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	°	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8
0	8.40	8.50	8.60	8.70	8.90	45	5.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22
5	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	8.77	50	5.40	5.46	5.53	5.59	5.66
10	8.27	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	55	4.82	4.88	4.93	4.99	5.05
15	8.11	8.21	8.31	8.40	8.50	60	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40
20	7.89	7.99	8.08	8.18	8.27	65	3.55	3.59	3.63	3.68	3.72
25	7.61	7.70	7.79	7.83	7.93	70	2.87	2.91	2.94	2.98	3.01
30	7.28	7.36	7.45	7.53	7.62	75	2.17	2.20	2.23	2.25	2.28
35	6.88	6.96	7.04	7.13	7.21	80	1.46	1.49	1.49	1.51	1.53
40	6.44	6.51	6.59	6.66	6.74	85	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.77
45	5.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22	90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Logarithm for converting Sidereal into Mean Solar Time + 9.9988126

“ “ “ Mean Solar into Sidereal Time + 0.0011874

A second of time, at the Equator, contains 1521 feet.

*Elements of the Eclipse of the Sun on Sunday, November 30th, Mean Time at Greenwich.*

Solar Elements, computed for every hour.

H.	Longitude.	Latitude.	Right Asc.	Declination.	Sider. time.	Seml. diam.
	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	h. m. sec.	' "
4	248 1 51.17	+ 0.11	246 15 44.4	— 21 40 2.7	16 36 9.79	16 14.85
5	4 23.37	.10	18 26.0	40 27.1	19.65	14.86
6	6 55.57	.10	21 7.7	40 51.4	29.51	14.86
7	9 27.77	.09	23 49.4	41 15.7	39.36	14.87
8	11 59.98	.09	26 31.1	41 40.0	49.22	14.88
9	14 32.18	.08	29 12.9	42 4.2	59.07	14.88

Sun's Horizontal Parallax 8.70''. Obliquity of the Ecliptic 23° 27' 40.4''.

Lunar Elements, computed for every half hour.

H. M.	Longitude.	Latitude.	Right Asc.	Declination.	Equat. Par.	Semi. Diam.
	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	' "	' "
4 0	246 25 48.04	+ 60 45.11	244 44 59.2	— 20 24 16.3	60 25.31	16 27.88
30	44 16.03	59 45.52	245 4 6.4	29 2.5	24.82	27.75
5 0	247 2 43.68	57 23.85	23 14.4	33 46.6	24.82	27.51
30	21 11.00	55 43.12	42 23.3	33 28.4	23.82	27.47
6 0	39 37.97	54 2.31	246 1 33.0	43 8.1	23.31	27.33
30	58 4.60	52 21.44	20 43.6	47 45.6	22.79	27.18
7 0	248 16 30.87	50 40.51	39 55.0	52 20.8	22.27	27.04
30	34 56.79	48 59.52	59 7.2	56 53.8	21.75	26.89
8 0	53 22.35	47 18.48	247 18 20.3	21 1 24.6	21.21	26.74
30	249 11 47.55	45 37.39	37 34.1	5 53.1	20.67	26.59
9 0	30 12.38	43 56.25	56 48.8	10 19.4	20.12	26.44

*Elements of the Eclipses of January 9th, June 7th, June 21st, and December 15th, Mean Time at Greenwich.*

	Jan. 9, 11h.	June 6, 22h.	June 20, 20h.	Dec. 15, 17h.
Sun's Longitude . . .	259 17 49.6	76 6 27.9	89 23 47.0	263 49 37.0
Hourly M. in longitude .	2 32.9	2 23.5	2 23.0	2 32.6
Sun's Horizontal Parallax	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.7
" Semidiameter . .	16 17.1	15 46.4	15 45.3	16 16.6
Moon's Longitude . .	239 12 51.9	76 7 59.3	269 11 57.8	83 52 0.4
Hourly M. hour preceding	31 30.1	32 0.5	34 11.2	31 14.2
" " " following	31 28.8	32 2.0	34 9.5	31 15.4
Moon's Latitude . . .	— 1 12 29.4	— 57 53.9	— 13 58.9	+ 0 35 9.6
Hourly M. hour preceding	— 2 49.8	+ 2 53.9	— 3 9.4	+ 2 52.4
" " " following	— 2 49.2	+ 2 54.3	— 3 9.1	+ 2 52.4
Moon's Equatorial Paral.	55 43.1	56 11.7	56 6.5	55 30.0
Hourly Var. in Eq. Paral.	— 1.2	+ 1.3	— 1.5	+ 1.1
Moon's Horizontal S. D.	15 11.0	15 18.8	15 50.1	15 7.4
Hourly Var. in S. D. . .	— 0.3	+ 0.4	— 0.4	+ 0.3
	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.		
*Sidereal Time . . .	19 15 58.4	5 1 16.9		

The sign + prefixed to the hourly motion of the Moon in latitude indicates that she is approaching, and the sign — that she is receding from, the north pole of the ecliptic.

The hourly increase of the Sidereal time is constantly 9,8565 seconds.

## II. METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.

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[From the Companion to the British Almanac for 1833.]

### I. — ON COMETS.

THE year which has just passed away has been distinguished by the predicted appearance\* of two comets, the most remarkable which have yet fallen under the notice of astronomers. These are what are commonly called the comets of Encke† and Biela‡. The latter has been an object of fear to many on account of the nearness with which it has approached, not the earth, but a point of the earth's path. As public attention has thus been turned to this subject in an unusual degree, we seize this opportunity of laying before our readers a slight account of the present state of cometary astronomy, distinguishing that which we really know of these bodies from the many surmises to which they have given rise.

The signification of the word *comet* has varied, as new bodies have appeared which analogy has led astronomers to include under that name. It was first given, as the word denotes, to bodies which appeared in the heavens with a train of light, or tail, and thus included some of the meteors which belong to our own atmosphere. We now apply the word to those heavenly bodies, without the limits of our own atmosphere, which are nebulous in their appearance, and with or without a tail. We may divide all which have been observed into three classes: 1. Those whose returns have been predicted, and the prediction verified by the fact. These are three in number, viz. the celebrated comet

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\* Mr. Henderson has observed Encke's comet at the Cape of Good Hope, and Sir John Herschel that of Biela. We mention these facts here, as neither body is visible to the naked eye, and many of our readers may not be aware of their having been seen by any one.

† First discovered by M. Pons, November 26, 1818, but justly named by astronomers after Professor Encke, from his success in detecting its orbit, motion, and perturbations.

‡ First discovered by M. Biela, an Austrian officer, February 26th, 1826.

of Halley, observed by him in 1682, which returned, according to his conjecture (for it could then hardly be called more) in 1759, and will appear again in 1835; its time of revolution is about seventy-six years. The other two are those above-mentioned, of Encke and Biela, which perform their revolutions respectively in about three years fifteen weeks, and six years thirty-eight weeks. 2. Comets whose return has been predicted unsuccessfully. Of these there is only one of any note, viz. that which appeared in 1770. This, it was found, should have returned in five years and a half, if the observations made of it were correct; however, it never could be found again. This phenomenon threw doubt upon the return of comets, until the success of Laplace in devising methods for the calculation of the effects arising from the mutual attractions of our system, recalled the attention of astronomers to this almost forgotten failure. It had been found that the comet of 1770, in its approach to the Sun, had passed so near to Jupiter, that, on the theory of gravitation, the attraction of the latter was 200 times as great as that of the former. On applying the methods of Laplace to this case, it was found that, in 1767, while the comet was describing an orbit of more than 50 years, its motion was changed by the action of Jupiter so that it described the orbit observed in 1770; and that in 1779, it came again so near Jupiter that the preceding effect was reversed, and the orbit was again changed into one of long duration. 3. Comets which have been observed, the predicted return of which is yet to be expected. The most remarkable of these is the one observed by Olbers in 1815, which we may now safely say will return in 1887. 4. Comets which were observed at a time when neither theory nor observation was in a state sufficiently perfect to enable the observers to say whether they would return or not; and others, the orbits of which are uncertain, owing to the weather or other accidents not permitting them to be sufficiently well observed. Of these there are a great many, some of which may yet be recovered. For, long before the time of revolution of a comet could be found, astronomers knew how to determine, 1. The magnitude and position of its least distance from the sun. 2. Where its orbit cut the ecliptic. 3. The inclination of its orbit to the ecliptic. If a future comet should strongly resemble any one already observed in these particulars, and if its time of revolution as hereafter determined, should permit of its having been seen about the time of the former comet, we shall have sufficient reason to conclude that the two are one and the same. We must not, however, expect that the accounts of ancient writers on this subject with regard to the form of comets will ever be verified; such, for example, as those which describe comets in the shape of a sword, or surrounded with a shaggy mane. To say nothing of our never having observed such appearances in the course of the last century and a half, we must recollect the well-known fact, that

comets were formerly considered as warnings of impending evils, or, at least, of remarkable changes. Thus Bodin, who died in 1596, gives it as his opinion that they are the souls of illustrious men, who having remained many ages upon the earth in the capacity of guardian angels, (for so the context must be interpreted,) are called to heaven in the shape of flaming stars. He attributes the plagues, famines, &c. which were supposed to follow, to the want of the prayers of these superannuated intercessors. Pope Calixtus the Third, in the fifteenth century, directed the thunders of the church, not only against the Turks, who had gained some successes, but also against a comet, which was supposed to have had some hand in, or at least to have foretold, them. When such impressions prevailed, it was natural that the appearance of the warning body should be somewhat exaggerated.

If from all that has been said upon comets, we take that which we certainly know, we shall have left a mass of conjectures of every grade of probability, from the one which may be considered as nearly proved, to those which, in point of evidence, might be placed side by side with the opinions of Bodin or Calixtus. We shall try to give some notion of the manner in which we come to know that which we do know, and some reasons for the most probable among the conjectures. Those who would read more of the history of surmises on this point, are recommended to consult the *Annuaire* of the French Board of Longitude for 1832, in which will be found a most amusing, as well as instructive, article on this subject, by M. Arago; an English version of which appeared in the *Times* newspaper some months ago.\*

That a comet is a material body is proved by the same sort of reasoning which is applied to the planets. Firstly, it either reflects the light of the sun, or shines by its own light; which of the two has never been distinctly proved; perhaps both suppositions may be true. Matter is always present where light is either emitted or reflected, at least on our globe. Secondly, comets are found to be acted upon by the laws of gravitation exactly as all other material bodies are, they are attracted by the sun, and move (so far, at least, as we can make out) in ellipses, or other conic sections, and this motion is disturbed, or, technically speaking, *perturbed* by the attraction of the planets, especially by the larger planets, Jupiter or Saturn. In this manner they have furnished one of the most decisive proofs of the Newtonian theory of gravitation. We

[\* A translation of this "article" was also made by Professor Farrar, of the University in Cambridge, and published by Hilliard, Gray, & Co. Boston, 1832; under the following title:—

— "Tract on Comets; and particularly on the Comet that is to intersect the Earth's Path in October, 1832, by M. Arago, attached to the Royal Observatory at Paris:—Translated by John Farrar." Am. Ed.]

have already mentioned the comet of 1770 ; but this, it may be said by those who cannot examine the calculations for themselves, was a trick of the astronomers, to account for their own failure. We will therefore cite another instance, in which the effects of planetary perturbation were very great, were predicted before the event, and verified by it. The comet of 1682, or of Halley, it is well known, was predicted by him as likely to appear in 1757. This he concluded from observing that a comet with a similar orbit had appeared in 1531 and 1607. He however remarked, that as the comet would, if his supposition were true, pass near to Jupiter and Saturn, some alteration might be expected from the attractions of these planets. In 1757, while astronomers were beginning to look for the expected body, with no very great hopes of its reappearance, Lalande proposed to Clairaut to undertake the computation of the effect of the planets upon the comet. These names may not be so well known to our readers as to mathematicians and astronomers ; we will, therefore, inform them, that Lalande was a practical astronomer of great eminence, and that Clairaut was a mathematician and natural philosopher of even greater celebrity. So little wedded were these men to the system of gravitation, that the first discarded, or at least, threw doubt upon, the theory of the return of comets, on account of the non-appearance of that of 1770, already mentioned ; while the second, on account of some unexplained phenomena, imagined that Newton had mistaken the law according to which the mutual attractions of planets depend upon their distance. The two undertook the enormous labor above-mentioned ; and the result was, that Clairaut announced, in the year 1758, that the revolution which was actually taking place, would be 618 days longer than the preceding one, that is, the one which took place between 1607 and 1682. At the same time, he observed, that the methods of calculation were yet so incomplete, that the result could not be depended upon within thirty days. If his conclusion had been quite correct, the comet would have come to its perihelion, or nearest point to the sun, about the middle of April, 1759 ; and it did arrive there on the 13th of March of the same year, within the thirty days which had been allowed for errors. We may further remark, that the comets of 1832, of which that of Encke has once before appeared, according to prediction, and that of Biela\* has been already observed by Sir J. Herschel, both very near their predicted places, could not have had their tables constructed without a strict attention

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\* On the subject of this comet, we derive our information from a communication made by Sir John Herschel to the Royal Astronomical Society, and read at the meeting of that body on the 9th of November last. An account of this interesting paper may be found in the Monthly Notice of the transactions of the Society for November, published by Priestley and Weale, Holborn.

to the planetary perturbations. From such facts we are justified in assuming that comets are material bodies, subject, like the planets, to the attraction of the sun and other bodies of our system, and describing an-elliptic orbit round the sun *nearly*, the difference being attributable to the action of the planets, or, perhaps, in some degree, to a resisting medium.

The next question is, comets being material, what is their quantity of matter : that is, if brought to the earth without alteration of their dimensions, would they be light or heavy in proportion to their size. On this point we have sufficient evidence, not as to the actual quantity of matter in any comet, but as to limits below which it must fall, at least in all the comets of which the times of revolution are known. It results from the theory of gravitation, that of two bodies, the first cannot affect the second, without being itself more or less affected by the second. And of two bodies, one of which is very great compared with the other, the effect which the smaller produces upon the greater is small compared with that which the greater produces upon the less. This is analogous (though the two phenomena must not be confounded) to a fact of every day observation, that a light body striking against a heavy one, though with great velocity, produces, nevertheless, but a small change in the velocity of the greater one, and *vice versâ*. For example, in the motion of Jupiter and Saturn it is observed, that the average velocity of Jupiter is accelerated, while that of Saturn is retarded more than twice as much. And it is shown, by a process independent of this observation, that Jupiter contains more than twice the quantity of matter of Saturn. After some ages, the motion of Jupiter will cease to be accelerated, and that of Saturn to be retarded. After which, that of Jupiter will begin to be *retarded*, while that of Saturn will begin to be *accelerated*. Hence, if a comet so large, or rather so heavy, as to bear an appreciable proportion to the mass of a planet, were to be disturbed by the latter in any considerable degree, the comet itself would produce a degree of disturbance in the motion of the planet, which would be perceptible to our instruments. Thus, if Halley's comet, which was retarded between 1682 and 1579, more than 500 days by the action of Jupiter, had been only the twenty-thousandth part of the mass of Jupiter, its effect upon the latter would have been even then most distinctly perceptible by good instruments. The same thing would take place now if the mass of that comet were very much less, and yet, in the former case, it would be less than one sixtieth part of the earth. But there are two much more conclusive arguments. Laplace found, that if the comet of 1770 had only been the five-thousandth part of the earth, it would have lengthened our year by three seconds. No such alteration has taken place, and the comet must, therefore, have been less than the five-thousandth part of the earth. The same body passed between

the satellites of Jupiter in 1779 without producing any effect; a very little quantity of matter, much less than the five-thousandth part of the earth, would have been sufficient to derange that system perceptibly.

But, it may be asked, are we certain that we know the length of the year with such accuracy, that a difference of three seconds would be of sufficient magnitude to be discoverable by our instruments? To give an idea of the possibility of this, we will state the following fact. Some years ago, Professor Airy of Cambridge, proposed a method of determining the moon's mass, which required accurate observations of Venus near her conjunction. An ephemeris of this planet was accordingly prepared, containing the computed time at which the planet should pass the meridian daily, for that part of the year 1830, in which the conjunction of Venus happened; this was forwarded to different astronomers, English and continental, with a request that they would observe the real time of the meridian passage at their various observatories. Among the observations which were made in consequence, those of Professor Santini, of Padua, were so arranged as to show how much they differed from the ephemeris. The difference was, in only a very few instances, so great as one second, and was, for the most part, nearer to half a second. And this result is not considered as anything remarkable.

The appearances of comets are, as far as appearances can be, proofs of their very small mass. The phenomenon of their tails, adopt what explanation we may, can only be accounted for on the supposition that the comets themselves are of very small density. But even the nebulous head of the comet has often been so rare, that small stars, which a fog of moderate intensity would hide, have been seen through its most central parts. Thus Seneca mentions the fact of stars having been seen through comets; Sir W. Herschel saw a star of the sixth magnitude through the centre of the comet of 1795; Professor Struve saw one of the eleventh through that of Encke; and Sir John Herschel, in the Memoir already cited, (in col. 2, note) informs us, that on the evening of the 23d of September last, he saw a whole cluster of stars of the *sixteenth* magnitude, almost through the very centre of Biela's comet, the light of which, according to Sir J. Herschel, could not have passed through less than 50,000 miles of the matter of the comet. As neither of the gentlemen above quoted saw any effects of refraction which would have been very apparent had the cometic matter been even many times rarer than our atmosphere, (if, indeed, they could have been seen at all through such a mass, which may fairly be doubted,) we are entitled to conclude that those comets, at least, which are best known to us, are of a rarity far exceeding that of any matter as it exists at the surface of our globe. If any man should assert that the largest comet ever seen, including its millions of miles of tail, contained no more matter than is to be found



in the New River Head, he might justly be blamed for asserting more than he knew, but certainly any one who positively denied the fact would deserve the same censure.

As we are not writing for the scientific part of the community, we will say a few words on a very general fear which prevails — namely, that the near approach of a comet would break our planet in pieces, or at least produce a great accession of heat, sufficient perhaps to destroy animal and vegetable life, if not to burn the world altogether. The argument seems to have originated in a notion, that because heat produces expansion, therefore very highly expanded bodies must needs be very hot. It would be as good an argument to say, that because expansion by any other means except heat, produces cold, that therefore all comets must be very cold; and neither argument would, in the least degree, afford matter even for a rational conjecture. We can form so little idea of what the state of a planet of vapor, it may be consisting only of one sort of matter, would be, that we might with as much reason speculate upon the possible organization of the possible animalculæ which swim in that vapor, as try, in the present state of our knowledge, to ascertain whether any and what degree of danger awaits us from such a source. A comet *may* certainly strike the earth in the next century; not one of these which are known, unless the laws of nature be singularly altered, but some one or other yet to come. It has been shown, but by considerations of so high a nature that the result cannot be expected to bring much conviction to any but a mathematician, that if a comet were launched at hazard into our system, for one orbit in which it could strike the earth there are 281 millions in which no such thing could take place as the laws of nature stand at present. The *advocates* of cometary interference (we have met with some whose manner of expressing their opinion on the subject almost entitles them to that name) usually suppose a special interposition of the Divine power, which, (resting on their own interpretation of certain Scriptural prophecies,) they suppose will bring a comet on the earth. They are usually people of some religious feeling, and would act more consistently with the idea they ought to have of their own ignorance and the Divine power, if they ceased to prescribe to the Creator in what way it should please him to alter the course of events which it has hitherto been his will to arrange. It is impossible to produce any other argument on the subject, consistently with the design of this paper; the province of natural philosophy is to collect and compare facts, and to say what *will* be, if things continue as they *have* been; it never presumes even to conjecture what shall be, when the power which has hitherto disposed events in one manner, shall judge it right to ordain a different arrangement.

There are many who, without going the length of fearing danger from the shock of a comet, nevertheless imagine that any unusually hot weather which happens while such a body is visible, or going to be visible, is caused by it in some measure at least. To such a circumstance the fine vintage of 1811 was attributed, and many, even among the educated classes, imagined that the heats of last September and August were occasioned by the approach of Biela's comet. We can certainly re-echo, from this side of the channel, the complaint which M. Arago makes, in the *Annuaire* for 1832, already alluded to, of the scarcity of the meanest knowledge of scientific facts among the middle ranks of society. With a burning sun over head, we have heard those, who might have known better, accusing the comet in the manner aforesaid.

It appears, however, from the table of M. Arago, in which the mean temperature of every year, from 1803 to 1831 inclusive, is placed side by side with the number of comets observed in that year, that there is no visible connexion between the one and the other. Thus 1806 and 1811 were both hot years, the first however hotter than the second, though the first had one comet only of no note, and the second had two, one of which was the most brilliant which the present generation has seen. Again, the year 1826, with its five comets, was not so hot as 1831, which had only one. That hot years in general have more comets than cold ones is very true, and for this simple reason, that the former, generally giving a finer sky, are more favorable for their discovery. We must not forget that the greater number of such bodies are not visible to the naked eye. Thus all the years between 1803 and 1831 inclusive, the temperature of which exceeded the average, mustered twenty-nine comets between them; and the remaining, or cold years, only fifteen. We must therefore say, not that the comets brought the heat, but rather that the heat brought the weather which made the comets visible. In the period above-mentioned there were forty-four comets observed, counting distinct appearances of the same comet as different; of which only two were in the least remarkable for brilliancy — those of 1811 and 1823.

Having shown that some comets are bodies in the highest state of tenuity, and conjecturing, with a great degree of probability, that the same is true of all, we may mention a phenomenon which has been several times remarked by different observers, viz., that in their approach to the sun they appear to contract their dimensions, or the nebulous head of the body diminishes in apparent diameter. As they recede from the sun they begin to dilate again. To explain this phenomenon, some have had recourse to the highly elastic fluid or ether, which, as we shall presently see, has been supposed to fill the solar system at least. If this ether, say they, be denser as we approach nearer the sun, we must expect that the comet will be more compressed by it as it ap-

proaches its perihelion, and will therefore be confined within smaller limits. To this it is answered, and justly, that such an explanation might suffice, if the comet had an exterior case, which, not being incompressible itself, should hinder the ether from penetrating the light body of vapor. In the memoir of Sir John Herschel already quoted, three distinct possible causes are suggested, two of which are entirely independent of an ethereal fluid, and all so probable, that it may be the phenomenon is partly due to every one of them. In the first place, on account of the great rarity of cometic matter, it may be that what we call cohesion exists only in a very trifling degree, so that perhaps we ought to consider the motion of the several parts of the comet independently of the others. For example, if the diurnal rotation of the earth were suddenly stopped, and it continued in that state to move round the sun, the parts nearest to the sun, being more attracted by it, would, if they were free to move by themselves, describe an orbit differing in a slight degree from that of the parts which are farthest from the sun. But as, owing to the cohesion of the various parts of the earth, they must all move together, the orbit really described by the earth's centre lies between those which would be described by the parts nearest to and farthest from the sun. We have hitherto considered the comet as one mass of matter, the motion of every part of which influences that of the rest. If, however, it should consist of particles so little bound together by cohesion, as to allow of each particle describing, or nearly describing, its own independent orbit, the consequence would be just the phenomenon observed — namely that it would contract as it approached the sun, and dilate as it receded again from it. To illustrate

this, draw several ellipses about the same focus, very near to one another, and let one particle move upon each from the perihelion. It will be evident that, as the particles increase their distance from the sun, they increase their distance from one another, and *vice versa*. The second explanation proposed by Sir John Herschel is that perhaps, by the motion of the comet from the sun, and its consequent appearance in a darker part of the heavens, some layers of nebulous matter may become visible, which were not so before on account of their yielding too little light. The third is, that the cometary matter may consist, like a fog, of small particles of moisture floating in a transparent fluid, and which the resisting medium, being hotter near to the sun, renders invisible, by raising their temperature, and turning them into vapor. If this were the case, it is evident, that as the comet approached the sun, the fog at the edges, so to speak, would be cleared up, and consequently the apparent part of the comet rendered less, and *vice versa*. It is of course impossible to decide between these very ingenious explanations, so as to say



which is the more probable ; if our notions of the cometary state be just, we cannot deny that the two first must produce some effect : but the greater part of the phenomenon may still be due to the third or some other cause.

The only remaining point of any magnitude, connected with the known facts of comets, is the question, whether there is any fluid medium in space, of such specific gravity, as to offer a sensible resistance to their motion. The question of resistance, or no resistance, is one of great importance, as the *stability* of our system depends in a great measure upon it. The solar system would be said to be *stable*, strictly speaking, if it were so constructed that its motions might continue for ever in the manner now observed, without any such change, arising from the mutual attractions, as would endanger the safety of any one planet. If a number of planets were launched into space, without any particular arrangement of their motions, the chances for the stability of such a system would be very small. We observe in the solar system the following facts, which mathematical analysis shows us are all necessary to its stability, as far as the planets are concerned : — 1. The sun is very much greater than any one of them, and the planets are placed at such distances from one another, that the attraction of the sun upon each is always very much greater than that of the other planets. 2. They all move in the same direction round the sun. 3. The orbits are very nearly circular, and are inclined to one another at small angles. From these circumstances, and the law of gravitation, it has been deduced that the average distances of the planets from the sun, and also the average motions, are invariable, or at least will continue the same for a number of ages, which, to our limited ideas, give the notion of eternity. But all this is on the supposition, that there is no fluid which offers any resistance to the planetary motions ; if such a fluid exist, however small its density may be, it can be shown that it continually decreases the mean distances, and increases the mean motions. Observation teaches us, that the mean distances of the planets are invariable, or at least that, if they do change at all, the variation is so small, that it has not become perceptible to our best instruments in hundreds of years. The resisting fluid, therefore, if it exists, is of an extremely small density. Comets offer the only chance left to us at present of settling the question ; being of very little density themselves, their motion will encounter more resistance than that of the planets, for the same reason that a feather will fall more slowly to the ground than the same weight of iron. If there be a resisting medium, it will certainly diminish the mean distance of the comet, and increase its mean motion ; and this phenomenon has been observed in the comet of Encke, which is the one with which we are the best acquainted. Professor Encke says \* —

\* In a dissertation which appeared in the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, and has been

"If I may be permitted to express my opinion on a subject which for twelve years has incessantly occupied me, in treating which I have avoided no method, however circuitous, no kind of verification, in order to reach the truth as far as it lay in my power; I cannot consider it otherwise than completely established, that an extraordinary correction is necessary for Pons' comet" — that is, the one which all the world, except Professor Encke, calls Encke's comet — "and equally certain that the principal part of it consists in an increase of the mean motion proportionate to the time." Professor Airy adds, "I cannot but express my belief, that the principal point of the theory, namely, an effect exactly similar to that which a resisting medium would produce, is perfectly established by the reasoning in Encke's memoir." If this conclusion be correct, we may predict that, in time, this comet and every other will fall into the sun; we know, however, that the medium, if it exists, cannot sensibly affect the planetary motions for a great number of centuries.

There seems to be some cause in operation by which the brilliancy of comets is continually diminishing. That of Halley, in one of its preceding revolutions, is described as giving a degree of light certainly superior to that which it gave in 1682 and 1759. Sir John Herschel could only see Biel's comet through a reflecting telescope of twenty feet in length, an instrument of enormous power in the collection of light; and though he afterwards found it with a refracting telescope, he asserts that he never should have succeeded with the latter, unless he had previously known where to look for it. If the parts of the comet have so little cohesion, as has been, with great probability, conjectured, it may easily lose a part of its substance as it passes through a resisting medium. We have however as yet but little specific information on this subject.

With regard to the cause of the tails of comets, we can say nothing with certainty. Their existence affords a strong presumption for the very little density of the nuclei. They were at one time considered as being in a continuation of the line drawn from the sun to the comet; it has, however, been shown, that they always fall a little behind this line with respect to the comet's path, and have sometimes been even perpendicular to it. That of 1680 was  $90^{\circ}$  of the heavens in length, so that part of it might have been in the observer's zenith when the comet was setting. It was 141 millions of miles in length. Some comets have had what we may call a succession of tails, one succeeding another,

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translated into English by Professor Airy, with an Appendix in which the latter gentleman fully coincides in the conclusion of Professor Encke. Those who are acquainted with the present state of science will give great weight to these authorities, to say nothing of their calculations being before the world.

with a vacant space between every two. The conjectures as to the nature and formation of these singular attendants are entitled to very little attention.

As to the multitude of idle theories with which, for want of better information, this part of astronomy has been loaded, such as that the planetary system was formed by matter struck off from the sun by one comet; that another caused the deluge; that the four small planets were formerly one, which was broken in pieces by a third; that the moon was originally a comet, and the like; — we would willingly amuse our readers by an account of them, if our limits permitted. They will however find them all, handsomely exposed by M. Arago, in the *Annuaire* already cited. If any, or all of them, should be hereafter proved to be true, it will be no excuse for those who first made them; for a result produced on insufficient evidence is bad, whether true or false. As the science of astronomy approaches towards perfection, we shall doubtless add some important and interesting facts to our knowledge of comets.

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Elements of the Orbits of the three Comets, which have appeared according to prediction, taken from the work of Professor Littrow, — “Ueber den gefurchteten Cometen des gegenwärtigen Jahres 1832, &c. Vienna, 1832.”

	<i>Halley.</i>	<i>Encke.</i>	<i>Biela.</i>
Longitude of the ascending node . . .	54°	335°	249°
Inclination of the Orbit to the Ecliptic . . .	162°	13°	13°
Longitude of the perihelion . . .	303°	157°	108°
Greatest semi-diameter, that of the earth } being called 1 . . . . . }	18	2.2	3.6
Least semi-diameter . . . . .	4.6	1.2	2.4
Time of revolution in years . . . . .	76	3.29	6.74
	Nov. 16	May 4	Nov. 27
Time of the perihelion passage . . . . .	1835	1832	1832

The comets of Encke and Biela move according to the order of the signs of the zodiac, or have their motions *direct*; the motion of that of Halley is *retrograde*.

## II. — INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.

IN the "Annuaire pour l'An 1833, présenté au Roi par le Bureau des Longitudes," there is an interesting paper furnished by M. Arago of Paris on this question, viz. "*Does the Moon exercise upon our atmosphere any influence that can be estimated?*" M. Arago begins his essay with the following remarks.

"Astronomers, natural philosophers, and meteorologists seem generally convinced that the Moon *does not exercise upon our atmosphere any influence that can be estimated*; but it must be confessed they only are of this opinion. The immense majority of mankind firmly believe in a powerful action of our satellite. Agriculturists, and especially seamen, say that they have remarked, in a thousand instances, that every change from one phasis of the moon to another, leads to a change of weather.

"A question so complicated cannot now be resolved by merely theoretical considerations. It is only by long courses of accurate observations, methodically arranged, that we can hope to obtain results that cannot be controverted, or that are worthy of a place in the science of meteorology. Unfortunately labors of this kind are very few in number, and embrace only short intervals. The inquiry, however, having made some indisputable progress, it has been thought that it was time that notice should be taken of it. For my part I should have preferred to wait for the accomplishment of a numerical discussion of observations at Paris, in which M. Bouvard is actually engaged. Further, if this first attack upon prejudices deeply rooted, is without effect, I shall ask of the readers of the *Annuaire* permission to recommence the combat, when meteorology shall have gained the new acquisitions, which every thing authorizes us to expect."

As we have not room to insert the whole of M. Arago's article, we extract from the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1833, a brief abstract of that portion of it which relates to the influence of the moon on rain and on the changes of the weather.

"The first question which M. Arago undertakes to examine is, *whether the moon exercises any influence on the rain*. The data on which he founds his remarks are derived from a series of observations published by M. Schübler, a professor at Tübingen. They comprehend a period of twenty-eight years, and were made at the following places, namely, at Munich, from 1781 to 1788; at Stuttgard, from 1809 to 1812; and at Augsburg, from 1813 to 1823.

"From the comparison of these observations it appears that the maximum number of rainy days takes place between the first quarter and the full moon, and the minimum, between the last quarter and the new

moon. The number of rainy days in the last of these intervals, is to that in the first, as 696 to 845, or in round numbers, as 5 to 6. And this proportion is not only true of the twenty years taken together, but also of the separate groups of four years, which give analogous numbers. We are therefore to conclude, if we put faith in the observations, that it rains more frequently during the increase, than during the wane of the moon.

"The above results are confirmed by a series of observations made at Vienna, and discussed by Pilgram in the year 1788. On 100 repetitions of the same phasis, Pilgram found the falls of rain to be as follows: new moon 26, mean of the two quarters 25, full moon 29; consequently, at Vienna, as well as at Augsburg and Stuttgart, it rains more frequently on the day of the full than on that of the new moon.

"Another element remains to be taken into consideration, namely, the moon's distance from the earth, which, admitting the lunar action on the atmosphere, it is natural to suppose will have a marked influence on the phenomena. In fact, Schübler found that during the 371 anomalous revolutions of the moon which take place in twenty-eight years, the number of rainy days included within the seven days nearest the perigee, was 1169, and within the seven days nearest the apogee, 1096. From the observations at Vienna, Pilgram found that during 100 lunations the number of rainy days at the perigee was 36; and at the apogee, 20 only. Thus, other circumstances being alike, the nearer the moon is to the earth, the greater are the chances of rain.

"'Confining ourselves,' says Arago, 'to the principal results, it seems difficult to resist the conclusion that the moon exercises an influence on our atmosphere; that in virtue of this influence rain falls more frequently towards the second octant than at any other epoch of the lunar month; and lastly, that the chances of rain are fewest between the last quarter and the fourth octant.'

"The influence of the moon on the terrestrial atmosphere seems also to be rendered evident by observations of a different kind, namely, the mean heights of the barometer at the different lunar phases. On calculating a series of observations made at Padua by the Marquis Poleni, and extending over a period of 45 years, Toaldo found that the mean height of the barometer at the quarters is *greater* than its mean height at the syzygies, and that the difference amounts to 0.46 millimetres.

"From the observations of M. Flaugergues, made at Viviers in the department of Ardèche, and comprising a period of 20 years, there results: mean height at the quarters 755.81 millimetres; mean height at the syzygies 755.39; difference 0.42.

"From a series of observations made in the Royal Observatory at Paris, and discussed by Bouvard, the following results were found: mean height at the quarters 756.59 millimetres; mean height at the syzygies, 755.90; difference, 0.69.



“ Thus we have three distinct series of observations, made at places considerably distant from each other. and all pointing to the same conclusions. The chances are small that such an agreement is merely accidental ; and it seems a fair inference that ‘ the moon, in our climates, *does* exercise an action on the atmosphere, very small indeed, but clearly indicated by the comparison of a large number of barometrical observations.’ Few, we should think, will be disposed to attach much value to the minute differences above noted.

“ Admitting, however, the lunar action on the atmosphere to be established, the next question is to determine its nature. Now the moon can be supposed to act on the atmosphere only in one of three ways : either by its attraction ; by the light which it reflects ; or by obscure emanations of an electric, magnetic, or unknown nature. As the lunar action, of whatever nature it is, causes an inequality of pressure, indicated by the barometrical observations, it would appear, *a priori*, most probable that it is exercised in the way of attraction. On this subject M. Arago enters into a pretty long argument, through which our limits will not permit us to follow him. The result however is, that if the effects of the lunar attraction on the atmosphere are at all sensible, they must follow a law entirely different from that which is indicated by the above observations. In fact, it is easy to see, that if the variation of atmospheric pressure arises from the *attraction* of the moon, it ought to be precisely the same at the new and full moon, and also at the first and last quarters. But according to the observations of Flaugergues, the difference of pressure attains nearly its maximum at the quarters, when, according to the theory, it ought entirely to disappear. We may remark, that this subject was examined many years ago by M. Bouvard, who satisfactorily demonstrated that the atmospheric *tide*, so far as it depends on the same cause which produces the tides of the ocean, and is governed by the same laws, is altogether inappreciable. The conclusion therefore is, that ‘ the inequalities of pressure indicated by observation must be referred to some cause different from attraction ; to some cause certainly depending on the moon, but of which the nature and mode of action still remain to be discovered.’

“ M. Arago next proceeds to the examination of the popular opinion regarding the influence of the phases of the moon *on the changes of the weather*. From the observations computed by Toaldo, the ratio of the number of *changes* of weather to the number of *no changes* at the different phases of the moon, was found to be as follows : New moon, 6 to 1 ; Full moon, 5 to 1 ; First quarter, 2 to 1 ; Second quarter, 2 to 1 ; Perigee, 5 to 1 ; Apogee, 4 to 1 ; that is to say, of seven new moons, six were accompanied with a change of weather, and at one of them there was no change ; of six full moons, five were attended with a change ; and at the quarters, the changes were twice as frequent as the continuance of the previous weather.

"These results would be decisive of the question, if their accuracy were beyond suspicion; but, independently of the arbitrary sense that may be attached to the term *change of weather*, it appears that Toaldo 'does not content himself with attributing to the phases of the moon the changes which take place on the *very day of the phasis*; he classes also, in the same category, the changes of the day that precedes and follows. In certain instances, he even extends the lunar action to the second day before and after the phase. In adopting such bases, is it to be wondered at, that the moon has appeared to be endowed with so powerful an influence?"

"The result of Pilgram's observations at Vienna is entirely different. During a hundred lunations, the number of changes of weather on the days of the respective phases, were as follows:

New moon	58	Perigee	72	New moon in apogee	64
Full moon	63	Apogee	64	Full moon in perigee	81
Quarters	63	New moon in perigee	80	Full moon in apogee	68

"It results from the simple inspection of this table that, with regard to the changes of weather, the *new moon* is the least active of all the phases. The contrary is proclaimed by popular opinion. The observations, nevertheless, from which the table is deduced, extend over 52 years; and as Pilgram was himself a believer in the lunar influence, it may be inferred, that if he committed errors, they would not have a tendency to militate against his own preconceived notions.

"Among the ancients the opinion was universally entertained that the different aspects of the moon furnish sure *prognostics* of the future state of the weather.

"If," says Aratus, 'on the third day of the moon the horns of the crescent are sharp and well defined, the sky will continue serene during the whole of the month.'

"This is a notion which we believe to be very prevalent at the present day among the peasantry of our own country. The following is the commentary of Arago:

"In reality, when the moon in the evening begins to disengage herself from the sun's rays, she has always the form of a crescent, terminated by two very sharp horns; but if the atmosphere happens to be troubled, the horns appear enlarged. This enlargement, however, is a mere optical illusion, and is occasioned by strongly illuminated clouds, in apparent contact with the moon, and seeming to form a constituent part of her body. The fine extremities of the crescent are then lost in the parasitical light which surrounds the moon, and become invisible to the naked eye. All this is rendered evident by employing a telescope, which destroys the illusion.'

"Many other aphorisms of the same nature might be quoted from Aratus, Theon, Theophrastus, Pliny, and other ancient writers on rural

affairs. But they may be dismissed with the general remark that they had their origin in that ignorance which confounds *signs* with *causes*, and are now disregarded, excepting by the most illiterate and credulous. They are besides at total variance with the theory of the influence of the phases.

“The agency of the moon has not been confined, in popular opinion, to the changes of weather; she has been allowed in all ages and countries to exercise a direct and important influence on organic life. Many of the opinions vulgarly entertained on this head are curious, and are founded on well established facts; the error lying, not in the observations, but in the theory which makes the moon the *cause* of phenomena of which she is only the silent and unconcerned spectator.”

### III.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

TABLE 1. *A Table constructed by Sir John Leslie, to exhibit the Mean Temperature at the level of the sea, in all the successive latitudes; and the Height of Perpetual Congelation.*

Lat.	Mean Temp.	Perpet. Congel. Feet.	Lat.	Mean Temp.	Perpet. Congel. Feet.
0	84° 2'	15,207	50	53° 6'	6,334
5	83 8	15,095	55	49 2	5,034
10	82 6	14,764	60	45 0	3,818
15	80 7	14,220	65	41 3	2,722
20	78 1	13,478	70	38 1	1,778
25	74 9	12,557	75	35 5	1,016
30	71 1	11,484	80	33 6	457
35	67 0	10,287	85	32 4	117
40	62 6	9,001	90	32 0	0
45	58 1	7,671			

TABLE 2. *The Monthly mean Temperature near Baltimore, from 8 years' Observation, by Mr. Lewis Brantz.*

Month.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	Mean.
January, . . . .	28,75	31	36,25	26	24,12	27	35,33	39	30,875
February, . . . .	27,25	28	33,5	40	37,33	33,5	29,25	34,66	33
March, . . . . .	40,5	29,66	36,66	41,66	38,33	44,5	41,5	41	39,25
April, . . . . .	58,25	46,5	50,5	52,66	45,33	55,5	55,66	51,75	52,12
May, . . . . .	59	57	62,25	56,12	59,75	66,66	63,83	60,66	60,6
June, . . . . .	69	71	72,66	69,2	73,75	72,5	69,33	69,5	70,875
July, . . . . .	74,75	76,33	75	74,6	72,5	76,66	76	76	75,25
August, . . . . .	71,75	73	76	74,25	78	76,5	75,5	72	74,66
September, . . . .	65	63	68	66,66	69	70	66,5	64,75	66,6
October, . . . . .	52,25	51,66	51,75	50	54	59,33	53,66	56,5	54,875
November, . . . .	46,66	45	46,66	39	43,25	49,25	40,66	44,5	44,33
December, . . . .	34	29	33,66	32,5	34	35,33	36,66	40,33	38,75
Mean, . . . . .	52,25	50,09	53,6	51,88	52,44	55,56	53,61	54,13	52,94

During these 8 years, the thermometer sunk four times below zero; the lowest, Feb. 15, 1817, to — 4.

TABLE 3. *Dr. Holyoke's Meteorological Journal ; kept at Salem, Mass., from 1786 to 1828.*

DR. HOLYOKE of Salem, Massachusetts, began to keep a meteorological journal in 1786; continued it through the year 1828; and died on 31st of March, 1829, in his 101st year. This journal furnishes a series of observations, made with great care, and continued for a longer period of time by the same individual than any other of which we have knowledge. Abstracts from this journal are published in the 2d, 4th, and 5th volumes of the "Transactions of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences." The portion contained in the 5th volume was prepared by Dr. E. Hale, and from which we extract the following Table, exhibiting the

## GENERAL RESULTS OF 43 YEARS, FROM 1786 TO 1828.

Means of each of 7 Series and of the whole Period.									
Series.		First. 7 Years.	Second. 7 Years.	Third. 7 Years.	Fourth. 7 Years.	Fifth. 5 Years.	Sixth. 5 Years.	Seventh. 5 Years.	Whole. 43 Years.
Mean of each month.	January, . . .	24,81	26,62	26,95	24,24	24,24	24,21	28,08	25,59
	February, . . .	25,07	28,	29,56	27,23	24,16	29,04	31,17	27,75
	March, . . .	36,26	36,16	36,19	33,75	33,82	34,27	37,22	35,8
	April, . . .	45,15	47,44	46,62	46,32	44,56	45,05	47,04	46,02
	May, . . .	56,87	58,29	57,33	55,27	55,54	56,76	57,81	56,84
	June, . . .	67,21	68,13	67,80	66,00	65,07	67,97	67,87	67,19
	July, . . .	71,30	73,45	72,94	70,49	71,84	73,23	74,15	72,49
	August, . . .	69,75	72,86	71,32	69,64	68,45	71,57	70,09	70,53
	September, . . .	61,32	63,66	64,14	62,57	61,48	64,51	63,02	62,96
	October, . . .	49,54	50,91	52,00	52,28	50,95	51,52	52,20	51,34
	November, . . .	40,09	38,74	40,00	39,36	42,62	39,91	38,98	39,96
	December, . . .	27,77	29,40	32,68	31,59	29,16	26,97	32,48	30,29
YEAR, . . .		47,93	49,49	49,79	48,23	47,6	48,92	50,01	48,86*
Mean of each daily observation.	8 A. M., . . .	46,55	47,49	47,44	45,57	44,54	45,54	46,79	46,27
	Noon, . . .	54,15	56,22	56,63	55,17	55,06	56,19	57,19	55,80
	Sunset, . . .	57,60	49,47	49,48	48,09	47,62	48,89	50,14	48,76
	10 P. M., . . .	43,70	44,80	45,32	44,09	43,41	44,75	45,93	44,57
Mean of each season.	Winter, . . .	25,76	27,90	29,64	27,75	26,04	27,42	30,64	27,88
	Spring, . . .	46,08	47,30	46,71	45,11	44,64	45,25	47,35	46,06
	Summer, . . .	69,38	71,58	70,69	68,71	68,45	70,92	70,71	70,06
	Autumn, . . .	50,41	51,10	52,04	51,41	51,68	51,98	51,40	51,43
Extremes of each of 7 Series and of the whole Period.									
Hottest days . . . . .		96	99	100	100	101	100	101	101
Coldest days, . . . . .		-11	-10	-3	-7	-11	-13	-9	-13
Whole range, . . . . .		107	109	103	107	112	113	110	114
Mean annual range, . . . . .		99,70	98,27	97,07	97,64	105	106	101	100,67
Mean annual range of the seasons.	Winter, . . . . .		56,85	58,92	585		64	59	
	Spring, . . . . .		76,28	71,28	70,85		80	70	
	Summer, . . . . .		45,41	45,92	44,85		52	47	
	Autumn, . . . . .		68,71	66,14	66,78		73	64	
Greatest monthly range, . . . . .		59	65	67	69	60	65	65	69
Least monthly range, . . . . .		26	32	32	31	31	35	30	26
Greatest change in 24 hours, . . . . .		41	41	38	50	47	44	45	50
Mean annual No. of days at	80 and above, . . . . .	38	56,14	50,57	42,42	46	61	58	50,3
	90 and above, . . . . .	5,57	10,85	10,57	6	10,4	17	10	10,06
	32 and below, . . . . .	109,58	116	106	118,57	116,4	134	108	115,51
	30 and below, . . . . .	3,71	1,57	1,42	2,85	5	4	2	2,94

\* *Note.* — As neither of the times of observation was in the coldest part of the day, the range of the thermometer is stated in the preceding Table less than it should be, and the mean temperature too high. Dr. Hale supposes that a due correction would reduce the number 48,86 to 47,09, as the mean temperature of 43 years.

*Other interesting Results.*

Hottest years from 1786 to 1828 ; — 1793, 50,96 ; 1825, 50,99 ; and 1828, 51,35. Coldest year during the same period ; — 1812, 44,28.

Mean Heat of the Hottest and Coldest Seasons from 1786 to 1828.

Winter.	{ Hottest in 1828, 34,40	Summer.	{ Hottest in 1825, 73,05
	{ Coldest in 1791, 23,38		{ Coldest in 1816, 65,44
Spring.	{ Hottest in 1793, 50,31	Autumn.	{ Hottest in 1802, 54,62
	{ Coldest in 1812, 40,99		{ Coldest in 1823, 48,47

Mean Heat of Winter and Summer united, 43 years, 48,74

Mean Heat of Spring and Autumn united, 43 years, 48, 97

Mean Heat of the Hottest and Coldest Months from 1786 to 1828.

Hottest.		Coldest.	
Jan., 1802, 34,12	1792, 19,17	July, 1825, 77,74	1816, 66,83
Feb., 1828, 36,94	1818, 19,81	Aug., 1798, 75,77	1815, 66,53
Mar., 1825, 40,34	1812, 34,42	Sept., 1822, 67,20	1812, 58,38
April, 1800, 50,62	1786, 40,08	Oct., 1809, 57,99	1789, 45,52
May, 1826, 63,50	1812, 49,61	Nov., 1788, 44,3	1827, 33,77
June, 1793, 71,78	1816, 61,81	Dec., 1794, 40,36	1790, 19,45

The hottest month in this period was July 1825, 77,74 ; the coldest, January 1792, 19,17.

The greatest heat in the period 101, on June 23, 1816 ; and also on July 21, 1825 ; the former in the coldest summer of the period, and the latter in the warmest.

The greatest cold in the period — 13, Jan. 25, 1821. The other coldest days were Jan. 17, 1786 ; Jan. 23, 1792 ; Feb. 14, 1817 ; and Jan. 13, 1818 ; on each of which the thermometer sunk to — 11.

The mean temperature of the months shows that January is generally the coldest, and July the hottest month in the year ; yet February was colder than January in 14 years of the 43 ; and August hotter than July in 9 years of the same period : in 3 years (viz. 1790, 1796, and 1798), December was the coldest month ; and in one year (1786), June was the hottest.

The Spring is the most inconstant or variable season. Dr. Holyoke remarks of the January of 1802, that it was “ perhaps the warmest January ever known.”

TABLE 4. *Abstract of Meteorological Observations made at Medfield, Mass., 18 miles S. W. of Boston during 10 years, from Jan. 1, 1821, to December 31, 1830; and also during the years 1831 and 1832; by Daniel C. Sanders, D. D.—Average of three observations, at sunrise, at 2, and at 9 o'clock, P. M.*

	Average result of 10 years 1821 to 1830.	Year 1831.	Year 1832.
January, . . . .	23,93	20,88	25,52
February, . . . .	26,50	22,26	25,90
March, . . . .	33,98	39,48	35,03
April, . . . .	43,86	47,30	38,39
May, . . . .	54,44	57,74	51,68
June, . . . .	64,58	69,07	61,44
July, . . . .	69,17	70,00	65,33
August, . . . .	67,92	70,58	67,36
September, . . .	59,10	60,27	59,20
October, . . . .	48,85	51,27	50,22
November, . . . .	38,51	38,20	39,47
December, . . . .	31,12	*15,84	29,13
YEAR, . . . .	46,83	46,90	45,72

The greatest cold during the 10 years, from 1821 to 1830 inclusive, was on the 1st of February 1826, when the mercury sunk at sunrise to 18 degrees below zero; and the greatest heat was on the 11th of July, 1825, when the mercury rose to nearly 99 degrees.

From 1821 to 1830, there were, on an average, in each year, 219 days of fair, and 146, of cloudy weather: rain fell, more or less, on 57 days; and the annual average quantity of snow was about three feet, measured when newly fallen.

The greatest cold during the year 1831 was on the 21st of January, when the mercury sunk to 6 degrees below zero. In July and August the mercury rose several times to 87 degrees. There were 201 fair days, and 165 cloudy: rain fell, more or less, on 65 days, with unusual frequency and abundance; and snow amounted to about 5 feet in depth, nearly twice the usual quantity. The Aurora Borealis illuminated 17 nights; and thunder and lightning were noticed on 21 days.

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\* This month was distinguished for an extraordinary degree of cold. It will be seen in the table of observations made at Marietta, page 83, that it was much colder than any other month in that table. The mean temperature at New Bedford was stated at 21,02. General Martin Field says, in his remarks on his meteorological table of observations taken at Fayetteville [Newfane], Vermont; "The mean temperature of December [1831] was 8,3, which was precisely 5° below that of the extremely cold month of February, 1829; and was probably colder than any other month within the last half century."

The mean temperature of the three winter months of 1831, at Fayetteville, Vermont, was 13,8; at Medfield, was 19,66; colder than the coldest winter at Salem, from 1786 to 1828. according to Dr. Holyoke's Journal, by 3,72 degrees.

The year 1832 was uncommonly cold. The winter of 1831-2 was very severe; the months of June and July fell considerably below the average heat; and early frost of great severity did much injury. The coldest day in 1832, was on the 27th of January, when the mercury sunk at sunrise to 16 degrees below zero; and the greatest heat was 91 degrees. There were 185 fair days, and 180 cloudy: rain fell on 72 days; and the quantity of snow amounted to 18 inches. Thunder and lightning were noticed on 21 days, first on the 12th of March. and last on 29th of September. The appearance of the Aurora Borealis was much less frequent than common.

January is usually the coldest month, and July the hottest; but in 1831, December was much the coldest month, and in both 1831 and 1832, August was the hottest.

TABLE 5. *Abstract of a Meteorological Table of the Average Observations made at the Military Posts of the United States, by the Surgeons of the Army, for Four Years, — 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825; prepared under the direction of Joseph Lovell, M. D., Surgeon-General of the United States' Army.*

Posts.	Situations.	Height above the Ocean.	Mean Temp. of 4 years.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Weather.			
							Monthly Average.			
							Fair Days.	Cloudy Days.	Rainy Days.	Snowy Days.
Fort Brady, Lake Superior		595	41,37	90	— 33	123	13,30	2,27	7,83	6,02
Fort Snelling, Mouth of St. Peters		780	45,00	96	— 29	125	16,94	5,50	5,77	2,22
Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Me.			42,44	94	— 19	113	17,91	9,39	2,31	,81
Fort Howard, Green Bay		600	44,50	100	— 38	138	15,47	7,98	4,56	2,42
Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien		580	45,52	96	— 28	124	16,80	6,29	3,87	1,32
Fort Wolcott, Newport, R. I.			51,02	88	— 1	89	15,31	8,16	5,94	1,02
Council Bluffs, Missouri Ter.		800	50,82	108	— 21	129	19,68	6,54	2,95	1,25
Fort Columbus, New-York			52,82	104	— 3	107	20,41	3,56	5,47	,98
Fort Mifflin, Philadelphia			55,28	96	— 6	90	21,20	5,12	5,20	,41
Fort Severn, Annapolis			57,40	92	— 8	84	19,67	4,50	5,08	1,17
Washington City			56,56	95	— 10	85	17,30	6,05	6,44	,63
Fort Johnson, Smithville, N. C.			66,68	92	— 26	61	16,87	7,60	5,85	,12
Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C.			64,49	92	— 19	73	22,89	2,44	5,00	,02
Canton. Jesup, near Natchitoches			68,31	97	— 7	90	18,63	4,49	7,25	,05
Baton Rouge, La.			68,07	99	— 18	81	20,16	4,08	6,16	
Canton. Clinch, Pensacola			68,77	95	— 11	84	18,69	2,27	9,46	
St. Augustine, Florida			72,23	94	— 42	58	20,66	3,91	5,83	
Canton. Brooke, do.			72,37	92	— 40	52	18,16	3,91	8,33	
Average of the	1822		57,06	108	— 29	137	18,90	5,03	5,63	,85
several	1823		55,22	100	— 38	138	16,48	6,16	5,98	1,77
years	1824		55,56	96	— 33	126	17,55	5,03	6,29	1,49
General Average	1825		58,27	102	— 25	127	16,91	5,67	6,49	1,32
			56,52	108	— 38	141	17,46	5,47	6,10	1,36

The above Posts are situated between Lat. 27° 57' and 46° 39' N., Fort Snelling being the most northern, and Cantonment Clinch the most southern Post; and between Lon. 67° 04' and 95° 43' W. from Greenwich, Fort Sullivan being the most eastern, and Council Bluffs

the most western Post. The centre of the several stations is in Lat.  $38^{\circ} 13' N.$ , and the average mean temperature 56.52, corresponding nearly with the city of Washington, which is Lat.  $38^{\circ} 53' N.$ , with an average mean temperature of 56.56.

The times of observation were 7 o'clock, A. M., and 2 and 9, P. M. The mean of each month was deduced from 90 observations, and of each year from 1095 observations.

TABLE 6. *Meteorological Observations presented to the Regents of the University of New York, for the year 1830, by the following Academies in that State.*

Academies.	WEATHER, No. of days.					Total fall of Rain. Inches	DRIEST Month in the year	WETTEST Month in the year.	Prevailing Winds.
	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain and Snow.				
Albany . . . . .	225 1-2	139 1-2	93	25	8	41.85	Sept.	June	NW.
Auburn . . . . .	138	227	46 1-2	31	1	37.88	Feb.	do.	S.
Cambridge, Wash. Co.	200	165	55	13	4	35.10	August	Dec.	S.
Canan/laigua . . . . .	214 1-2	150 1-2	21 1-2	14	..	36.60	do.	June	W.
Cayuga . . . . .	234 1-2	130 1-2	54	12	4	37.11	Feb.	do.	S.
Cherry Valley . . . . .	192	173	57 1-2	15 1-2	2	45.05	do.	do.	W.
Clinton . . . . .	230	135	41	1	1-2	46.55	do.	Dec.	NW.
Cortland, (6 months)	89	95	19 1-2	3	7	..	..	..	S.
Dutchess . . . . .	234	131	62 1-2	8 1-2	6 1-2	46.36	Sept.	Nov.	SW.
Erasmus Hall . . . . .	216 1-2	148 1-2	101	12	4	53.47	do.	Dec.	NW.
Fairfield, (imperfect)	155 1-2	178 1-2	53	18	3 1-2	29.82	do.	Oct.	W.
Franklin . . . . .	214	151	70	29	3	36.15	Feb.	June	W.
Fredonia . . . . .	203 1-2	161 1-2	71	27	4	33.93	do.	do.	W.
Hamilton . . . . .	189 1-2	175 1-2	37	16	4	42.71	August	July	NW.
Hartwick . . . . .	174 1-2	190 1-2	53	25	1 1-2	41.59	do.	June	S.
Hudson . . . . .	214 1-2	150 1-2	58 1-2	9 1-2	..	39.77	do.	do.	N.
Ithaca . . . . .	170 1-2	194 1-2	47	9 1-2	2 1-2	55.61	Feb.	Nov.	NW.
Johnstown, (imperfect)	162	140	..	..	..	32.46	..	..	W.
Kinderhook . . . . .	179	186	57 1-2	16 1-2	4 1-2	36.92	August	June	S.
Kingston . . . . .	237	128	44 1-2	10 1-2	..	40.15	do.	Nov.	NW.
Lansingburgh . . . . .	193 1-2	171 1-2	58	14	6	40.67	Jan.	June	S.
Lowville . . . . .	190 1-2	174 1-2	35 1-2	35	3	36.66	April	do.	NW.
Middlebury . . . . .	180	185	44 1-2	10	5	38.50	Feb.	do.	SW.
Montgomery . . . . .	244 1-2	120 1-2	35	4 1-2	1 1-2	40.99	Sept.	Nov.	S.
Newburgh . . . . .	237 1-2	127 1-2	37	6	1 1-2	34.83	August	do.	..
North Salem . . . . .	222	143	66	8	1	43.37	do.	Dec.	NW.
Oxford . . . . .	182	183	60 1-2	21	3 1-2	33.79	Feb.	June	SW.
Pompey . . . . .	179	186	58 1-2	24	..	30.06	do.	do.	SW.
Redhook . . . . .	234 1-2	130 1-2	73 1-2	7 1-2	3 1-2	43.00	August	do.	S.
Rochester High School	165 1-2	199 1-2	51 1-2	20	4	34.94	Feb.	do.	W.
St. Lawrence . . . . .	181 1-2	183 1-2	49	18 1-2	1-2	34.47	do.	July	SW.
Union . . . . .	215 1-2	149 1-2	33	14 1-2	..	26.09	do.	June	S.
Union Hall . . . . .	242	123	58 1-2	2	3	43.22	August	Dec.	NW.
Utica . . . . .	224	141	116	39	5	46.19	Feb.	June	W.
Washington . . . . .	148 1-2	216 1-2	..	..	..	..	..	..	SW.
Sem. Gen. & On. Conf.	145 1-2	219 1-2	25	20 1-2	3 1-2	41.59	Feb.	June	NW.



The two following Tables have been prepared from several articles communicated by S. P. Hildreth, M. D., to Professor Silliman's "Journal of Science and the Arts."

TABLE 7. *Abstract of Meteorological Observations, taken at Marietta, Ohio, in Lat. 39° 25' N., Lon. 4° 28' W. of Washington; by Dr. S. P. Hildreth; during six years, from 1827 to 1832.*

Times of observation at sunrise, and at 2 and 9 o'clock.

	1827.			1828.			1829.			1830.			1831.			1832.		
	Mean Temp.	Max.	Min.	Mean Temp.	Max.	Min.	Mean Temp.	Max.	Min.	Mean Temp.	Max.	Min.	Mean Temp.	Max.	Min.	Mean Temp.	Max.	Min.
January,	27,00	53	-4	41,70	63	10	33,21	62	6	31,41	60	5	26	62	0	29,10	55	-9
February,	41,50	70	-6	44,90	70	17	26,26	60	2	34,25	64	-4	31	75	-2	37,00	65	4
March,	46,00	76	22	48,30	83	17	37,59	73	18	47,05	76	23	46	76	17	41,95	74	8
April,	56,33	80	30	50,00	82	26	50,53	82	24	58,52	86	30	54	86	24	54,36	84	30
May,	60,70	89	30	62,75	92	35	65,45	94	32	60,93	84	37	61	89	30	60,70	85	37
June,	69,31	90	36	72,57	94	54	71,40	94	48	68,31	89	51	71	91	51	68,88	88	44
July,	74,70	91	60	70,90	90	54	71,56	90	47	76,94	94	54	74	85	48	79,60	92	48
August,	76,00	95	52	72,72	94	54	71,51	90	50	73,41	94	48	70	86	51	79,33	88	45
September,	67,00	92	34	62,52	86	42	62,40	87	42	64,06	90	35	62,50	82	41	63,00	86	43
October,	54,33	81	24	52,10	80	24	55,01	78	30	58,77	80	34	58	82	26	54,00	82	24
November,	43,33	72	23	45,70	70	24	39,55	66	14	49,83	74	32	40	72	12	43,75	69	16
December,	43,00	63	14	39,17	70	14	44,07	70	20	35,74	60	-5	21	4	-10	36,00	60	7
YEAR,	54,92			55,22			52,38			54,93			50,87			52,42		

This table, it will be seen, indicates much irregularity in the seasons. The coldest month in the years 1827, 1830, and 1832, was January; in 1828 and 1831, December; and in 1829, February. The hottest month in the years 1829, 1830, and 1832, was July; in 1827, 1828, and 1831, August. During these six years, the greatest cold in the year occurred in each of the three winter months, and the greatest heat in each of the three summer months. It appears from observations taken at the same place, that in the year 1826, January was the coldest month, and June the hottest.

The winter of 1830-31 was of greater severity than any that preceded it, since the first settlement of Marietta by the Ohio Company in 1788. The Mississippi was frozen over 130 miles below the mouth of the Ohio, a circumstance before unknown since the settlement of the Western States.

The winter of 1831-2, which was uncommonly cold in all parts of the United States, surpassed in severity that which immediately preceded it. Throughout that part of the valley of the Mississippi which lies north of the parallel of 40 degrees, the temperature was, several times, 20 degrees below zero. At Marietta, which is a little south of this parallel, and lies low on the banks of the Ohio, it fell to 10 degrees below zero.

**TABLE 8.** *Number of Fair and Cloudy Days, and the Quantity of Rain at Marietta, Ohio, during 5 years; according to the Observations of Dr. S. P. Hildreth, as communicated to the "American Journal of Science."*

	1828.			1829.			1830.			1831.			1832.		
	Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Rain in Inches.	Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Rain in Inches.	Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Rain in Inches.	Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Rain in Inches.	Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Rain in Inches.
January,	14	17	4.04	6	15	2.75	20	11	1.58	12	19	4.04	12	19	4.50
February,	15	14	6.75	19	9	2.33	21	7	1.63	21	7	2.50	5	24	10.25
March,	23	8	2.13	16	15	2.04	19	12	5	21	10	2.92	22	9	1.33
April,	17	13	6.50	10	20	4	27	3	1	22	8	2.85	20	10	2
May,	19	12	6.58	26	5	1.08	25	6	3.80	17	4	4.25	18	13	3.16
June,	25	5	4.92	22	8	4	25	5	5.84	20	110	7	21	9	2.85
July,	23	8	5.08	19	12	2.12	26	5	3.50	17	14	12.12	24	7	3.08
August,	26	5	3	22	9	5.54	29	2	.75	12	19	7.58	20	11	7.92
September,	16	14	3.42	16	14	4	20	10	4.25	13	17	3.58	24	6	2.08
October,	25	6	2.50	17	14	3.16	24	7	1.91	20	11	3.70	22	9	2.75
November,	17	13	2.42	10	20	4	18	12	3.67	15	15	1.25	15	15	3.75
December,	22	9	1.16	15	16	4.50	8	23	4.33	15	16	1.75	13	18	4.66
YEAR,	242	124	49.50	208	157	39.52	262	103	37.26	205	160	53.54	216	150	48.33

The quantity of rain that fell during the three summer months of the year 1831, was nearly twice as great as the quantity that fell during the three corresponding months of 1832, and more than twice as great as fell during the summer months of either of the other years included in the Table.

In consequence of this abundance of rain, various kinds of produce suffered greatly, especially hay and grain, which were, in many places, on the borders of streams, entirely swept away; in other cases, beaten down and destroyed, or rendered almost worthless by being long soaked with water. Wheat vegetated in the field, in some instances, before it was cut, and in many cases afterwards.

In February, 1832, the bottom lands on the Ohio were inundated by the greatest flood known since the settlement of the state of Ohio. The flood was at its highest at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 11th of February, and at the falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, on the 19th, advancing in its progress, on an average, about 100 miles in 24 hours, bearing on its bosom the ruins of many a village, and the productions of a thousand farms. The damage has been estimated as high as a million of dollars. The water was 5 or 6 feet higher than any other flood since that of 1784, which was of about the same height as this; but it took place before any settlements were made north of the river. It is stated on unquestionable evidence, by the early settlers about Wheeling, that in the spring of the year 1772, there was a flood which was 5 feet higher than that of 1832.

The depth of snow that fell during the year 1830, was 13 inches; in 1831, 48 inches.

In the latter part of September and the beginning of October, the Aurora Borealis was seen at Marietta for the first time for many years.

TABLE 9. *Means and Extremes at Several Places.*

	Mean.	Extreme Heat.	Extreme Cold.
Brunswick, Me. . . . .	41.7	July 17, 1808, 98	1.2 Jan. 7, 1807, -30
Portland, do. 1812-18, . . .		1818, 98	1817, -22
Hallowell, do. . . . .			Jan. 31, 1815, -34.5
Franconia, N. H. . . . .		June 22, 1818, 87	Feb. 11, 1818, -39
Burlington, Vt. 1803-8, . . .	43.4	1803-8, 91	1803-8, -20
Middlebury, do. 1815, . . .	43.6	July 31, 1814, 95	Jan. 4, 1814, -18
Boston, Mass. 1820-9, . . .	49.26	July 11 & 12, 1825, 102	Jan. 25, 1821, -12
Cambridge, do. 1791-1818, . .	48.6	July 11, 1811, 101	Feb. 15, 1817, -17
New Bedford, do. 1830-1, . .	49.43	July 1830 & 1831, 92	Jan. 1830, -4.5
Williamstown, do. 1816-1819, .	44.9	1816-1819, 94	1816-1819, -22.5
Providence, R. I. 1810, '11 & '17, .	47.25	1811, 91	1817, -11
Frankfort, Ken. 1815, . . .	50.11		Jan. 28, 1815, -1.3
Cincinnati, Ohio, 1806-13, . .	54.26	1808, 98	Jan. 9, 1797, -18
Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Coxe, . .	54.16		
Williamsburg, Va. 1772-7, . .	60.9	1772-7, 98	1772-7, -6
Charleston, S. C. 1738-42, . .	66	(in 18 years) 101	(in 18 years) 17
Midway, Geo. 1799, . . .		1799, 99	1799, 17

#### IV. ANNUAL QUANTITY OF RAIN AT SEVERAL PLACES.

	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Charlestown, Mass. 1792-1801, 10 years; average	36.43; greatest	45.42; least	25.66.
Stow, do. 1795-1804, 10 years; do.	39.5; do.	48.37; do.	34.47.
Williamstown, do. 1816-1819, 4 years; do.	32.		
Charleston, S. C. 1790-1801, 12 years; do.	54	do. 71.8; do.	42.9.

#### V. FLOWERING OF FRUIT TREES.

*Times of the Flowering of the Peach, Cherry, and Apple Trees in 1817, at different Places.* [Dr. J. Bigelow; — Mem. Amer. Acad. Vol. IV.]

	Peach.	Cherry.	Apple.
Montreal, Canada, Lat. 45.35	May 12 . . .	May 24	May 25
Brunswick, Me. 43.53	. . . . .	do. 16	do. 29
Albany, N. Y. 43.39	do. 12	. . . . .	do. 15
Boston, Mass. 42.23	do. 9	do. 9	do. 18
New York, N. Y. 40.42	April 21-26	April 25-30	do. 4
Philadelphia, Pa. 39.56	do. 15	do. 20	April 20
Baltimore, Md. 39.21	do. 9	do. 8	do. 14
Lexington, Ken. 38.6	do. 6-15	. . . . .	do. 10
Richmond, Va. 37.40	March 26-April 6	do. 4	do. 10-18
Charleston, S. C. 34.44	do. 6-12	March 24	do. 4
Fort Claiborne, Ala. 31.50	do. 4	. . . . .	. . . . .

[Statement of Dr. S. P. Hildreth.]

	Peach.	Cherry.	Apple.
Marietta, Ohio, { 1828	March 11-18 . . . . .		April 1
{ 1829	April. 17-22 . . . . .	May 1 . . . . .	May 4

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN ALMANAC.

*Roxbury, June 4, 1833.*

IN compliance with your request, I transmit a tabular statement of the flowering of the three most common fruit trees on my estate, in this place, 3 miles from Boston. Persons conversant with the meteorological history of this country, will of course recollect, that, from causes as yet unexplained, there are occasional variations in the climate in different parts of our extended country, which are local. So that a comparison of the opening of flowers in one section with any other given one, in some years, will not truly exhibit the average difference. It is only a comparison of several years, which can definitely settle the true difference of climate as to the flowering of plants. It is for this reason, that I have extended the table to so great a length.

Respectfully,

JOHN LOWELL.

*Times of Flowering of Peach, Apple, and Cherry Trees in the following years.*

	Peach.	Cherry.	Apple.
1813	.....	May 10.	May 23.
1815	May 11.	" 10.	" 27.
1816	" 5.	" 6.	" 18.
1817	" 6.	" 6.	" 12.
1818	" 11.	" 17.	" 26.
1819	.....	" 6.	" 27.
1820	.....	" 2.	" 11.
1821	May 9.	" 9.	" 17.
1822	" 4.	" 3.	" 9.
1823	" 12.	" 7.	" 19.
1824	" 4.	" 1.	" 11.
1825	April 28.	April 25.	" 8.
1827	" 16.	" 21.	" 12.
1828	" 30.	May 1.	" 7.
1829	.....	" 9.	" 15.
1830*	April 26.	April 23.	.....
1831	" 18.	" 23.	" 6.
1832	.....	May 12.	" 15.
1833†	April 29.	April 29.	.....
<i>Average (14 years) May 2; (19 years) May 4; (17 years) May 16.</i>			

\* General Martin Field of Fayetteville, Vt., remarks, on the 1st of May of this year; "Many apple trees are now in blossom, a circumstance which I have no recollection of witnessing before in the last 32 years, during which I have resided in Vermont."

† The statement for 1833 relates to Cambridge, and is added by the Editor.

**THE  
AMERICAN ALMANAC.**

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**PART II.**



## MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

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WE here open a new department for the notice of such miscellaneous topics as do not properly fall under any of the other divisions of the Almanac; but the quantity of other matter to be inserted in this number is so great, as to limit the space allotted to this department to a few pages only.

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### I. TEMPERANCE.

THE evils of intemperance and drunkenness have been known and lamented ever since the means of intoxication were discovered; but since the method was found out of extracting alcohol from fermented vegetable juices, these evils have been multiplied a thousand fold. In this country, more than twenty years since, the use of distilled spirit, under different names, had become so general, and the vice of intemperance so prevalent, as to excite the fears of patriots and Christians, not only for the national morals, but for the existence of all our institutions of government, learning, and religion.

In the year 1813, a society was organized in Boston, by the name of the "Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance." The objects of this society, as expressed in its constitution and first report, were to suppress the "too free use" of distilled or ardent spirit as drink; to substitute some other and wholesome drink for laborers in the place of this "poison"; and to discourage and do away the custom of offering it as a token of friendship or hospitality. For a number of years this society was considerably active and decidedly useful; and its influence has been more or less salutary till the present time. But no great and striking progress was made in the cause of Temperance, till the formation of the American Temperance Society in 1826. The object of this latter society from its commencement, has been, to do away *all use* of ardent or distilled spirit as drink; — to promote temperance by means of entire abstinence from alcohol. The members of this society, and the members of societies auxiliary to it, are pledged to abstain from the use of ardent spirit, except as medicine. Through the agency, direct and indirect, of the American Temperance Society, great and surprising changes have taken place in this country, in relation to the use of ardent spirit; and the subject has attracted the attention of most of the nations of Europe.

The almost universal use of ardent spirit in this country arose principally from *three causes*: first, from the love of excitement natural to our race; *secondly*, from the cheapness and ease with which excitement could be obtained from a small quantity of alcohol; and *thirdly*, from the very general belief, that the use of a small quantity, or in

other words, the temperate use of it, was really beneficial. From this last cause, however, more than from all other causes, no doubt, arose the prevailing use of ardent spirit, and, of course, almost all the evils of intemperance and drunkenness in the country. The belief, that a moderate use of it was good for the stomach, the spirits, the blood, and physical strength, had taken, as is well known, strong and deep hold upon the public mind. Every body knew and admitted, that it was wrong and injurious to drink *much*; but almost every body was satisfied at the same time, that it was right and wholesome to take a *little*.

Now this belief was either correct or incorrect. If *correct*, the proper course was to drink ardent spirit moderately; and it was the proper business of Temperance Societies to exert their influence to keep the temperate users temperate, and to bring the intemperate users to the same practice.

But if the belief in question was grossly *incorrect*, then the proper course was, not only to call the public attention to the enormous and growing evils of intemperance, but, if possible, to undeceive the public mind concerning the nature and use of ardent spirit; and thus to lay the foundation broad and deep for the ultimate and entire suppression of the use of it as a common drink.

Fortunately for the cause of humanity, the truth on this subject was at length not only perceived, but felt; and through the active labors of the friends of temperance, within the last seven years, vast numbers have been fully convinced, that distilled spirit used as a drink is not good, but injurious and poisonous; that the use of it is not fitted to the physical constitution, or moral condition, of the human family.

All sorts of arguments, bearing upon the subject, have been brought forward to change the public mind; but the most successful argument has been that derived from personal experience. All that have been in the habit of using ardent spirit, whether moderately or immoderately, and have exchanged this habit for that of entire abstinence from it, have declared, without a known exception, that they are decidedly better without it, than they ever were with it.

This argument from personal experience is plain, practical, and perfectly unanswerable. It can be understood without studying books of anatomy, chemistry, or medicine. It can be brought to the test by every drinker of ardent spirit, temperate or intemperate, who will take the pains to try it. And the friends of temperance maintain, that the experience of the vast numbers who have tried it, and found it perfectly satisfactory, added to the admitted evils of intemperance, lay upon the remaining drinkers of ardent spirit the strongest moral obligation to make the experiment of abstinence, and to make it fairly and fully.

Since the formation of the American Temperance Society in 1826, more than 5,000 temperance societies have been formed, and more than



twenty of them State societies, within the United States, — comprising many men of the first respectability for character, talents, and influence; and the whole number of members amounts to about a million. And it is believed, that the temperance reformation has exerted a very salutary influence upon the personal habits of a still greater number of persons, who have not united with any temperance society.

It is stated in the Sixth Report of the American Temperance Society, that since the temperance reformation commenced in this country, more than 2,000 persons have discontinued the business of making ardent spirit, and more than 6,000 left off selling it; — that more than 5,000 drunkards, having ceased to use intoxicating drinks, have become sober men; — that 700 vessels are now navigated without using it; and though they visit every clime, at all seasons of the year, and make the longest and most difficult voyages, the men are uniformly better in all respects than when they used it; — that out of 97 vessels belonging to New Bedford, Mass., 75 sail without ardent spirit; — and that on account of the increased safety to property, it has become common for insurance companies to insure those vessels which carry no spirituous liquors for a less premium than others.

The reformation has exerted a visible and most happy influence on a great many towns and villages, on manufacturing establishments of various kinds, on communities engaged in agricultural employments, and on the laboring classes of all pursuits. Of these classes, the least exhausted by fatigue, the most cheerful and happy at the close of the day, and the most refreshed and invigorated when the morning returns, are they who make no use of distilled spirit as drink.

But notwithstanding much has been done in the way of reform, very very much remains to be done. The use of ardent spirit as drink is still a great national calamity, as well as national sin; and great impediments still lie in the way of its removal. These impediments are very much alike in all parts of the country, and are chiefly to be found, 1st, in the indifference of many worthy men, who take no part in temperance measures, — who withhold their names from the books, their counsel from the deliberations, and their encouragement from the labors of temperance societies; — 2dly, in the custom of what is called *temperate drinking*, still kept up by many respectable persons, whose example does all that is done toward making it respectable to drink ardent spirit at all; and 3dly, in the various branches of the *traffic* in ardent spirit. On these several and very great impediments to the progress of the temperance reform, the limits of this article will not allow us to remark. They are therefore referred to the serious consideration of those whom they more especially concern; and who will do well to remember, that no habit or employment, resulting in more injury than benefit to the general welfare, can be justified on the ground of any advantages, real or imaginary, which it may bring to individuals.

H.

## II. AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

*President*; JAMES MADISON. — *Vice-Presidents*; John Marshall, Gen. Lafayette, Wm. H. Crawford, Henry Clay, John C. Herbert, Robert Ralston, John Mason, Samuel Bayard, Isaac McKim, J. H. Cocke, Bishop White, Daniel Webster, Ch. F. Mercer, Jeremiah Day, Richard Rush, Bishop McKendree, Philip E. Thomas, Dr. Th. C. James, John C. Smith, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Louis McLane, Gerritt Smith, J. H. McClure, Gen. Alex. Macomb, Solomon Allen, Gen. Walter Jones, Fr. S. Key, Samuel H. Smith, and Joseph Gales, jr. — *Managers*. Rev. J. Laurie, Rev. S. B. Balch, Rev. O. B. Brown, Rev. Wm. Hawley, W. W. Seaton, Rev. Wm. Ryland, Dr. H. Hunt, Rev. R. Post, Hugh C. Smith, Moses Sheppard, J. H. B. Latrobe, and R. C. Coxe. — Rev. R. R. Gurley, *Secretary*. Richard Smith, *Treasurer*. John Underwood, *Recorder*. — These were the officers of the society for the year 1833. — The officers are elected annually on the 3d Monday in January.

This institution was founded in December, 1816, at the city of Washington, chiefly through the instrumentality of the Rev. Robert Finley, of New Jersey. The subject of colonizing the free people of color was proposed by Mr. Jefferson to the Legislature of Virginia as early as 1777, — the place being left undetermined in the plan. In 1787 Dr. Thornton, of Washington, formed a project for establishing a colony of free blacks on the western coast of Africa, and publicly invited those in Massachusetts and Rhode Island to accompany him; but the plan failed for the want of funds. Previous to 1801, the Legislature of Virginia twice debated, in secret session, the subject of colonizing the free colored population, and in 1801 passed a resolution, instructing Mr. Monroe, then Governor of the State, to apply to the President of the United States, and urge him to institute negotiations with some of the powers of Europe, possessed of colonies on the coast of Africa, to grant an asylum, to which our emancipated blacks might be sent. A negotiation was opened with the Sierra Leone Company, but without success. In 1816 a resolution was passed by the Legislature of Virginia, requesting the Executive to correspond with the President "for the purpose of obtaining a territory on the coast of Africa, or at some other place, not within any of the States or territorial governments of the United States, to serve as an asylum for such persons of color as are now free, and may desire the same, and for those who may hereafter be emancipated within this Commonwealth." Thus the existence of the *evil* of slavery demanded and suggested its remedy. The public mind calling for *some* action on the subject, it was deemed wise and proper to proceed to the formation of a Colonization Society. Accordingly, in the year 1816, as above mentioned, a meeting was called at Washington, at which

were present Judge Washington, Mr. Clay, John Randolph, Mr. Mercer, Mr. Finley, Elias B. Caldwell, F. S. Key, &c. Most of these gentlemen addressed the meeting. Mr. Randolph said: "If a place could be provided for their reception, and a mode of sending them hence, there were hundreds, nay, thousands, who would, by manumitting their slaves, relieve themselves from the cares attendant on their possession." This meeting proceeded to form a Society, which was denominated the "American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color." Bushrod Washington was elected its first President. Among the Vice-Presidents were Messrs. Crawford, Clay, Rutgers, Howard, Gen. Jackson, Rev. R. Finley, &c. The second President was Charles Carroll. The second, — which is the fundamental, — article of the Constitution of the Society avers: "The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in coöperation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject." It will thus be seen to be the policy of the Society, not to interfere with vested rights, — not to invade the Constitution, — nor to act upon the slave population, except through the medium of the master. It will also be seen, that from the first it has looked for the accomplishment of its objects, to any very extensive degree, to legislative aid, rather than to private liberality, while with the assistance of the latter,\* it has been engaged in laying the foundations of a republic, which is destined, it is believed, to be a lasting blessing to the Continent of Africa, and an undecaying monument to the honor of America.

Any citizen of the United States, annually contributing one dollar to the funds of the Society, is entitled to membership. Thirty dollars constitutes a life membership.

There are three *General Agents* now acting under the authority of the Society in the Northern, Middle, and Southern Departments of the United States: the Rev. Joshua N. Danforth is in the first; Rev. Henry B. Bascom in the second; and John G. Birney, Esq. in the third. These officers have the general superintendence of colonization affairs in their respective districts, are invested with the power to appoint sub-agents for the States individually, are expected to visit ecclesiastical bodies, legislatures, and chief towns, to correspond extensively, and in general to advance the objects of the Society.

In the year 1819, the Rev. S. J. Mills and Rev. E. Burgess visited Africa under a commission from the Society on an exploring expedition. In

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\* The whole sum expended by the Society, during the sixteen years of its existence, is about \$160,000.

1821, the present site of the colony of Liberia was purchased, as affording the best prospect of health and prosperity to the colonists. It is situated on the western coast of Africa, in 6° N. Latitude, and extends from Gallinas river to the territory of Kroo Settra, a distance of 280 miles along the coast. About 3,000 emigrants have gone out from the United States, one thousand of whom were once slaves, but are now freemen in Africa. The chief town, Monrovia, is situated on Cape Montserado, and contains from 800 to 1,000 inhabitants. It is a port of entry, visited in 1831 by nearly 60 vessels. The exports during the year ending May, 1832, amounted to \$125,549; the imports to 80,000. Distant tribes visit the colony for purposes of trade, while those in the vicinity, to the number of 10,000, have voluntarily placed themselves under the government of the colony, and have begged that their children might be taught (to use their own language) "*after the white man's fashion.*" The number of natives embraced in the territorial jurisdiction of the colony is upwards of 50,000. Caldwell, Millsburg, Stockton, and New Georgia are the names of four other rising villages, situated at suitable points for the advancing prosperity of the colony. The population of these places is gradually increasing. In the early years of the Society's history, the emigration to Africa was very limited. Indeed, a very large emigration was not desirable until the colony had acquired such a firmness of character, as would constitute a sufficient protection against those accidental evils to which colonial establishments are exposed. During the thirteen months ending Jan. 1, 1833, eleven hundred and thirteen colored persons emigrated from this country to the colony. Great numbers are now waiting to go, but are prevented by the want of means on the part of the Society. The sum of \$30 is adequate to the transportation of one emigrant.

The officers of the colony are the Governor, Dr. Mechlin; Lieutenant-Governor or Vice-Agent, A. D. Williams; Sheriff, — Roberts; and a Council of Three, which is about to be enlarged. The first named gentleman only is a white man. The Society makes laws for the colony, and will continue to do so while it remains under its guardian care, — those laws being regularly received and ratified by the government of Liberia. It is expected ultimately to be by mutual agreement, independent of the government of the Colonization Society.

Slavery and the slave trade are prohibited by law. A high standard of morals is said to be maintained in the establishment. No white persons are allowed to settle in the colony except the governor, physicians, missionaries, and teachers. On the whole, the existence and prosperity of this African colony, founded precisely two hundred years after the colony at Plymouth, are considered as marking an era in this age; and should the doctrines of universal emancipation happily prevail, it would of immense importance to the peace and prosperity of the colored race.

## III. PERIODICAL LITERATURE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

[From the London New Monthly Magazine, for December, 1832.]

"The following Table is sent to us by a gentleman, as translated from the 'Annales des Travaux' of the Paris Statistical Society, made up from information derived by M. Balbi, the well-known geographer. We subjoin it as a very curious memorandum, though we cannot vouch for its accuracy."

	Population.	Newspapers & Journals.	Countries, &c.	Population.	Newspapers & Journals.
<b>EUROPE,</b>	227,700,000	2,141	Greece, . . . .	1,000,000	3
France, . . . .	32,000,000	490	Napoli, . . . .	10,000	1
Paris, . . . .	690,000	175			
Lyons, . . . .	146,000	13	<b>AMERICA,</b> . . .	39,300,000	978
Marseilles, . . .	116,000	6	United States, . .	11,600,000	840
British Islands, .	23,400,000	483	New York, . . . .	160,000	30
London, . . . .	1,275,000	97	Colombia, . . . .	3,000,000	20
Dublin, . . . .	227,000	28	Santa Fé de Bogota,	30,000	4
Edinburgh, . . .	138,000	18	Mexican Confed.	7,500,000	28
Glasgow, . . . .	147,000	14	Mexico, . . . .	180,000	7
Manchester, . . .	134,000	12	Brazil, . . . .	5,000,000	8
Birmingham, . .	107,000	9	Rio Janeiro, . . .	140,000	3
Liverpool, . . .	119,000	9	English America,	2,290,000	30
Swiss Confederation,	1,980,000	30	Spanish America,	1,290,000	4
Geneva, . . . .	25,000	4	Dutch America, . .	114,000	2
Austria, . . . .	32,000,000	80	French America, .	240,000	3
Vienna, . . . .	300,000	24	Hayti, . . . .	950,000	5
Milan, . . . .	151,000	9			
Prussia, . . . .	12,464,000	288	<b>ASIA,</b> . . . .	390,000,000	27
Netherlands, . .	6,143,000	150	Calcutta, . . . .	500,000	9
Amsterdam, . . .	201,000	35	Surat, . . . .	450,000	1
Brussels, . . . .	100,000	33	Pekin, . . . .	1,300,000	1
Antwerp, . . . .	66,000	6			
Germanic Confed. .	13,600,000	305	<b>OCEANICA,</b> . . .	20,000,000	9
Sweden & Norway,	3,866,000	82	Batavia, . . . .	46 000	2
Denmark, . . . .	1,950,000	80	Van Diemen's Land,	2,000	1
Copenhagen, . . .	109,000	6	Otaheite, . . . .	7,000	1
Spain, . . . .	13,900,000	12			
Madrid, . . . .	201,000	4	<b>AFRICA,</b> . . . .	60,000,000	12
Portugal, . . . .	3,530,000	17	Cairo, . . . .	260,000	1
Lisbon, . . . .	260,000	12			
Sardinia, . . . .	4,300,000	8	<b>SUMMARY.</b>		
Turin, . . . .	114,000	3	Europe, . . . .	227,700,000	2,142
Two Sicilies, . . .	4,600,000	51	America, . . . .	39,300,000	878
Naples, . . . .	364,000	3	Asia, . . . .	390,000,000	27
Papal Territories,	2,590,000	6	Africa, . . . .	60,000,000	12
Rome, . . . .	154,000	3	Oceanica, . . . .	20,000,000	9
Russia and Poland,	56,515,000	84			
Petersburgh, . . .	320,000	29	Total of the Globe,	737,000,000	
Moscow, . . . .	250,000	17			
Warsaw, . . . .	126,000	13			

"Upon these computations, the Journal of the Paris Statistical Society thus remarks: 'The proportion to which the number of journals in each quarter of the world bears to its population is as follows:—in Asia there is one paper for every 14,000,000; in Africa, one for every

5,000,000; in Europe, one for every 106,000; in America, one for every 40,000: and precisely in the same ratio is the comparative progress of civilization in these different divisions of the earth.'"

The preceding Table contains material errors. The number of newspapers and other periodical publications in London, in 1830, as given in the *Picture of London*, was 176; and during the year 1832, there were commenced as many as 50 new weekly periodicals, most of them sold for a penny each. Of the 80 journals published in Denmark, 57 are assigned by the *Encyclopædia Americana* to Copenhagen.

The number of newspapers, exclusive of other periodical publications in the United States, was computed, in 1828, at 802: since that time the number has greatly increased; and it is probably now not less than 1,200. The number of newspapers and monthly magazines, without including periodical publications issued at longer intervals, published in the city of New York in April, 1833, was 65; and in the state of N. York 263. The number of newspapers published in Boston in July, 1833, was 43; and of other journals, published at shorter intervals than a year, 38—total, 81.

The Periodical Press, comprising newspapers, magazines, reviews, &c., devoted to religion, politics, literature, arts, science, intelligence, amusements, &c., forms a remarkable feature of the modern state of society, and is one of the most momentous consequences of the invention of the art of printing. Periodical publications, especially newspapers, disseminate knowledge throughout all classes of society, and exert an amazing influence in forming and giving effect to public opinion in all civilized countries. This branch of literature, which was entirely unknown in ancient times, abounds especially in Great Britain, France, Germany, and the United States; and it has been greatly increased since the commencement of the present century.

# UNITED STATES.

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THE second volume of the American Almanac contains the *Declaration of Independence*, with the names of the *Signers* (who were members of the Congress that assembled in 1776); the *Constitution of the United States*, with the names of those who *signed* it; the *Successive Administrations*, comprising the names of the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Heads of the several departments of government from 1789 to 1831, which last names are also given, in a different form, in the first volume of the Almanac.

We now insert, in a series of tables, the names of the members of the colonial Congress of 1765, of the Congresses from 1774 to 1788; of the Convention that formed the Constitution; and of all the successive Congresses since the adoption of the Constitution.

## I. MEMBERS OF THE FIRST COLONIAL CONGRESS.

*This Congress was composed of Delegates from nine of the Colonies, and met at New York on the 7th of October, 1765:—Timothy Ruggles, President; John Cotton, Secretary.*

<i>Massachusetts.</i>	<i>New York.</i>	<i>Delaware.</i>
Otis, James, Partridge, Oliver, Ruggles, Timothy.	Bayard, William, Cruger, John, Lispenard, Leonard, Livingston, Philip, Livingston, Robert R.	M'Kean, Thomas, Rodney, Cæsar.
<i>Rhode Island.</i>	<i>New Jersey.</i>	<i>Maryland.</i>
Bowler, Metcalf, Ward, Henry.	Borden, Joseph, Fisher, Hendrick, Ogden, Robert.	Murdock, William, Ringold, Thomas, Tilghman, Edward.
<i>Connecticut.</i>	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>	<i>South Carolina.</i>
Dyer, Eliphalet, Johnson, Wm. Sam. Rowland, David.	Bryan, George, Dickinson, John, Morton, John.	Gadsden, Chris'r, Lynch, Thomas, Rutledge, John.

"The representatives of New Hampshire, from the peculiar situation of that colony, judged it imprudent to send representatives to this congress, though they approved of the measure; and the assemblies of Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, not being in session, the governors of these colonies refused to call special assemblies for a purpose, deemed by them improper and unconstitutional." — *Pitkin's Hist. U. S.*

## II. MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM 1774 TO 1788.

[Copied from the Journals of Congress.]

\* Governors of States ; § Presidents of Congress.

[Congress met Sept. 5, 1774 ; also May 10, 1775, at Philadelphia ; Dec. 20, 1776, at Baltimore ; March 4, 1777, at Philadelphia ; Sept. 27, 1777, at Lancaster, Pa. ; Sept. 30, 1777, at York, Pa. ; July 2, 1778, at Philadelphia ; June 30, 1783, at Princeton ; Nov. 26, 1783, at Annapolis ; Oct. 30, 1784, at Trenton ; Jan. 11, 1785, at New York, which continued to be the place of meeting till the adoption of the Constitution. From 1781 to 1788, Congress met annually, on the first Monday in November, pursuant to the Articles of Confederation, which were formed in 1777, and went into operation in 1781.]

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
*Bartlett, Josiah,	1775	- 79	Jackson, Jonathan,	1782	- 82
Blanchard, Jonathan,	1783	- 84	King, Rufus,	1784	- 87
Folsom, Nathaniel,	1774	- 75	Lovell, James,	1776	- 82
	1777	- 78	Lowell, John,	1782	- 83
	1779	- 80	Osgood, Samuel,	1780	- 84
Foster, Abiel,	1783	- 85	Otis, Samuel A.	1787	- 88
Frost, George,	1777	- 79	Paine, Robert Treat,	1774	- 78
*Gilman, John Taylor,	1782	- 83	Partridge, George,	1779	- 82
Gilman, Nicholas,	1786	- 88	Sedgwick, Theodore,	1783	- 85
*Langdon, John,	1775	- 77		1785	- 88
	1786	- 87	*Sullivan, James,	1782	- 82
Langdon, Woodbury,	1779	- 80	Thacher, George,	1787	- 88
Livermore, Samuel,	1780	- 83	Ward, Artemas,	1780	- 81
Long, Pierce,	1785	- 86	RHODE ISLAND.		
Peabody, Nathaniel,	1779	- 80	Arnold, Jonathan,	1782	- 84
*Sullivan, John,	1774	- 75	Arnold, Peleg,	1787	- 88
	1780	- 81	*Collins, John,	1778	- 83
Thornton, Matthew,	1776	- 78	Cornell, Ezekiel,	1780	- 83
Wentworth, John, jr.	1778	- 79	Ellery, William,	1776	- 80
Whipple, William,	1776	- 79		1783	- 85
White, Phillips,	1782	- 83	Hazard, Jonathan,	1787	- 88
Wingate, Paine,	1787	- 88	Hopkins, Stephen,	1774	- 77

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Adams, John,	1774	- 78	Howell, David,	1782	- 85
*Adams, Samuel,	1774	- 82	Manning, ———,	1785	- 86
Cushing, Thomas,	1774	- 76	Marchant, Henry,	1777	- 80
Dana, Francis,	1776	- 78		1783	- 84
	1784	- 84	Miller, Nathan,	1785	- 86
Dane, Nathan,	1785	- 88	Mowry, ———,	1781	- 81
Gerry, Elbridge,	1776	- 81	Varnum, James M.	1780	- 82
	1782	- 85		1786	- 87
§ Gorham, Nathaniel,	1782	- 83	Ward, Samuel,	1774	- 76
	1785	- 87	CONNECTICUT.		
§ Hancock, John,	1775	- 80	Adams, Andrew,	1777	- 80
	1785	- 86	Cook, Joseph P.	1781	- 82
Higginson, Stephen,	1782	- 83		1784	- 88
	1778	- 80	Deane, Silas,	1774	- 76
Holten, Samuel,	1782	- 83	Dyer, Eliphalet,	1774	- 79
	1784	- 85		1780	- 83
	1786	- 87	Edwards, Pierpont,	1787	- 88
			Ellsworth, Oliver,	1777	- 84
			Hillhouse, William,	1783	- 86





	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
Bingham, William,	1787	- 88	M'Comb, Eleazer,	1782	- 84
Clarkson, Matthew,	1785	- 86	Mitchell, Nathaniel,	1786	- 88
Clingan, William,	1777	- 79	§M'Kean, Thomas,	1774	- 76
Clymer, George,	1776	- 78	Patton, John,	1778	- 83
*Dickinson, John,	1780	- 83	Peery, William,	1785	- 86
Fitzsimmons, Thomas,	1774	- 76	Read, George,	1785	- 86
*Franklin, Benjamin,	1782	- 83	Read, George,	1774	- 77
Galloway, Joseph,	1775	- 76	Rodney, Cæsar,	1774	- 76
Gardner, Joseph,	1774	- 75	Rodney, Thomas,	1777	- 78
Hand, ———,	1784	- 85	Sykes, James,	1783	- 84
Henry, William,	1784	- 85	Tilton, James,	1781	- 83
Humphreys, Charles,	1784	- 86	*Van Dyke, Nicholas,	1785	- 87
Ingersoll, Jared,	1774	- 76	Vining, John,	1777	- 78
Irwine, ———,	1780	- 81	Wharton, Samuel,	1783	- 85
Jackson, David,	1786	- 88		1777	- 82
Matlack, Timothy,	1785	- 86		1784	- 86
M'Clene, James,	1780	- 81		1782	- 83
Meredith, ———,	1778	- 80			
*Mifflin, Thomas,	1787	- 88			
Morris, Charles,	1774	- 76			
Morris Robert,	1782	- 84			
Montgomery, John,	1783	- 84			
Morton, John,	1776	- 78			
Muhlenberg, Frederick A.	1780	- 84			
Peters, Richard,	1774	- 77			
Pettit, Charles,	1778	- 80			
Read, ———,	1782	- 83			
*Reed, Joseph,	1785	- 87			
Rhodes, Samuel,	1787	- 88			
Roberdeau, Daniel,	1777	- 78			
Ross, George,	1777	- 79			
Rush, Benjamin,	1774	- 77			
Searle, James,	1776	- 77			
Shippen, William,	1778	- 80			
Smith, James,	1778	- 80			
Smith, Jonathan B.	1776	- 78			
Smith, Thomas,	1777	- 78			
§St. Clair, Arthur,	1780	- 82			
Taylor, George,	1785	- 87			
Willing, Thomas,	1776	- 77			
Wilson, James,	1775	- 76			
Wynkoop, Henry,	1775	- 76			
	1775	- 78			
	1782	- 83			
	1785	- 87			
	1779	- 83			

## MARYLAND.

Alexander, Robert,	1775	- 77
Carmichael, William,	1778	- 80
Carroll, Charles,	1776	- 78
Carroll, Daniel,	1780	- 84
Chase, Jeremiah T.	1783	- 84
Chase, Samuel,	1774	- 78
Contee, Benjamin,	1784	- 85
Forbes, James,	1787	- 88
Forrest, Uriah,	1778	- 80
Goldsborough, Robert,	1786	- 87
Hall, John,	1774	- 75
§Hanson, John,	1775	- 76
Harrison, William,	1783	- 84
Hemsley, William,	1781	- 83
*Henry, John,	1785	- 87
Hindman, William,	1782	- 84
*Howard, John E.	1778	- 81
Jenifer, D. of St. Thomas,	1784	- 87
*Johnson, Thomas,	1787	- 88
*Lee, Thomas Sim,	1778	- 82
Lloyd, Edward,	1775	- 77
Martin, Luther,	1783	- 84
M'Henry, James,	1784	- 85
*Paca, William,	1783	- 86
*Plater, George,	1774	- 79
Potts, Richard,	1778	- 81
Ramsay, Nathaniel,	1781	- 83
Ridgely, Richard,	1785	- 87
Rogers, John,	1785	- 86
Ross, David,	1775	- 76
Rumsey, Benjamin,	1786	- 87
Scott, Gustavus,	1776	- 78
Seney, Joshua,	1784	- 85
Smith, William,	1787	- 88
Stone, Thomas,	1777	- 78
	1775	- 79
	1784	- 85

## DELAWARE.

Bedford, Gunning,	1783	- 85
Bedford, Gunning, jr.	1786	- 87
*Dickinson, John,	1785	- 86
Dickinson, Philemon,	1776	- 78
Evans, John,	1779	- 80
Kearney, Dyre,	1782	- 83
	1776	- 77
	1786	- 88

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
Tilghman, Matthew,	1774	- 77	Hewes, Joseph,	{ 1774	- 77
Wright, Turbett,	1781	- 82	Hill, Whitmill,	{ 1779	- 80
VIRGINIA.			Hooper, William,	1778	- 81
Adams, Thomas,	1778	- 80	*Johnston, Samuel,	1774	- 77
Banister, John,	1778	- 79	Jones, Allen,	1780	- 82
Bland, Richard,	1774	- 76	Jones, Willie,	1779	- 80
Bland, Theodorick,	1780	- 83	{ 1780	- 81	
Braxton, Carter,	1776	- 76	*Nash, Abner,	{ 1782	- 84
Brown, John,	1787	- 88	{ 1785	- 86	
Carrington, Edward,	1785	- 86	{ 1775	- 76	
Fitzhugh, ———,	1779	- 80	{ 1777	- 80	
Fleming, William,	1779	- 81	Sitgreaves, John,	1784	- 85
Grayson, William,	1784	- 87	Sharpe, William,	1779	- 82
{ 1778	- 81		*Spaight, Richard D.	1783	- 85
{ 1787	- 88		Swan, John,	1787	- 88
§Griffin, Cyrus,			Williams, John,	1778	- 79
Hardy, Samuel,	1783	- 85	{ 1782	- 85	
*Harrison, Benjamin,	1774	- 78	{ 1787	- 88	
Harvie, John,	1778	- 79	White, Alexander,	1786	- 88
Henry, James,	1780	- 81			
*Henry, Patrick,	1774	- 76	SOUTH CAROLINA.		
{ 1775	- 77		Bee, Thomas,	1780	- 82
{ 1783	- 85		Beresford, Richard,	1783	- 85
{ 1777	- 78		Bull, John,	1784	- 87
{ 1780	- 83		Butler, Pierce,	1787	- 88
Jones, Joseph,			Drayton, William Henry,	1778	- 79
Lee, Arthur,	1781	- 84	Eveleigh, Nicholas,	1781	- 82
Lee, Francis Lightfoot,	1775	- 80	Gadsden, Christopher,	1774	- 76
*Lee, Henry,	1785	- 88	Gervais, John L.	1782	- 83
{ 1774	- 80		Heyward, Thomas, jr.	1776	- 78
{ 1784	- 87		Huger, Daniel,	1786	- 88
{ 1780	- 83		Hutson, Richard,	1778	- 79
{ 1786	- 88		Izard, Ralph,	1782	- 83
Madison, James, jr.			Kean, John,	1785	- 87
Mercer, James,	1779	- 80	Kinloch, Francis,	1780	- 81
Mercer, John F.	1782	- 85	§Laurens, Henry,	1777	- 80
*Monroe, James,	1783	- 86	Lynch, Thomas,	1774	- 76
{ 1775	- 77		Lynch, Thomas, jr.	1776	- 77
{ 1779	- 80		*Matthews, John,	1778	- 82
*Nelson, Thomas,			{ 1776	- 78	
Page, Mann,	1777	- 77	{ 1781	- 83	
Pendleton, Edmund,	1774	- 75	§Middleton, Henry,	1774	- 76
*Randolph, Edmund,	1779	- 82	Motte, Isaac,	1780	- 82
§Randolph, Peyton,	1774	- 75	Parker, John,	1786	- 88
Smith, Merewether,	1778	- 82	{ 1777	- 78	
Washington, George,	1774	- 75	{ 1784	- 87	
Wythe, George,	1775	- 77	{ 1782	- 84	
NORTH CAROLINA.			{ 1785	- 86	
Ashe, John B.	1787	- 88	Read, Jacob,	1783	- 85
Bloodworth, Timothy,	1786	- 87	*Rutledge, Edward,	1774	- 77
{ 1782	- 83		{ 1774	- 77	
{ 1786	- 87		{ 1782	- 83	
Blount, William,			Trapier, Paul,	1777	- 78
*Burke, Thomas,	1777	- 81	Tucker, Thomas T.	1787	- 88
Burton, Robert,	1787	- 88			
*Caswell, Richard,	1774	- 76			
Cumming, William,	1784	- 84			
Harnett, Cornelius,	1777	- 80			
{ 1781	- 84				
{ 1786	- 87				

## GEORGIA.

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
Baldwin, Abraham,	1785	- 88	Houston, William,	1784	- 87
*Brownson, Nathan,	1776	- 78	Howley, Richard,	1780	- 81
*Bullock, Archibald,	1775	- 76	Jones, Noble Wimberly,	1775	- 76
Clay, Joseph,	1778	- 80	Langworthy, Edward,	1781	- 83
Few, William,	1780	- 82	Pierce, W.	1777	- 79
Gibbons, William,	1785	- 88	*Telfair, Edward,	1786	- 87
*Gwinnett, Button,	1784	- 86	*Walton, George,	1777	- 79
*Habersham, John,	1776	- 77	Wood, Joseph,	1780	- 83
*Hall, Lyman,	1785	- 86	Zubly, John J.	1776	- 79
*Houston, John,	1775	- 79		1780	- 81
	1775	- 77		1777	- 79
				1775	- 76

## III. CONVENTION THAT FORMED THE CONSTITUTION.

*List of the Members of the General Convention which assembled at Philadelphia, on the 10th of May, 1787, to form the Constitution, and continued in session till the 17th of September, when it was adopted and signed by all the members then present. [See the American Almanac for 1830, p. 188, and for 1831, p. 113.]*

*New Hampshire.*

Gilman, Nicholas,  
Langdon, John.

*Massachusetts.*

Gerry, Elbridge,  
Gorham, Nathaniel,  
King, Rufus,  
Strong, Caleb.

*Connecticut.*

Ellsworth, Oliver,  
Johnson, Wm. Sam'l.  
Sherman, Roger.

*New York.*

Hamilton, Alex'r.,  
Lansing, John, jr.  
Yates, Robert.

*New Jersey.*

Brearely, David,  
Dayton, Jonathan,  
Houston, Wm. C.  
Livingston, Wm.  
Patterson, Wm.

*Pennsylvania.*

Clymer, George,  
Fitzsimmons, Thos.  
Franklin, Benjamin,  
Ingersol, Jared,  
Mifflin, Thomas,  
Morris, Gouverneur,  
Morris, Robert,  
Wilson, James.

*Delaware.*

Basset, Richard,  
Bedford, Gunning, jr.  
Broom, Jacob,  
Dickinson, John,  
Read, George.

*Maryland.*

Carroll, Daniel,  
Jenifer, D. of St. Th.  
Martin, Luther,  
McHenry, James,  
Mercer, John Francis.

*Virginia.*

Blair, John,

Madison, James,  
Mason, George,  
McClurg, James,  
Randolph, Edmund,  
Washington, Geo.  
Wythe, George.

*North Carolina.*

Blount, William,  
Davie, William R.  
Martin, Alexander,  
Spaight, Richard D.  
Williamson, Hugh.

*South Carolina.*

Butler, Pierce,  
Pinckney, Charles C.  
Pinckney, Charles,  
Rutledge, John.

*Georgia.*

Baldwin, Abraham,  
Few, William,  
Houston, William,  
Pierce, William.

## IV. SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS,

*From the commencement of the Government under the Constitution, in 1789, to the termination of the 22d Congress on the 3d of March, 1833, with the commencement and termination of their respective terms of service. [Copied from the Treasurers' Accounts.]*

[(\*) prefixed to a name denotes the person to have been governor; (†), a secretary or a head of one of the departments of government; (‡), a senator; (§), a speaker of the House of Representatives.]

[The letters and figures in parentheses indicate the place where, and the time when, the person was graduated. — Bo. denotes Bowdoin College, Br. Brown, C. Columbia, D. Dartmouth, H. Harvard, M. Middlebury, P. Princeton, U. Union, W. Williams, and Y. Yale. A considerable number were educated at colleges not here specified.]

## MAINE; — 1820.

*Senators.*

	In.	Out.
Chandler, John,	1820	29
Holmes, John, (Br. '96)	{ 1820	27
	{ 1828	33
*Parris, Albion K. (D. '6)	1827	28
Sprague, Peleg, (H. '12)	1829	35
Shepley, Ether,	1833	39

*Representatives.*

Anderson, John, (Bo. '13)	1825	33
Bates, James,	1831	33
Burleigh, William,	1823	27
Butman, Samuel,	1827	31
Cushman, Joshua P.	1821	25
Dane, Joseph, (H. '99)	1821	23
Evans, George, (Bo. '15)	1829	33
Harris, Mark,	1822	23
Herrick, Ebenezer,	1821	27
Hill, Mark L.	1821	23
Holland, Cornelius,	1831	33
Jarvis, Leonard, (H. 1800)	1831	33
Kavanagh, Edward,	1831	33
Kidder, David,	1823	27
*Lincoln, Enoch,	1821	26
Longfellow, S. (H. '98)	1823	25
McIntire, Rufus, (D. '9)	1826	33
O'Brien, Jeremiah,	1823	29
Ripley, James W.	1827	31
†Sprague, P. (H. '12)	1825	29
Whitman, E. (Br. '95)	1821	22
Williamson, W. D. (Bo. '4)	1821	23
Wingate, J. F. (Bo. '14)	1827	31

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*Senators.*

*Bell, Samuel, (D. '93)	1823	35
Cutts, Charles, (H. '89)	1810	13
Gilman, Nicholas,	1805	14

	In.	Out.
Hill, Isaac,	1831	37
*Langdon, John,	1789	1801
Livermore, S. (P. '52)	1793	1801
Mason, Jeremiah, (Y. '88)	1813	17
*Morrill, David L.	1817	23
Olcott, Simeon, (Y. '61)	1801	05
Parker, Nahum,	1807	10
Parrott, John F.	1819	25
*Plumer, William,	1802	07
Sheafe, James, (H. '74)	1801	02
Storer, Clement,	1817	19
Thompson, T. W. (H. '86)	1814	17
Wingate, Paine, (H. '59)	1789	93
*†Woodbury, Levi, (D. '9)	1825	31

*Representatives.*

Atherton, C. H. (H. '94)	1815	17
Barker, David, (H. '15)	1827	29
Bartlett, Ichabod, (D. '8)	1823	29
*Bartlett, Josiah, (H. '95)	1811	13
Betton, Silas, (D. '87)	1803	07
Blaisdell, Daniel,	1809	11
Brodhead, John,	1829	33
Brown, Titus, (M. '11)	1825	29
Buffum, John, (D. '7)	1819	21
Butler, Josiah, (H. '3)	1817	23
Carlton, Peter,	1807	09
Chamberlain, J. C. (H. '93)	1809	11
Chandler, Thomas,	1829	33
Cilley, Bradbury,	1813	17
Clagett, Clifton,	{ 1803	05
	{ 1817	21
*Dinsmoor, Saml. (D. '89)	1811	13
Durell, Daniel M. (D. '94)	1807	09
Eastman, Nehemiah,	1825	27
Ellis, Caleb, (H. '93)	1805	07
Foster, Abiel, (H. '56)	{ 1789	91
	{ 1795	03

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
Freeman, Jona. (H. '78)	1797	- 01	Robinson, Jonathan,	1807	- 15
Gardner, Francis, (H. '93)	1807	- 09	*Robinson, Moses,	1791	- 96
†Gilman, Nicholas,	1789	- 97	Seymour, Horatio, (Y. '97)	1821	- 33
Gordon, Wm. (H. '79)	1797	- 1800	*Smith, Israel, (Y. '81)	1802	- 07
Hale, Salma,	1817	- 19	Swift, Benjamin,	1833	- 39
Hale, William,	{ 1809 - 11		*Tichenor, I. (P. '75)	{ 1796 - 97	
	{ 1813 - 17			{ 1815 - 21	
Hall, Obed,	1811	- 13	<i>Representatives.</i>		
Hammond, Joseph,	1829	- 33	Allen, Heman, (D. '95)	{ 1817 - 19	
Harper, John A.	1811	- 13		{ 1827 - 28	
Harper, Joseph M.	1831	- 33		{ 1813 - 15	
Harvey, Jonathan,	1825	- 31	Bradley, William C.	{ 1823 - 27	
*Harvey, Matthew, (D. '6)	1821	- 25		{ 1795 - 97	
Haven, Nath'l. A. (H. '79)	1809	- 11	Buck, Daniel,	1795	- 97
Healy, Joseph,	1825	- 29	Buck, D. A. A. (M. '7)	{ 1823 - 25	
Hough, David,	1803	- 07		{ 1827 - 29	
Hubbard, Henry, (D. '3)	1829	- 33	*Butler, Ezra,	1813	- 15
Hunt, Samuel, (H. '65)	1802	- 05	Cahoon, William,	1829	- 33
Livermore, Arthur,	{ 1817 - 21		Chamberlain, William,	{ 1803 - 05	
	{ 1823 - 25			{ 1809 - 11	
†Livermore, S. (P. '52)	1789	- 93	Chipman, Daniel, (D. '88)	1815	- 17
Matson, Aaron,	1821	- 25	*Chittenden, M. (D. '89)	1803	- 13
†Parrott, John F.	1817	- 19	*Crafts, Sam'l. C. (H. '90)	1817	- 25
Pearce, Joseph,	1801	- 02	Elliot, James,	1803	- 09
Plumer, Wm. jr. (H. '9)	1819	- 25	Everett, Horace,	1829	- 33
†Sheafe, James, (H. '74)	1799	- 01	†Fisk, James,	{ 1805 - 09	
Sherburne, J. S. (D. '96)	1793	- 97		{ 1811 - 15	
Smith, Jedediah K.	1807	- 09	Hubbard, H. Jonathan,	1809	- 11
*Smith, Jeremiah,	1791	- 97	Hunt, Jonathan, (D. '7)	1827	- 32
Smith, Samuel,	1813	- 15	Hunter, William,	1817	- 19
Sprague, Peleg, (D. '82)	1797	- 99	Jewett, Luther, (D. '95)	1815	- 17
†Storer, Clement,	1807	- 09	Keyes, Elias,	1821	- 23
Sullivan, George, (H. '90)	1811	- 13	Langdon, C. (Y. '87)	1815	- 17
Tenney, Samuel, (H. '72)	1800	- 07	Lyon, Asa, (D. '90)	1815	- 17
†Thompson, T. W. (H. '86)	1805	- 07	Lyon, Matthew,	1797	- 01
Upham, Geo. B. (H. '89)	1801	- 03	Mallary, Rollin C. (M. '5)	1819	- 31
Upham, Nathaniel,	1817	- 23	Marsh, Charles, (D. '86)	1815	- 17
Vose, Roger, (H. '90)	1813	- 17	Mattocks, John,	{ 1821 - 23	
†Webster, Daniel, (D. '1)	1813	- 17		{ 1825 - 25	
Weeks, John W.	1829	- 33		{ 1819 - 21	
Whipple, Thomas,	1821	- 29	Meech, Ezra,	{ 1825 - 27	
Wilcox, Jeduthan,	1813	- 17		{ 1817 - 19	
Wilson, James, (H. '89)	1809	- 11	Merrill, Orsamus C.	1817	- 19
†Wingate, Paine, (H. '59)	1793	- 95	Morris, Lewis R.	1797	- 03
			Niles, Nathaniel (P. '66)	1791	- 95
			Noyes, John, (D. '95)	1815	- 17
			Olin, Gideon,	1803	- 07
			Olin, Henry,	1824	- 25
				{ 1813 - 15	
			Rich, Charles,	{ 1817 - 24	
				{ 1817 - 21	
			*Richards, Mark,	1817	- 21
			Shaw, Samuel,	1808	- 13
			*Skinner, Richard,	1813	- 15
			Slade, William, (M. '7)	1831	- 33
			†*Smith, Israel, (Y. '81)	{ 1791 - 97	
				{ 1801 - 02	
				{ 1811 - 15	
			Strong, William,	{ 1819 - 21	

## VERMONT; — 1791.

*Senators.*

Bradley, S. R. (Y. '75)	{ 1791 - 95	
	{ 1801 - 13	
Chase, Dudley, (D. '91)	{ 1813 - 17	
	{ 1825 - 31	
Chipman, Nath'l. (Y. '77)	1797	- 02
Fisk, James,	1817	- 18
Paine, Elijah, (H. '81)	1795	- 01
*Palmer, William A.	1818	- 25
Prentiss, Samuel,	1831	- 37

	In.	Out.
†Swift, Benjamin,	1829	- 31
Wales, George E.	1825	- 29
White, Phineas,	1821	- 23
Witherell, James,	1807	- 08

## MASSACHUSETTS.

*Senators.*

†Adams, John Q. (H. '87)	1803	- 08
Ashmun, Eli P.	1816	- 18
Cabot, George,	1791	- 96
Dalton, Tristram, (H. '55)	1789	- 91
Dexter, Sam'l. (H. '81)	1799	- 1800
Foster, Dwight, (Br. '74)	1800	- 03
Goodhue, Benj. (H. '66)	1796	- 1800
*Gore, Chris'r. (H. '76)	1813	- 16
Lloyd, James, (H. '87)	{ 1808 - 13 1822 - 26	
Mason, Jonathan, (P. '74)	1800	- 03
Mellen, Prentiss, (H. '84)	1818	- 20
Mills, Elijah H. (W. '97)	1820	- 27
Otis, Harrison G. (H. '83)	1817	- 22
†Pickering, Tim. (H. '63)	1803	- 11
Sedgwick, Theo. (Y. '65)	1796	- 99
Silsbee, Nathaniel,	1826	- 35
*Strong, Caleb, (H. '64)	1789	- 96
Varnum, Joseph B.	1811	- 17
Webster, Daniel, (D. '1)	1827	- 39

*Representatives.*

Adams, Benj. (Br. '88)	1816	- 21
††Adams, J. Q. (H. '87)	1831	- 33
Allen, Joseph, (H. '74)	1810	- 11
Allen, Samuel C. (D. '34)	1817	- 29
Ames, Fisher, (H. '74)	1789	- 97
Appleton, Nathan,	1831	- 33
Bacon, Ezekiel, (Y. '94)	1807	- 13
Bacon, John,	1801	- 03
Bailey, John, (Br. '7)	1823	- 31
Barker, Joseph, (Y. '71)	1805	- 09
Barstow, Gideon,	1821	- 23
Bartlett, Bailey,	1797	- 01
Bates, Isaac C. (Y. '2)	1827	- 35
Baylies, Francis,	1821	- 27
Baylies, Wm. (Br. '95)	{ 1805 - 09 1813 - 17	
Bidwell, Barna. (Y. '85)	1805	- 07
Bigelow, Abijah, (D. '95)	1810	- 15
Bigelow, Lewis, (W. '3)	1821	- 23
Bishop, Phaniel,	1799	- 07
Bourne, S. (H. '64)	1791	- 95
Bradbury, Geo. (H. '89)	1813	- 17
Bradbury, Theop. (H. '57)	1795	- 97
Briggs, George N.	1831	- 33
Brigham, Elijah, (D. '78)	1811	- 16
Brown, Benjamin,	1815	- 17
Bullock, Stephen,	1797	- 99

	In.	Out.
Carr, Francis,	1812	- 13
Carr, James,	1815	- 17
Chandler, John,	1805	- 08
Choate, Rufus, (D. '19)	1831	- 33
Cobb, David, (H. '66)	1793	- 95
Coffin, Peleg,	1793	- 95
Conner, Samuel S. (Y. '6)	1815	- 17
Cook, Orchard,	1805	- 11
Crowninshield, B. W.	1823	- 31
†Crowninshield, Jacob,	1803	- 08
Cushman, Joshua P.	1819	- 21
Cutler, Manasseh, (Y. '65)	1801	- 05
Cutts, Richard, (H. '90)	1801	- 13
Dana, Samuel,	1814	- 15
Davis, John, (Y. '12)	1825	- 33
Davis, Samuel,	1813	- 15
Deane, Josiah,	1807	- 09
Dearborn, Henry,	1793	- 97
Dearborn, H. A. S.	1831	- 33
Dewey, Daniel,	1813	- 14
††Dexter, Sam'l. (H. '81)	1793	- 95
Dowse, Edward,	1819	- 20
Dwight, Henry W.	1821	- 31
Dwight, Thomas, (H. '78)	1803	- 05
Ely, William, (Y. '87)	1805	- 15
*†Eustis, Wm. (H. '72)	{ 1801 - 05 1820 - 23	
Everett, Edward, (H. '11)	1825	- 33
Folger, Walter,	1817	- 21
†Foster, Dwight, (Br. '74)	1793	- 99
Freeman, Nath'l. (H. '87)	1795	- 99
Fuller, Timothy, (H. '1)	1817	- 25
Gage, Josiah,	1817	- 19
Gannett, Barzillai, (H. '85)	1809	- 11
Gardner, Gideon,	1809	- 11
*Gerry, Eldridge, (H. '62)	1789	- 93
†Goodhue, Benj. (H. '66)	1789	- 96
Gorham, Benj. (H. '95)	{ 1820 - 23 1827 - 31	
Green, I. L. (H. '81)	{ 1805 - 09 1811 - 13	
Grennell, George, (D. '8)	1829	- 35
Grout, Jonathan,	1789	- 91
Hastings, Seth, (H. '82)	1801	- 07
Hill, Mark L.	1819	- 21
Hobart, Aaron, (Br. '5)	1826	- 27
Hodges, James L.	1827	- 31
Holten, Samuel,	1793	- 95
†Holmes, John, (Br. '96)	1817	- 20
Hubbard, Levi,	1813	- 15
Hulbert, John W. (H. '95)	1814	- 17
Isley, Daniel,	1807	- 09
Kendall, Joseph,	1819	- 21
Kendall, J. G. (H. '10)	1829	- 33
King, Cyrus,	1813	- 17
Kinsley, Martin, (H. '78)	1819	- 21

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
Larned, Simeon,	1804	-05	Thacher, Geo. (H. '76)	1789	-01
Lathrop, Samuel, (Y. '92)	1819	-27	Thacher, Sam'l. (H. '93)	1802	-05
Lee, Silas, (H. '84)	1799	-10	Turner, Charles, (H. '88)	1809	-13
Leonard, Geo. (H. '48)	{ 1789-93		Upham, Jabez, (H. '85)	1807	-10
	{ 1795-97		Varnum, John, (H. '98)	1825	-31
Lincoln, Levi, (H. '72)	1799	-01	† Varnum, Joseph B.	1795	-11
*Lincoln, Enoch,	1818	-21	Wadsworth, P. (H. '69)	1793	-07
Livermore, Edward S.	1807	-11	Ward, Artemas, (H. '48)	1791	-95
Locke, John, (H. '92)	1823	-29	Ward, Artemas, (H. '83)	1813	-17
Lyman, Sam'l. (Y. '70)	1795	-1800	† Webster, Daniel, (D. '1)	1823	-27
Lyman, William, (Y. '76)	1793	-97	Wheaton, Laban, (H. '74)	1809	-17
† Mason, Jona. (P. '74)	1817	-20	White, Leonard, (H. '87)	1811	-13
Mattoon, Eben. (D. '76)	1800	-03	Whitman, E. (Br. '95)	{ 1809-11	
† Mills, Elijah H. (W. '97)	1815	-19		{ 1817	
Mitchell, Nahum, (H. '89)	1803	-05	Widgery, William,	1811	-13
Morton, Marcus, (Br. '4)	1817	-21	Williams, Lemuel (H. '65)	1799	-05
	{ 1805-07			{ 1813-15	
Nelson, Jer. (D. '90)	{ 1815-23		Wilson, John,	{ 1817-19	
Orr, Benjamin, (D. '98)	1817	-19	Wood, Abiel,	1813	-15
† Otis, Harrison G. (H. '83)	1797	-01			
	{ 1813-15				
Parker, James,	{ 1819-21				
Parker, Isaac, (H. '86)	1797	-99			
* † Parris, A. K. (D. '6)	1815	-18			
Partridge, Geo. (H. '62)	1789	-91			
† Pickering, Tim. (H. '99)	1813	-17			
Pickman, Benj. (H. '84)	1809	-11			
Quincy, Josiah, (H. '90)	1805	-13			
Read, John, (Y. '72)	1795	-01			
	{ 1813-17				
Reed, John, (Br. '3)	{ 1821-33				
	{ 1800-03				
Reed, Nathan, (H. '81)	1811	-15			
Reed, William,	1811	-15			
Rice, Thomas, (H. '91)	1815	-19			
Richardson, J. (D. '2)	1827	-31			
Richardson, W. M. (H. '97)	1811	-14			
Ruggles, Nathaniel,	1813	-19			
Russell, Jona. (Br. '91)	1821	-23			
Sampson, Zabdiel, (Br. '3)	1817	-20			
Seaver, Eben. (H. '84)	1803	-13			
	{ 1789-96				
† Sedgwick, T. (Y. '65)	{ 1799-01				
Sewall, Sam'l. (H. '76)	1796	-1800			
Shaw, Henry,	1817	-21			
Shepard, William,	1797	-03			
Sibley, Jonas,	1823	-25			
† Silsbee, Nathaniel,	1817	-21			
	{ 1796-99				
Skinner, Thompson J.	{ 1803-04				
	{ 1801-03				
Smith, Josiah, (H. '74)	1801	-03			
Stearns, Asahel, (H. '97)	1815	-17			
Stedman, Wm. (H. '84)	1803	-10			
Story, Joseph, (H. '98)	1808	-09			
Strong, Solo. (W. '98)	1815	-19			
Taggart, Samuel, (D. '74)	1803	-17			
Tallman, Peleg,	1811	-13			

## RHODE ISLAND.

## Senators, 1790.

Bradford, Wm. (P. '72)	1793	-97
Burrill, James, (Br. '88)	1817	-21
Champlin, C. G. (H. '86)	1809	-11
DeWolf, James,	1821	-25
Ellery, Chris'r. (Y. '87)	1801	-05
* Fenner, James, (Br. '89)	1805	-07
Foster, Theodore, (Br. '78)	1790	-03
Greene, Ray, (Y. '84)	1797	-01
Howell, Jer. B. (Br. '89)	1811	-17
Howland, Benjamin,	1804	-09
Hunter, William, (Br. '91)	1811	-21
* Knight, Nehemiah R.	1821	-35
Malbone, Francis,	1809	-09
Matthewson, Elisha,	1807	-11
Potter, Samuel J.	1803	-04
Robbins, Asher, (Y. '82)	1825	-33
Stanton, Joseph,	1790	-93

## Representatives, 1790.

Boss, John L.	1815	-19
Bourne, Benj. (H. '64)	1790	-96
Brown, John,	1799	-01
Burgess, Tristram, (Br. '96)	1825	-33
† Champlin, C. G. (H. '86)	1797	-01
Durfee, Job, (Br. '13)	1821	-25
Eddy, Samuel, (Br. '87)	1819	-25
Hazard, Nath'l. (Br. '92)	1819	-21
Jackson, Richard S.	1808	-15
Knight, Nehemiah,	1803	-08
† Malbone, Francis,	1793	-97
Mason, James B. (Br. '91)	1815	-19
Pearce, Duttee J. (Br. '8)	1825	-33



	In.	Out.
Potter, Elisha R.	{ 1796 - 97	
†Stanton, Joseph,	{ 1809 - 15	
	{ 1801 - 07	
Tillinghast, Thomas,	{ 1797 - 99	
	{ 1801 - 03	
Wilbur, Isaac,	{ 1807 - 09	

## CONNECTICUT.

*Senators.*

Boardman, Elijah,	1821 - 23
Daggett, David, (Y. '83)	1813 - 19
Dana, Samuel W. (Y. '75)	1810 - 21
*Edwards, H. W. (P. '97)	1823 - 27
Ellsworth, Oliver, (P. '66)	1789 - 96
Foot, Samuel A. (Y. '97)	1827 - 33
Goodrich, C. (Y. '76)	1807 - 13
Hillhouse, James, (Y. '73)	1796 - 10
Johnson, Wm. S. (Y. '44)	1789 - 91
Lanman, James, (Y. '88)	1819 - 25
Mitchell, S. M. (Y. '63)	1793 - 95
Sherman, Roger,	1791 - 93
Smith, Nathan,	1833 - 39
*Tomlinson, G. (Y. '2)	1831 - 37
Tracy, Uriah, (Y. '78)	1796 - 07
*Trumbull, Jona. (H. '59)	1795 - 96
Willey, Calvin,	1825 - 31

*Representatives.*

Allen, John, (H. '72)	1797 - 99
Baldwin, John, (Br. '97)	1825 - 29
Baldwin, Simeon, (Y. '81)	1803 - 05
Barber, Noyes,	1821 - 33
Brace, Jona. (Y. '79)	1798 - 1800
Burrows, Enoch,	1821 - 21
Champion, Epaphroditus,	1807 - 17
Coit, Joshua, (H. '76)	1793 - 98
†Dana, Sam'l. W. (Y. '75)	1796 - 10
Davenport, James, (Y. '77)	1796 - 98
Davenport, John, (Y. '70)	1799 - 17
Dwight, Theodore,	1806 - 07
Edmond, Wm. (Y. '77)	1798 - 01
†Edwards, H. W. (P. '97)	1819 - 23
Ellsworth, W. W. (Y. '10)	1829 - 33
†Foot, S. A. (Y. '97)	{ 1819 - 21
	{ 1823 - 25
Gilbert, Sylvester, (D. '75)	1818 - 19
Goddard, Calvin, (D. '86)	1801 - 05
†Goodrich, C. (Y. '76)	1795 - 01
Goodrich, Elizur, (Y. '79)	1799 - 01
*Griswold, Roger, (Y. '80)	1795 - 05
†Hillhouse, Jas. (Y. '73)	1791 - 96
Holmes, Uriel, (Y. '84)	1817 - 18
Huntington, B. (Y. '61)	1789 - 91
Huntington, E. (Y. '75)	{ 1810 - 11
	{ 1817 - 19

	In.	Out.
Huntington, J. W. (Y. '6)	1829	- 33
Ingersoll, Ralph J. (Y. '8)	1825	- 33
Larned, Amasa, (Y. '72)	1791	- 95
Law, Lyman, (Y. '91)	1811	- 17
Merwin, Orange,	1825	- 29
Moseley, Jona. O. (Y. '80)	1805	- 21
Perkins, Elias, (Y. '86)	1801	- 03
Phelps, E. (Y. 1800)	{ 1819	- 21
	{ 1825	- 29
Pitkin, Timothy, (Y. '85)	1805	- 19
*Plant, David, (Y. '4)	1827	- 29
Russ, John,	1819	- 23
†Sherman, Roger,	1789	- 91
Sherwood, S. B. (Y. '86)	1817	- 19
*Smith, John C. (Y. '83)	1800	- 06
Smith, Nathaniel,	1795	- 99
Stephens, James,	1819	- 21
Sterling, Ansel,	1821	- 25
Stoddard, Eben. (Br. '7)	1821	- 25
Storrs, William L. (Y. '14)	1829	- 33
Sturges, Jona. (Y. '59)	1789	- 93
Sturges, Lewis B. (Y. '82)	1805	- 17
Swift, Zephaniah, (Y. '78)	1793	- 97
Talnadge, Benj. (Y. '73)	1801	- 17
Terry, Nathaniel, (Y. '86)	1817	- 19
*†Tomlinson, G. (Y. '2)	1819	- 27
†Tracy, Uriah, (Y. '78)	1793	- 96
*†Trumbull, J. (H. '59)	1789	- 95
Wadsworth, Jeremiah,	1789	- 95
Whitman, L. (Y. 1800)	1823	- 25
Williams, Thos. S. (Y. '94)	1817	- 19
Young, Ebenezer, (Y. '6)	1829	- 33

## NEW YORK.

*Senators.*

†Armstrong, John,	{ 1800 - 02
	{ 1803 - 04
Bailey, Theodore,	1803 - 04
Burr, Aaron, (P. '72)	1791 - 97
*Clinton De Witt, (C. '86)	1802 - 03
Dudley, Charles E.	1828 - 33
German, Obadiah,	1809 - 15
Hobart, John S. (Y. '57)	1797 - 98
King, Rufus, (H. '77)	{ 1789 - 96
	{ 1813 - 25
Lawrence, John,	1796 - 1800
*Marcy, Wm. L. (Br. '08)	1831 - 37
Mitchell, Samuel L.	1804 - 09
Morris, G. (C. '68)	1800 - 03
North, William,	1798 - 98
Sanford, Nathan,	{ 1815 - 21
	{ 1825 - 31
Schuyler, Philip,	1789 - 91
Smith, John,	1804 - 13
Tallmadge, Nath'l P.	1833 - 39
*†Van Buren, Martin,	1821 - 28

In. Out.  
Watson, J. (Y. '76) 1798 - 1800  
Wright, Silas, (M. '15) 1833 - 37

*Representatives.*

Adams, Parmenio, 1823 - 27  
Adgate, David, 1815 - 17  
Allen, Nathaniel, 1819 - 21  
Angel, William G. { 1825 - 27  
                                  { 1829 - 33  
Arnold, Benedict, 1829 - 31  
Ashley, Henry, 1825 - 27  
Avery, David, { 1811 - 15  
                                  { 1816 - 17  
Babcock, William, 1831 - 33  
Badger, Luther, 1825 - 27  
† Bailey, Theodore, { 1793 - 97  
                                  { 1799 - 03  
Baker, Caleb, 1819 - 21  
Barnard, D. D. (W. '18) 1827 - 29  
Barstow, Gamaliel H. 1831 - 33  
Beardsley, Samuel, 1831 - 33  
Beekman, Thomas, 1829 - 31  
Belden, Geo. O. 1827 - 29  
Benson, Egbert, (C. '65) 1789 - 93  
Bergen, John T. 1831 - 33  
Betts Sam'l R. (W. '06) 1815 - 17  
Bird, John, (Y. '86) 1799 - 01  
Birdsall, James, 1815 - 17  
Birdseye, Vict'y, (W. '4) 1815 - 17  
Blake, John, 1805 - 09  
Bleeker, Hermanus, 1811 - 13  
Bockee, Abraham, (U. '3) 1829 - 31  
Borland, Charles, 1821 - 23  
Borst, Peter J. 1829 - 31  
Bouck, Joseph, 1831 - 33  
Bowers, John M. 1813 - 14  
Boyd, Alexander, 1813 - 15  
Broadhead, John C. 1831 - 33  
Brooks, David, 1797 - 99  
Brooks, Micah, 1815 - 17  
Bunner, Rudolph, (C. '98) 1827 - 29  
Cady, Daniel, 1815 - 17  
Cady, John W. (U. '8) 1823 - 25  
Cambreleng, Churchill C. 1821 - 33  
Campbell, Samuel, 1821 - 23  
Case, Walter, (U. '99) 1819 - 21  
Chase, Samuel, 1827 - 29  
Childs, Tim. (W. '11) 1829 - 31  
Clark, Archibald S. 1816 - 17  
Clark, John C. 1827 - 29  
Clark, Lot, 1823 - 25  
Clark, Robert, 1819 - 21  
Clinton, George, (C. '93) 1804 - 09  
Cockran, John, 1797 - 99  
Colden, Cadwallader D. 1821 - 23

In. Out.  
Collins, Ela, 1823 - 25  
Collyer, John A. 1831 - 33  
Comstock, Oliver C. 1813 - 19  
Conkling, Alfred, (U. '10) 1821 - 23  
Cook, Bates, 1831 - 33  
Cook, Thomas B. 1811 - 13  
Cooper, Wm. { 1795 - 97  
                                  { 1799 - 01  
Cowles, H. B. (U. '16) 1829 - 31  
Craig, Hector, { 1823 - 25  
                                  { 1829 - 30  
Crocheron, Henry, 1815 - 17  
Crocheron, Jacob, 1829 - 31  
Cruger, Daniel, 1817 - 19  
Cushman, John P. (Y. '7) 1817 - 19  
Day, Rowland, 1823 - 25  
Dayan, Charles, 1831 - 33  
De Graff, John T. 1827 - 29  
Deitz, William, 1825 - 27  
De Witt, Charles T. 1829 - 31  
De Witt, Jacob H. 1819 - 21  
Dickinson, J. D. (Y. '85) { 1819 - 23  
                                  { 1827 - 31  
Dickson, John, (M. '8) 1831 - 35  
Doneyelles, Peter, 1813 - 15  
Doubleday Ulysses F. 1831 - 33  
Drake John R. 1807 - 19  
Dwinell, Justin, (Y. '8) 1823 - 25  
Eager, S. W. 1830 - 31  
Earle, Jonas, 1827 - 31  
Eaton, Lewis, 1823 - 25  
Ellicott, Benjamin, 1817 - 19  
Elmendorf, Lucas, 1797 - 03  
Emott, James, 1809 - 13  
Faber, ———, 1828 - 29  
Fay, John, 1819 - 21  
Finch, Isaac, 1829 - 31  
Fisher, George, 1829 - 30  
Fisk, Jonathan { 1809 - 11  
                                  { 1813 - 15  
Fitch, Asa, 1811 - 13  
Floyd, William, 1789 - 91  
Foote, Charles A. (U. '5) 1823 - 25  
Ford, William D. 1819 - 21  
Fosdick, Nicoll, 1825 - 27  
Frost, Joel, 1823 - 25  
Gardinier, Barent, 1807 - 11  
Garnsey, Daniel G. 1825 - 30  
Garrow, Nathaniel, 1827 - 29  
Gebhard, John 1821 - 23  
Geddes, James, 1813 - 15  
Gilbert, Ezekiel, (Y. '78) 1793 - 97  
Glen, Henry, 1793 - 01  
Gold, Tho's R. (Y. '86) { 1809 - 13  
                                  { 1815 - 17

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
Gordon, James, (H. '79)	1791	- 95	Lent, James W.	1829	- 33
Griswold, G. (Y. '87)	1803	- 05	Litchfield, Elijah,	1821	- 23
Gross, Ezra C.	1819	- 21	Litchfield, Elisha,	1823	- 25
Grosvenor, T. P. (Y. 1800)	1813	- 17	Livingston, E. (P. '81)	1795	- 02
Guyon, John,	1820	- 21	Livingston, H. W. (Y. '86)	1803	- 07
Hackley, A. (W. '5)	1819	- 21	Livingston, Robert L.	1809	- 12
Hall, George,	1819	- 21	Lovett, John, (Y. '82)	{ 1813 - 14	
Hallock, John,	1825	- 29		{ 1815 - 17	
Halsey, Jehiel H.	1829	- 31	Lyman, J. S. (D. '5)	1819	- 21
Halsey, Silas,	1805	- 07	Magee, John,	1827	- 31
Hammond, Jabez D.	1815	- 17	Markell, Henry,	1825	- 29
Hard, Gideon,	1833	- 33	Markell, Jacob,	1813	- 15
Harris, John,	1807	- 09	Martindale, H. C. (W. 18')	1823	- 31
Hasbrouck, Abraham,	1813	- 15	Marvin, Dudley,	1823	- 29
Hasbrouck, A. B. (Y. '10)	1825	- 27	Masters, Josiah, (Y. '83)	1805	- 09
Hasbrouck, Josiah,	{ 1803 - 05		Matthews, Vincent,	1809	- 11
	{ 1817 - 19		Maxwell, Thomas,	1829	- 31
Hathorne, John,	{ 1789 - 91		Maynard, John, (U. '10)	1827	- 29
	{ 1795 - 97		McCarty, Richard,	1821	- 23
Havens, J. N. (Y. '77)	1795	- 99	McCord, Andrew,	1803	- 05
Hawkes, John,	1821	- 23	McManus, William,	1825	- 27
Hawkins, Joseph,	1829	- 31	Meigs, Henry, (Y. '99)	1819	- 20
Hayden, M. (W. '4)	1823	- 27	Metcalf, Arunah,	1811	- 13
	{ 1817 - 19		Miller, John,	1825	- 27
Herkimer, John,	{ 1823 - 25		Miller, M. S. (U. '98)	1313	- 15
Hobbie, Selah R.	1827	- 29	†Mitchill, Samuel L.	{ 1801 - 04	
Hoffman, Martin,	1825	- 29		{ 1810 - 13	
Hoffman, Michael,	1829	- 33	Moffett, Hosea,	1813	- 17
Hogan, William, (C. '11)	1831	- 33	Morgan, John J.	1821	- 25
Hogeboom, J. L.	1823	- 25	Morrell, Robert,	{ 1819 - 21	
Hopkins, S. M. (Y. '91)	1813	- 15		{ 1829 - 31	
Hosmer, Hezekiah L.	1797	- 99	Morris, Thomas,	1801	- 03
Howell, N. W. (P. '88)	1813	- 15	Mumford, Gurdon S.	1805	- 11
	{ 1817 - 19		Nicholson John,	1809	- 11
Hubbard, T. H. (Y. '99)	{ 1821 - 23		Norton, Ebenezer F.	1829	- 31
Huguenin, Daniel,	1825	- 27	Oakley, T. J. (Y. '1)	{ 1813 - 15	
Humphrey, Charles,	1825	- 27		{ 1827 - 28	
Humphreys, Reuben,	1807	- 09	Ogden, David A.	1817	- 19
Irving, William,	1814	- 19	Palmer, Beriah,	1803	- 05
Jenkins, Lemuel,	1823	- 25	Palmer, John,	1817	- 19
Jewett, Freeborn G.	1831	- 33	Patterson, John,	1803	- 05
Johnson, Jerome,	1825	- 29	Patterson, Walter,	1821	- 23
Keese, Richard,	1827	- 29	Paulding, William,	1811	- 13
Kellogg, Charles,	1825	- 27	Peek, H. (U. '4)	1819	- 21
Kent, Moss,	1813	- 17	Pendleton, Edmund H.	1831	- 33
King, John, (H. '2)	1831	- 33	Phelps, Oliver,	1803	- 05
King, Perkins,	1829	- 31	Pierson, Jeremiah H.	1821	- 23
Kirkland, J. (Y. '90)	1821	- 23	Pierson, Job, (W. '11)	1831	- 33
Kirkpatrick, W. (P. '88)	1807	- 09	Pitcher, Nathaniel,	{ 1819 - 23	
Kirtland, D. (Y. '89)	1817	- 19		{ 1831 - 33	
Knickerbacker, Herman,	1809	- 11	Platt, Jonas,	1799	- 01
Lansing, G. Y. (U. 1800)	1831	- 33	Pond, Benjamin,	1811	- 13
Lawrence, John,	1789	- 93	Port, Jonathan,	1813	- 15
Lawrence, Samuel,	1823	- 25	Porter, James,	1817	- 19
Lawyer, Thomas,	1817	- 19	†Porter, P. B. (Y. '91)	{ 18 9 - 13	
Lefferts, John,	1813	- 15		{ 1815 - 16	

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
Porter, Timothy H.	1825	- 27	Thompson, John,	{ 1799	- 01
Powers, Gershom,	1829	- 31		{ 1807	- 11
Reed, Edward C. (D. '12)	1831	- 33	*Throop, Enos T.	1815	- 16
Richards, John,	1823	- 25	Tibbets, George,	1803	- 05
Richmond, Jonathan,	1819	- 21	Tompkins, Caleb,	1817	- 21
Riker, Samuel,	{ 1804	- 05	Townsend, George,	1815	- 19
	{ 1807	- 09	Tracy, Albert H.	1819	- 25
Rochester, William B.	1821	- 23	Tracy, Phineas L. (Y. '6)	1827	- 33
	{ 1803	- 05		{ 1805	- 07
	{ 1809	- 11	Tracy, Uri, (Y. '89)	{ 1809	- 13
Root, Erastus, (D. '93)	{ 1812	- 13	Treadwell, T. (P. '64)	1791	- 95
	{ 1815	- 17	Tyson, Jacob,	1823	- 25
	{ 1831	- 33	Van Allen, James I.	1807	- 09
Rose, Robert S.	{ 1823	- 27	Van Allen, John E.	1793	- 99
	{ 1829	- 31	Van Cortlandt, Philip,	1793	- 09
Ross, Henry H.	1825	- 27	Van Cortlandt, Pierre,	1811	- 13
Ruggles, Charles H.	1821	- 23	Van Gaasbeck, Peter,	1793	- 95
Russell, John,	1805	- 09	Van Ness, John P.	1801	- 03
Sage, Eben. (Y. '78)	{ 1809	- 15	Van Rensselaer, J. (P. '58)	1789	- 91
	{ 1819	- 20	Van Rensselaer, Killan, K.	1801	- 11
Sailly, Peter,	1804	- 07	Van Rensselaer, Solomon,	1819	- 22
Sammons, Thomas,	{ 1803	- 07	Van Rensselaer, S. (H. '82)	1822	- 29
	{ 1809	- 13	Van Wyck, William,	1821	- 25
	{ 1803	- 04	Verplanck, Daniel C.	1803	- 09
Sands, Joshua,	{ 1825	- 27	Verplanck, G. C. (C. '1)	1825	- 33
Sandford, Jonah,	1830	- 31	Walker, Benjamin,	1801	- 03
Savage, John, (U. '99)	1815	- 19	Walworth, Reuben H.	1821	- 23
Schenck, Abraham H.	1815	- 17		{ 1825	- 29
Schoonmaker, C. C.	1791	- 93	Ward, Aaron,	{ 1831	- 33
Schureman, Martin G.	1805	- 07		1815	- 17
Schuyler, J.	1817	- 19	Ward, Jonathan,	1831	- 33
Scudder, Treadwell,	1817	- 19	Wardwell, Daniel,	1831	- 33
Sharpe, Peter,	1823	- 25	Watts, John, (C. '66)	1793	- 95
Sherwood, Samuel,	1813	- 15	Wendower, Peter H.	1815	- 21
Shipherd, Zebulon R.	1813	- 15	Westerlo, Rensselaer,	1817	- 19
Silvester, Peter,	1789	- 93	Wheeler, Grattan H.	1831	- 33
† Smith John,	1799	- 04	White, Bartow,	1825	- 27
Smith, William S. (P. '74)	1813	- 16	White, Campbell P.	1829	- 35
Soule, Nathan,	1831	- 33	Whittemore, Elisha,	1825	- 27
Spencer Ambrose, (H. '83)	1829	- 31	Whittlesey, F. (Y. '18)	1823	- 31
Spencer, Elijah,	1821	- 23	Wickes, Eliphalet,	1805	- 07
Spencer, John C. (U. '6)	1817	- 19	Wilkin, James W.	1715	- 19
Sterling, Micah, (Y. '4)	1821	- 23	Wilkin, Samuel I. (P. '12)	1831	- 33
	{ 1817	- 21		{ 1814	- 15
Storrs, H. R. (Y. '4)	{ 1823	- 31	Williams, Isaac,	{ 1817	- 19
	{ 1823	- 31		{ 1823	- 25
Stow, Silas,	1811	- 13	Williams, John,	1795	- 99
Stower, John G.	1827	- 29	Williams, Nathan,	1805	- 07
Street, Randall S.	1819	- 21	Willoughby, Westel,	1816	- 17
	{ 1819	- 21	Wilson, N.	1808	- 09
Strong, James,	{ 1823	- 31	Winter, Elisha J.	1813	- 15
	{ 1807	- 09	Wood, John J.	1827	- 29
Swart, Peter,	1807	- 09	Wood, Silas, (P. '89)	1819	- 29
Talbot Silas,	1793	- 94		{ 1821	- 23
Tallmadge, J. (Br. '98)	1817	- 19		{ 1827	- 29
† Taylor, J. W. (U. '3)	1813	- 33	Woodcock, David,	1823	- 25
Ten Eyck, E. (Will. '99)	1823	- 25	Woods, William,	1827	- 29
Thomas, David,	1801	- 08	† Wright, Silas, (M. '15)	1827	- 29
Thompson, Joel,	1813	- 15	Yates, John B. (U. '2)	1815	- 17

## NEW JERSEY.

*Senators.*

	In.	Out.
Bateman, Ephraim,	1826	- 29
Condit, John,	1803	- 17
Davenport, Franklin,	1798	- 99
Dayton, Jona. (P. '76)	1799	- 05
*Dickerson, M. (P. '89)	1817	- 33
Dickinson, Philemon,	1790	- 93
Elmer, Jonathan,	1789	- 91
Frelinghuysen, F. (P. '70)	1793	- 96
Frelinghuysen, T. (P. '4)	1829	- 35
Kitchell, Aaron,	1805	- 09
*Lambert, John,	1809	- 15
M'Ilvaine, James,	1823	- 26
*Ogden, Aaron, (P. '73)	1801	- 03
*Patterson, Wm. (P. '63)	1789	- 90
Rutherford, John (P. '76)	1791	- 98
Schureman, James,	1799	- 01
*†Southard, S. L. (P. '4)	{ 1821 - 23	
	{ 1833 - 39	
Stockton, R. (P. '48)	1796	- 99
Wilson, James J.	1815	- 21

*Representatives.*

Baker, Ezra,	1815	- 17
†Bateman, Ephraim,	1815	- 23
Beatty, John, (P. '69)	1793	- 95
Bennett, Benjamin,	1815	- 19
Bines, Thomas,	{ 1814 - 15	
	{ 1819 - 20	
*Bloomfield, Joseph,	1817	- 21
Boudinot, Elias,	1789	- 95
Boyd, Adam,	{ 1803 - 05	
	{ 1808 - 13	
	{ 1789 - 91	
Cadwallader, Lambert,	{ 1793 - 95	
Cassady, George,	1821	- 27
Clark, Abraham,	1791	- 94
†Condit, John,	{ 1799 - 03	
	{ 1819 - 20	
	{ 1811 - 17	
Condit, Lewis,	{ 1821 - 33	
Condit, Silas, (P. '95)	1831	- 33
Cooper, Richard M.	1829	- 33
Cox, James,	1309	- 10
Cox, William,	1813	- 15
Darby, Ezra,	1806	- 08
Davenport, Franklin,	1799	- 01
†§Dayton, Jona. (P. '76)	1791	- 99
Elmer, Ebenezer,	1801	- 07
Garrison, Daniel,	1823	- 27
Helms, William,	1801	- 11
Henderson, Thomas,	1795	- 97

	In.	Out.
Holcombe, G. E. (P. '5)	1821	- 28
Hufty, Jacob,	1809	- 14
Hughes, Thomas H.	1829	- 33
Imley, James H. (P. '86)	1797	- 01
Kinsey, Charles,	{ 1817 - 19	
	{ 1820 - 21	
	{ 1791 - 93	
†Kitchell, Aaron,	{ 1794 - 97	
	{ 1799 - 01	
†Lambert, John,	1805	- 09
Linn, James, (P. '69)	1799	- 01
Linn, John,	1817	- 21
Matlack, James,	1821	- 25
Maxwell, Geo. C. (P. '92)	1811	- 13
Morgan, James,	1811	- 13
Mott, James,	1801	- 05
Newbold, Thomas,	1807	- 13
Pierson, Isaac, (P. '89)	1827	- 31
Randolph, James F.	1823	- 33
	{ 1789 - 91	
†Schureman, James,	{ 1797 - 99	
	{ 1813 - 15	
	{ 1789 - 91	
Sinnickson, Thomas,	{ 1797 - 99	
	{ 1828 - 29	
Sinnickson, Thomas,	1803	- 09
Sloan, James,	1819	- 21
Smith, Barnard,	1795	- 97
Smith, Isaac, (P. '55)	{ 1801 - 11	
	{ 1815 - 21	
Southard, Henry,	1831	- 33
Southard, Isaac,	1813	- 15
Stockton, Richard, (P. '79)	1821	- 31
Swan, Samuel,	1827	- 28
Thompson, Hedge,	1795	- 99
Thompson, Mark,	1825	- 29
Tucker, Ebenezer,	1813	- 17
Ward, Thomas,		

## PENNSYLVANIA.

*Senators.*

Barnard, Isaac D.	1827	- 31
Bingham, William,	1795	- 01
Dallas, George M. (P. '10)	1831	- 33
*Findlay, William,	1821	- 27
†Gallatin, Albert,	1793	- 94
Gregg, Andrew,	1807	- 13
Lacock, Abner,	1813	- 19
Leib, Michael,	1808	- 14
Logan, George,	1801	- 07
Lowrie, Walter,	1819	- 25
Maclay, Samuel,	1803	- 08
Maclay, William,	1789	- 91
Marks, William,	1825	- 31
Morris, Robert,	1789	- 95

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
Muhlenberg, Peter,	1801	- 01	Ford, James,	1829	- 33
Roberts, Jonathan,	1814	- 21	Forrest, Thomas,	{ 1819	- 21
Ross, James,	1794	- 03		{ 1822	- 23
Wilkins, William,	1831	- 37	Forward, Chauncey,	1825	- 31
<i>Representatives.</i>			Forward, Walter,	1822	- 23
Adams, William,	1825	- 29	Frey, Joseph,	1827	- 31
Allison, James,	1823	- 25	Fullerton, David,	1819	- 20
Allison, Robert,	1831	- 33	††Gallatin, Albert,	1795	- 01
Anderson, Isaac,	1803	- 07	Gilmore, John,	1829	- 33
Anderson, Samuel,	1827	- 29	Glasgow, Hugh,	1813	- 17
Anderson, William,	{ 1809	- 15	Green, James,	1827	- 31
Armstrong, James,	{ 1817	- 19	†Gregg, Andrew,	1791	- 07
Baldwin, Henry, (Y. '97)	1793	- 95	Griffin, Isaac,	1813	- 17
Banks, John,	1817	- 22	Gross, Samuel,	1819	- 23
Bard, David, (P. '73)	1831	- 35	Halm, John,	1815	- 17
Barlow, Thomas,	{ 1795	- 99	Hamilton, John,	1805	- 07
Boden, Andrew,	{ 1803	- 15	Hanna, John A.	1797	- 05
Boude, Thomas,	1827	- 29	Harris, Robert,	1823	- 27
Breck, Samuel,	1817	- 21	Hartley, Thomas,	1789	- 1800
Brown, John,	1801	- 03	Heister, Daniel,	1789	- 98
Brown, Robert,	1823	- 25	Heister, Daniel,	1809	- 11
Buchanan, James,	1821	- 25	Heister, John,	1807	- 09
Bucker, John C.	1798	- 15	*Heister, Joseph,	{ 1797	- 05
Burd, George,	1821	- 31		{ 1815	- 20
Burnside, Thomas,	1831	- 33	Heister, William,	1831	- 33
Chapman, John,	1815	- 16	Hemphill, Joseph,	{ 1801	- 03
Clark, M. S.	1797	- 99		{ 1819	- 27
Clay, Joseph, (P. '84)	1820	- 21	Henderson, Samuel,	1829	- 31
Clymer, George,	1831	- 33	Hibshman, Jacob,	1814	- 15
Conrad, Frederick,	1815	- 16	Hill, Thomas,	1819	- 21
Conrad, John,	1797	- 99	Hoge, John,	1824	- 26
Coulter, Richard,	1820	- 21		1804	- 05
Crawford, T. H. (P. '4)	1803	- 08	Hoge, William,	{ 1801	- 04
Crawford, Wm. (P. '81)	1789	- 91		{ 1807	- 09
Crouch, Edward,	1803	- 07	Hopkinson, Joseph,	1815	- 19
Darlington, Isaac,	1813	- 15	Horn, Henry,	1831	- 33
Darlington, William,	1827	- 33	Hosteler, Jacob,	1819	- 21
Davis, Roger,	1829	- 33	Humphrys, Jacob,	1819	- 20
Dennison, George,	1809	- 17	Hyneman, John M.	1811	- 13
Denny, Harman,	1813	- 15	Ihrrie, Peter,	1829	- 33
Dewart, Lewis,	1817	- 19	Ingersoll, Charles I.	1813	- 15
Edwards, Samuel,	{ 1815	- 17	†Ingham, Samuel D.	{ 1813	- 18
Ege, George,	{ 1819	- 23		{ 1822	- 29
Ellis, William C.	1811	- 15	Irvine, William,	1793	- 95
Evans, Joshua,	1819	- 23	Irwin, Jared,	1813	- 17
Fareilly, Patrick,	1829	- 33	Irwin, Thomas,	1829	- 31
Findlay, John,	1831	- 33	Jacobs, Israel,	1791	- 93
†*Findlay, William,	1819	- 27	Jenkins, Robert,	1807	- 11
Fitzsimmons, Thomas,	1796	- 97	†Jones, William,	1801	- 03
	1823	- 25	Kelly, James,	1805	- 09
	1829	- 33	King, Adam,	1827	- 33
	1821	- 26	King, Henry,	1831	- 33
	1822	- 27	Kittera, John W. (P. '76)	1791	- 01
	{ 1791	- 99	Kittera, Thomas,	1826	- 27
	{ 1803	- 17	Krebs, Jacob,	1826	- 27
	1789	- 95	Kremer, George,	1823	- 29

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
†Lacock, Abner,	1811	- 13	Richards, Jacob,	1803	- 09
Lawrence, Joseph,	1825	- 29	Richards, John,	1795	- 97
Lefevre, Joseph,	1811	- 13	Richards, Matthias,	1807	- 11
†Leib, Michael,	1799	- 06	†Roberts, Jonathan,	1811	- 14
Leiper, George G.	1829	- 31	Rodman, Wm.	1811	- 13
Lower, Christian,	1805	- 07	Rogers, Thomas I.	1818	- 24
Lucas, John B.	1803	- 05	Ross, John,	{ 1809 - 11	
Lyle, Aaron,	1809	- 17		{ 1815 - 18	
†Maclay, Samuel,	1795	- 97	Say, Benjamin,	1808	- 09
†Maclay, William,	{ 1815 - 16		Scott, John,	1829	- 31
	{ 1817 - 19		Scott, Thomas,	{ 1789 - 91	
Maclay, William P.	1816	- 21		{ 1793 - 95	
Mann, Joel K.	1831	- 33	Sergeant, J. (P. '95)	{ 1815 - 23	
Marchand, David,	1817	- 21		{ 1827 - 29	
Markley, Philip S.	1823	- 27	Seybert, Adam,	{ 1809 - 15	
Marr, Alem, (P. '7)	1829	- 31		{ 1817 - 19	
McClenachan, Blair,	1797	- 99	Sill, Thomas H. (Br. '4)	1829	- 31
McCoy, Robert, (P. '6)	1831	- 33	Sitgreaves, Samuel,	1795	- 98
McCreedy, William,	1829	- 31	Slaymaker, Amos,	1814	- 15
McCullough, Thomas G.	1820	- 22	Smilie, John,	{ 1793 - 95	
McKean, Samuel,	1823	- 29		{ 1799 - 13	
McKennan, Thomas M.	1831	- 33	Smith, George,	1809	- 13
McSherry, James,	1821	- 23	Smith, Isaac,	1813	- 15
Miller, Daniel H.	1823	- 31	Smith, Samuel,	1805	- 09
Milnor, James,	1811	- 13	Smith, Samuel A.	1829	- 33
	{ 1807 - 11		Smith, Thomas,	1815	- 17
Milnor, William,	{ 1815 - 17		Spangler, Jacob,	1817	- 18
	{ 1821 - 22		Stephens, Philander,	1829	- 33
Miner, Charles,	1825	- 29	Stephenson, James S.	1825	- 29
Mitchell, James S.	1821	- 27	Sterigere, John B.	1827	- 31
Mitchell, John,	1825	- 29	Stewart, Andrew,	{ 1821 - 29	
Montgomery, Daniel,	1807	- 09		{ 1831 - 33	
Montgomery, William,	1793	- 95	Stewart, John,	1800	- 05
Moore, Robert	1817	- 21	Sutherland, Joel B.	1827	- 33
Moore, Samuel,	1819	- 22	Swanwick, John,	1795	- 98
§Muhlenberg, Fred'k. A.	1789	- 97	Tannehill, Adamson,	1813	- 15
Muhlenberg, Henry A.	1829	- 33	Tarr, Christian,	{ 1817 - 19	
	{ 1789 - 91			{ 1820 - 21	
†Muhlenberg, Peter,	{ 1793 - 95		Thomas, Richard,	1795	- 01
	{ 1799 - 01		Thompson, Alexander,	1824	- 26
Murray, John,	1817	- 21	Tod, John,	1821	- 24
Murray, Thomas,	1821	- 23		{ 1813 - 15	
Ogle, Alexander,	1817	- 19	Udree, Daniel,	{ 1820 - 21	
Orr, Robert,	1825	- 29		{ 1822 - 25	
Paterson, Thomas,	1817	- 26	Van Horne, Espy,	1825	- 29
Pawlding, Levi,	1817	- 19	Van Horne, Isaac,	1801	- 05
Phillips, John,	1821	- 23	Wallace, James M.	1815	- 21
Philson, Robert,	1819	- 21	Waln, Robert,	1798	- 01
Piper, William,	1811	- 17	Watmaugh, John G.	1831	- 33
Plumer, George,	1821	- 27	Wayne, Isaac,	1823	- 25
Porter, John,	1806	- 11	Whitehill, James,	1813	- 14
Potts, David,	1831	- 33	Whitehill, John,	1803	- 07
Pugh, John,	1805	- 09	Whitehill, Robert,	1805	- 13
Ramsay, William,	1827	- 31	Whiteside, John,	1815	- 19
Rea, John,	{ 1803 - 11		Wilson, Henry,	1823	- 26
	{ 1813 - 15		Wilson, James,	1823	- 28

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
Wilson, Thomas,	1813	- 17	Harper, Robert G. (P. '85)	1815	- 16
Wilson, William,	1814	- 19	*Henry, John, (P. '69)	1789	- 97
*Wolf, George,	1824	- 29	Hindman, William,	1800	- 01
Woods, Henry,	1799	- 03	*Howard, John E.	1796	- 03
Woods, John,	1815	- 17	*Kent, Joseph,	1833	- 39
Wormon, Ludwig,	1820	- 22	*Lloyd, Edward,	1819	- 26
Wurt, John, (P. '13)	1825	- 27	Lloyd, James,	1797	- 1800
Wynkoop, Henry,	1789	- 91	Pinkney, William,	1819	- 22
DELAWARE.			Potts Richard,	1792	- 96
<i>Senators.</i>			Reed, Philip,	1806	- 13
*Bassett, Richard,	1789	- 93	Smith, Samuel,	{ 1803	- 15
Bayard, James A. (P. '84)	1804	- 13	{ 1822	- 33	
Clayton, J. M. (Y. '15)	1829	- 35	*Wright, Robert,	1801	- 06
*Clayton, Joshua,	1798	- 99	<i>Representatives.</i>		
Clayton, Thomas,	1823	- 26	Archer, John, (P. '60)	1801	- 07
Horsey, Outerbridge,	1810	- 21	Archer, S. (P. '5)	{ 1811	- 17
Johns, Kensey,	1794	- 95	{ 1819	- 21	
Lattimer, Henry,	1795	- 01	{ 1797	- 01	
†McLane, Louis,	1827	- 29	{ 1815	- 17	
Naudain, Arnold, (P. '16)	1829	- 39	Barney, John,	1825	- 29
Read, George,	1789	- 93	Bayley, Thomas, (P. '97)	1817	- 23
Ridgeley, Henry M.	1826	- 29	Bowie, Walter,	1802	- 05
Rodney, Cæsar A.	1821	- 23	Brown, Elias,	1829	- 31
*Rodney, Daniel,	1826	- 27	Brown, John,	1809	- 10
Van Dyke, N. (P. '88)	1817	- 26	Campbell, John,	1801	- 11
Vining, John,	1793	- 98	Carroll, Daniel,	1789	- 91
Willes, William H.	{ 1799	- 04	Christie, Gabriel,	{ 1793	- 97
White, Samuel,	{ 1813	- 17	{ 1799	- 01	
	1801	- 10	Contee, Benjamin,	1789	- 91
<i>Representatives.</i>			Covington, Leonard,	1805	- 07
†Bayard, James A. (P. '84)	1797	- 03	Crabb, Jeremiah,	1795	- 96
Broome, James M. (P. '94)	1805	- 07	Craik, William,	1796	- 01
†Clayton, Thomas,	1815	- 17	Culbreth, Thomas,	1817	- 21
Cooper, Thomas,	1813	- 17	Dennis, John,	1797	- 05
Hall, Willard, (H. '99)	1817	- 21	Dent, George,	1793	- 01
†Johns, Kensey, (P. '10)	1827	- 31	Dorsey, Clement,	1825	- 31
†Lattimer, Henry,	1793	- 95	Duvall, Gabriel,	1794	- 96
††McLane, Louis,	1817	- 27	Edwards, Benjamin,	1794	- 95
Milligan, John M.	1831	- 33	Forrest, Uriah,	1793	- 94
Paton, John,	{ 1792	- 93	Gale, George,	1789	- 91
{ 1795	- 97		Gale, Levin,	1827	- 29
†Ridgeley, Henry M.	1811	- 15	*Goldsborough, C. W.	1805	- 17
†Rodney, Cæsar, A.	{ 1803	- 05	†Hanson, Alexander C.	1813	- 16
{ 1821	- 22		Hayward, William,	1823	- 25
*†Rodney, Daniel,	1822	- 23	Heister, Daniel,	1801	- 04
†Van Dyke, N. (P. '88)	1807	- 11	Herbert, John C.	1815	- 19
†Vining, John,	1789	- 92	†Hindman, William,	1792	- 99
MARYLAND.			Howard, Benj. C. (P. '9)	1829	- 33
<i>Senators.</i>			Jenifer, Daniel,	1831	- 33
Carroll, Charles,	1789	- 92	{ 1811	- 15	
Chambers, Ezekiel F.	1826	- 37	{ 1819	- 26	
Goldsborough, Robert H.	1813	- 19	{ 1825	- 29	
Hanson, Alexander C.	1816	- 19	{ 1831	- 33	
			Key, Philip,	1791	- 93
			Key, Philip B.	1807	- 13



	In. Out.		In. Out.
Lee, John,	1823 - 25	*† Wright, Robert,	{ 1810 - 17 1821 - 23
Little, Peter,	{ 1811 - 13 1816 - 29		
*† Lloyd, Edward,	1806 - 09	VIRGINIA.	
Magruder, Patrick,	1805 - 07	<i>Senators.</i>	
Martin, Robert N.	1825 - 27		
Matthews, William,	1797 - 99	*† Barbour, James,	1815 - 25
McCreary, William,	1803 - 09	Brent, Richard,	1809 - 15
McKim, Alexander,	1809 - 15	Eppes, John W.	1817 - 19
McKim, Isaac,	1823 - 25	* Giles, William B. (P. '81)	1804 - 16
* Mercer, John F.	1792 - 94	Grayson, William,	1789 - 90
Mitchell, George E.	{ 1823 - 27 1829 - 32	Lee, Richard H.	1789 - 92
Montgomery, John,	1807 - 11	Mason, Armisted C.	1815 - 17
Moore, Nicolas R.	{ 1803 - 11 1813 - 16	Mason, Stevens T.	1794 - 03
Neall, Raphael,	1819 - 25	*† Monroe, James,	1790 - 94
Nelson, John,	1821 - 23	Moore, Andrew,	1804 - 09
Nelson, Roger,	1804 - 10	* Nicholas, Wilson C.	1799 - 04
Nicholson, Joseph H.	1799 - 06	* Pleasants, James,	1819 - 22
Peter, George,	{ 1816 - 19 1825 - 27	Randolph, John,	1825 - 27
Pinkney, William,	1791 - 92	Rives, Wm. C.	1832 - 35
† Pinkney, William,	1815 - 16	Taylor, John,	{ 1792 - 94 1803 - 03 1822 - 24
Plater, Thomas,	1801 - 05	Tazewell, Henry,	1794 - 99
† Reed, Philip,	{ 1817 - 19 1821 - 23	Tazewell, Littleton W.	1824 - 35
Ringgold, Samuel,	{ 1810 - 15 1817 - 21	* Tyler, John,	1827 - 39
Semmes, Benedict, J.	1829 - 33	Venable, Abraham B.	1803 - 04
Seney, Joshua,	1789 - 92	Walker, John,	1790 - 90
Sheredine, Upton,	1791 - 92		
† Smith, Samuel,	{ 1793 - 03 1816 - 22	<i>Representatives.</i>	
Smith, William,	1789 - 91	Alexander, Mark,	1819 - 33
Spence, John S.	{ 1823 - 25 1831 - 33	Allen, Robert,	1827 - 33
Spencer, Richard,	1829 - 31	Archer, William S.	1820 - 33
Sprigg, Michael C.	1827 - 31	Armstrong, William,	1825 - 33
Sprigg, Richard,	{ 1796 - 99 1801 - 02	Austin, Archibald,	1817 - 19
Sprigg, Thomas,	1793 - 96	Baker, John,	1811 - 13
Sterrett, Samuel,	1791 - 93	Ball, William L.	1817 - 24
Stone, Michael J.	1789 - 91	Barbour, John S.	1823 - 33
Strudwick, William E.	1796 - 97	§ Barbour, Philip P.	{ 1814 - 25 1827 - 30 1805 - 13
Stuart, Philip,	1811 - 19	Bassett, Burwell,	{ 1815 - 19 1821 - 31
Thomas, Francis,	1831 - 33	Bayley, Thos. M. (P. '97)	1813 - 15
Thomas, John C.	1799 - 01	Bland, Theodore,	1789 - 90
Van Horne, Archibald,	1807 - 11	Bouldin, Thomas T.	1829 - 33
Van Murray, William,	1791 - 97	Breckenridge, James,	1809 - 17
Warfield, Henry R.	1819 - 25	† Brent, Richard,	{ 1795 - 99 1801 - 03
Washington, George C.	1827 - 33	Browne, John,	1789 - 92
Weems, John C.	1826 - 29	Burwell, William A.	1806 - 21
Wilson, E. K. (P. '89)	1827 - 31	Cabell, Samuel J.	1795 - 03
Worthington, J. T. H.	1831 - 33	Caperton, Hugh,	1813 - 15
Worthington, Thomas C.	1825 - 27	Chinn, Joseph W.	1831 - 33
		Claiborne, John,	1805 - 08

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
Claiborne, Nathaniel H.	1825	- 33	Leffler, Isaac,	1827	- 29
Claiborne, Thomas,	{ 1793	- 99	Leftwich, Jabez,	1821	- 25
Clark, Christopher,	{ 1801	- 05	Lewis, Joseph,	1803	- 17
Clay, Matthew,	1804	- 06	Lewis, William J.	1817	- 19
Clopton, John,	{ 1795	- 99	Love, John,	1807	- 11
Coke, Richard,	{ 1801	- 16	Loyall, George,	1831	- 33
Coles, Isaac,	1829	- 33	Machir, James,	1797	- 99
Colston, Edward, (P. '6)	{ 1789	- 91	†Madison, James, (P. '71)	1789	- 97
Craig, Robert B.	{ 1793	- 97	†Marshall, John,	1799	- 1800
Crump, John,	1817	- 19	Mason, John Y.	1831	- 33
Davenport, Thomas,	1829	- 33	Maxwell, Lewis,	1827	- 33
Dawson, John,	1826	- 27	M'Coy, William,	1811	- 33
Doddridge, Philip,	1825	- 33	M'Kinley, William,	1810	- 11
Draper, Joseph,	1797	- 14	Mercer, Chas. F. (P. '97)	1817	- 33
Eggleston, John,	1829	- 32	†Moore, Andrew,	{ 1789	- 97
†Eppes, John W.	{ 1830	- 31	Moore, Thomas L.	{ 1803	- 04
Estill, Benjamin,	{ 1833	- 33	Morgan, Daniel,	1820	- 23
Evans, Thomas,	1798	- 01	Morrow, John,	1797	- 99
*Floyd, John,	{ 1803	- 11	Murrow, Hugh,	1805	- 09
Garland, David S.	{ 1813	- 15	Nelson, Hugh,	1811	- 23
Garnett, James M.	1825	- 27	Nelson, Thomas M.	1816	- 19
Garnett, Robert S.	1797	- 01	Nevel, Joseph,	1793	- 95
Gholson, Thomas,	1817	- 29	New, Anthony,	1793	- 05
*†Giles, Wm. B. (P. '81)	1809	- 11	Newton, Thomas,	{ 1801	- 29
Goode, Samuel,	1805	- 09	*†Nicholas, Wilson C.	{ 1831	- 33
Goodwin, Peterson,	1817	- 27	Nicholas, John,	1807	- 09
Gordon, William F.	1808	- 16	*Page, John,	1793	- 01
Gray, Edwin,	{ 1790	- 98	Page, Robert,	1789	- 97
Gray, John C.	{ 1801	- 02	Parker, Josiah,	1799	- 01
Griffin, Samuel,	1799	- 01	Parker, Severn E.	1789	- 01
Griffin, Thomas,	1803	- 18	Patton, John M.	1819	- 21
Hancock, George,	1829	- 33	Pegram, John,	1830	- 33
Harrison, Carter B.	1799	- 13	Pindall, James,	1818	- 19
Hawes, Aylett,	1820	- 21	*†Pleasants, James,	1817	- 20
Heath, John,	1789	- 95	Powell, Alfred H.	1811	- 19
Holmes, David,	1803	- 05	Powell, Levin,	1825	- 27
Hungerford, John P.	1793	- 97	Powell, Francis,	1799	- 01
Jackson, Edward B.	1793	- 99	Preston, Francis,	1793	- 97
Jackson, John George,	1811	- 17		{ 1799	- 13
Johnson, James,	1793	- 97	†Randolph, John,	{ 1815	- 17
Johnson, Joseph,	{ 1795	- 97		{ 1819	- 25
Johnson, Charles C.	{ 1799	- 10		{ 1827	- 29
Jones, James,	1813	- 17	*Randolph, Thomas M.	1803	- 07
Jones, Walter,	1813	- 20	†Rives, William C.	1823	- 29
Kerr, John,	1823	- 27	Roane, John,	1827	- 31
*†Lee, Henry, (P. '71)	1831	- 32	Roane, John J.	1831	- 33
Lee, Richard Bland,	1819	- 23	Roane, John T.	1809	- 15
	{ 1797	- 99	Roane, William H.	1815	- 17
	{ 1803	- 11	Rutherford, Robert,	1793	- 97
	1813	- 17	Sheffey, Daniel,	1809	- 17
	1799	- 01	Smith, Arthur,	1821	- 25
	1789	- 95	Smith, Ballard,	1815	- 21
			Smith, John,	1801	- 15
			Smith, William,	1821	- 27
			Smyth, Alexander,	{ 1817	- 25
				{ 1827	- 30

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
Stephenson, James,	{	1803 - 05 1809 - 11 1822 - 25	Bethune, Lauchlin,	{	1831 - 33 1803 - 09
§Stevenson, Andrew,		1821 - 33	Blackledge, William S.	{	1811 - 13 1821 - 23
Stratton, John,		1801 - 03	†Bloodworth, Timothy,	{	1790 - 91 1793 - 99
Strother, George F.		1817 - 20	Blount, Thomas,	{	1805 - 09 1811 - 12
Swearengin, Thomas V.		1819 - 22	*†Branch, John,		1831 - 33
Swoope, Jacob,		1809 - 11	Bryan, Nathan,		1795 - 98
Taliaferro, John,	{	1801 - 03 1811 - 13 1824 - 31	Bryan, John H.		1825 - 27
Tate, Magnus,		1815 - 17	Bryan, Joseph H.		1815 - 19
Taylor, Robert, (P. '95)		1825 - 27	Burgess, Dempsey,		1795 - 98
†Tazewell, Littleton W.		1800 - 01	*Burton, Hutchins G.		1819 - 24
Thompson, Philip R.		1801 - 07	Carson, Samuel P.		1825 - 33
Trezvant, James,		1825 - 31	Clark, James W.		1815 - 17
Trigg, Abram,		1797 - 09	Cockran, James,		1809 - 13
Trigg, John,		1797 - 04	Conner, H. W. (C. '12)		1821 - 33
Tucker, H. St. George,		1815 - 25	Crudup, Josiah,		1821 - 23
*Tyler, John,		1816 - 21		{	1807 - 09 1813 - 17
†Venable, A. B. (P. '80)		1791 - 99	Culpeper, John,		1819 - 21
Walker, Francis,		1793 - 95		{	1823 - 25 1827 - 29
White, Alexander,		1789 - 93	Davidson, William,		1818 - 21
White, Francis,		1813 - 15	Dawson, William J.		1793 - 95
Williams, Jared,		1819 - 25	Deberry, Edmund,		1829 - 31
Wilson, Alexander,		1804 - 09	Dickens, Samuel,		1816 - 17
Wilson, Thomas,		1811 - 13	Dixon, Joseph,		1799 - 01

## NORTH CAROLINA.

*Senators.*

Bloodworth, Timothy,	1795 - 01	Fisher, Charles,	1819 - 21
*Branch, John,	1823 - 29	Forney, Daniel M.	1815 - 18
Brown, Bedford,	1829 - 35	Forney, Peter,	1813 - 15
*Franklin, Jesse,	{ 1799 - 05 1907 - 13	*†Franklin, Jesse,	1795 - 97
Hawkins, Benjamin,	1789 - 95	Franklin, Meshack,	1807 - 15
*Iredell, James, (P. '6)	1828 - 31	Gaston, William, (P. '96)	1813 - 17
*Johnston, Samuel,	1789 - 93	Gatlin, Alfred M.	1823 - 25
Locke, Francis,	1814 - 15		{ 1793 - 99 1803 - 05
Macon, Nathaniel,	1815 - 28	Gillispie, James,	1791 - 03
Mangum, Willie P.	1831 - 37	Grove, William B.	{ 1817 - 25 1827 - 33
*Martin, Alexander,	1793 - 99	Hall, Thomas H.	1831 - 33
*Stokes, Montfort,	1816 - 23	Hawkins, M. T.	1799 - 03
*Stone, David, (P. '88)	{ 1801 - 07 1813 - 14	Henderson, Archibald,	1799 - 03
*Turner, James,	1805 - 16	Hill, William H.	1825 - 27
		Hines, Richard,	{ 1795 - 97 1801 - 11

*Representatives.*

Alexander, Evan, (P. '87)	1805 - 09	*Holmes, Gabriel,	{ 1825 - 29 1816 - 17
*Alexander, N. (P. '76)	1803 - 05	Hooks, Charles,	{ 1819 - 25 1801 - 02
Alston, Willis,	1799 - 03	Johnston, Charles,	1805 - 11
Alston, Willis, jr.	{ 1803 - 15 1825 - 31	Kenan, Thomas,	{ 1803 - 05 1809 - 11
Ashe, John B.	1790 - 93	Kennedy, William,	{ 1812 - 15
Barringer, Daniel L.	1826 - 33		

	In.	Out.			
†King, William R.	1811	- 16		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Locke, Matthew,	1793	- 99		<i>Senators.</i>	
Long, John,	1821	- 29			In. Out.
Love, William C.	1815	- 17	Butler, Pierce,	{	1789 - 96
†Macon, Nathaniel,	1791	- 15		{	1802 - 04
†Mangum, Willie P.	1823	- 26	†Calhoun, J. C. (Y. '74)	{	1801 - 02
McBride, Archibald,	1809	- 13		{	1833 - 35
M'Dowell, Joseph,	{	1793 - 95	Gaillard, John,		1804 - 26
	{	1797 - 99	Harper, William,		1826 - 26
McFarland, Duncan,		1805 - 07	*Hayne, Robert Y.		1823 - 32
McKay, James J.		1831 - 33	Hunter, John,		1796 - 98
McNeill, Archibald,	{	1821 - 23	Izard, Ralph,		1789 - 95
	{	1825 - 27	*Miller, Stephen D.		1831 - 37
Mebane, Alexander,		1793 - 94	*Pinckney Charles,		1798 - 01
*Mumford, George,		1817 - 19	Read, Jacob,		1795 - 02
Murfree, Wm. H.		1813 - 17	Smith, William,	{	1816 - 23
Outlaw, George B.		1824 - 25		{	1826 - 31
Owen, James,		1817 - 19	Sumter, Thomas,		1802 - 10
Pierson, Joseph,		1809 - 15	*Taylor, John, (P. '90)		1810 - 16
*Pickens, Israel,		1811 - 17		<i>Representatives.</i>	
Potter, Robert,		1829 - 31			
Purviance, Samuel D.		1803 - 05	Alston, Lemuel J.		1807 - 11
Rencher, Abraham,		1829 - 33	Barnwell, Robert,		1791 - 93
Saunders, Romulus M.		1821 - 27	Barnwell, R. W. (H. '21)		1829 - 33
Sawyer, Lemuel,	{	1807 - 13	Bellinger, Joseph,		1817 - 19
	{	1817 - 23	Benton, Lemuel,		1793 - 98
	{	1825 - 29		{	1821 - 22
Settle, Thomas,		1817 - 21	Blair, James,	{	1829 - 33
Sevier, John,		1790 - 91			1819 - 21
Shadwick, William,		1796 - 97	Brevard, James,		1789 - 91
Shepard, William B.		1829 - 33	Burke, Edamus,		1801 - 13
Shepperd, Augustus H.		1827 - 33	Butler, William,		1811 - 17
Slocum, Jesse,		1817 - 21	†Calhoun, J. C. (Y. '4)		1807 - 11
Smith, James S.		1817 - 21	Calhoun, Joseph,		1829 - 31
Spaight, Jesse,		1829 - 33	Campbell, John,		1823 - 25
*Spaight, Richard D.		1798 - 01	Campbell, R. B. (S. C. '9)		1822 - 29
Spaight, Richard D.		1823 - 25	Carter, John, (C. '11)		1803 - 07
Stanford, Richard,		1797 - 16	Casey, Levi,		1813 - 17
Stanley, John,	{	1801 - 03	Chappell, John J.		1810 - 15
	{	1809 - 11	§Cheves, Langdon,		1827 - 33
Steele, John,		1790 - 93	Davis, W. R. (S. C. '10)		1825 - 33
Stewart, James,		1818 - 19	Drayton, William,		1805 - 07
†Stone, David, (P. '88)		1799 - 01		{	1811 - 15
Tatum, Absalom,		1795 - 96	Earle, Elias,	{	1817 - 21
Turner, Daniel,		1827 - 29			1803 - 05
Vance, Robert B.		1823 - 25	Earle, John B.		1795 - 97
Walker, Felix,		1817 - 23	Earle, Samuel,		1813 - 15
*Williams, Benjamin,		1793 - 95	Evans, David R.		1831 - 33
Williams, Lewis,		1815 - 33	Felder, John M. (Y. '4)		1813 - 15
Williams, Marmaduke,		1803 - 09	Farrow, Samuel,		1793 - 94
Williams, Robert,		1797 - 03	Gillon, Alexander,		1421 - 27
Williamson, Hugh,		1790 - 93	Gist, Joseph,		1813 - 15
Winston, Joseph,	{	1793 - 95	Gourdin, Theodore,		1822 - 27
	{	1803 - 07	Govan, A. R. (S. C. '13)		1831 - 33
Wynn, Thomas,		1802 - 07	Griffin, J. K.		1822 - 29
Yancey, Bartlett,		1813 - 17	*Hamilton, James,		

	In. Out.		In. Out.
Hampton, Wade,	{ 1795 - 97	Cobb, Thomas W.	1824 - 28
†Harper, R. G. (P. '85)	{ 1803 - 05	†Crawford, William H.	1807 - 13
Huger, Benjamin,	{ 1794 - 01	Elliot, John, (Y. '94)	1819 - 25
Huger, Daniel,	{ 1799 - 05	Few, William,	1789 - 93
†Hunter, John,	{ 1815 - 17	*Forsyth, J. (P. '99)	{ 1818 - 19
Irwin, James, (Br. '97)	{ 1789 - 93	Gunn, James,	{ 1829 - 37
Kershaw, John,	{ 1793 - 95	*Jackson, James,	{ 1789 - 90
Lowndes, Thomas,	{ 1817 - 21	Jones, George,	{ 1791 - 01
Lowndes, William,	{ 1813 - 15	*Milledge, John,	{ 1793 - 95
Marion, Robert,	{ 1801 - 05	Prince, Oliver H.	{ 1801 - 06
Martin, William D.	{ 1811 - 22	Tait, Charles,	{ 1807 - 07
Mayrant, William,	{ 1805 - 10	*Tatnall, Josiah,	{ 1806 - 09
M'Duffie, Geo. (S. C. '13)	{ 1827 - 33	*Troup, G. M. (P. '97)	{ 1828 - 29
M'Ready, James,	{ 1815 - 16	Walker, Freeman,	{ 1809 - 19
*Middleton, Henry,	{ 1821 - 33	Walker, John,	{ 1796 - 99
*†Miller, S. D. (S. C. '8)	{ 1819 - 21	*Walton, George,	{ 1816 - 18
Mitchell, T. R. (H. '2)	{ 1815 - 19	Ware, Nicholas,	{ 1829 - 35
Moore, Thomas,	{ 1821 - 23		{ 1819 - 21
Nesbitt, Wilson,	{ 1825 - 29		{ 1790 - 91
Nott, Abraham, (Y. '87)	{ 1831 - 33		{ 1795 - 96
Nuckolls, William C.	{ 1801 - 13		{ 1821 - 24
Overstreet, James,	{ 1815 - 17		
*Pickens, Andrew, (Br. '1)	{ 1817 - 19		
Pinckney, Chas. (H. '8)	{ 1819 - 21		
Pinckney, Thomas,	{ 1793 - 95		
Poinsett, Joel R.	{ 1797 - 01		
*Rutledge, John,	{ 1821 - 25		
Simpkins, Eldrid,	{ 1797 - 03		
Smith, O'Bryan,	{ 1818 - 21		
Smith, William,	{ 1805 - 07		
†Smith, William,	{ 1789 - 97		
†Sumter, Thomas,	{ 1797 - 99		
*†Taylor, John, (P. '90)	{ 1789 - 93		
Taylor, John, (P. '95)	{ 1797 - 02		
Tucker, Starling,	{ 1807 - 10		
Tucker, Thomas T.	{ 1815 - 17		
*Williams, David R.	{ 1817 - 31		
(Br. '96)	{ 1789 - 93		
Wilson, John, (S. C. '13)	{ 1805 - 09		
Witherspoon, Robert,	{ 1811 - 13		
Woodward, William,	{ 1821 - 27		
Wynn, Richard,	{ 1809 - 11		
	{ 1815 - 17		
	{ 1793 - 97		
	{ 1802 - 13		

## GEORGIA.

## Senators.

*Baldwin, A. (Y. '72)	1799 - 07
Berrien, John M. (P. '96)	1825 - 29
*Bibb, William W.	1813 - 16
Bullock, William B.	1813 - 13

## Representatives.

Abbott, Joel,	1817 - 25
†Baldwin, A. (Y. '72)	1789 - 99
Barnett, William,	1812 - 15
†Bibb, William W.	1806 - 14
Bryan, Joseph,	1803 - 06
Carnes, Thomas P.	1793 - 95
Cary, George,	1823 - 27
Clayton, Augustine S.	1831 - 35
Cobb, Howell,	1807 - 12
†Cobb, Thomas W.	{ 1817 - 21
Cook, Zadock,	{ 1823 - 24
Crawford, Joel,	{ 1817 - 19
Cuthbert, A. (P. '3)	{ 1817 - 21
Cuthbert, John A. (P. '5)	{ 1823 - 24
*Early, Peter, (P. '92)	{ 1817 - 19
Floyd, John,	{ 1817 - 21
*Forsyth, J. (P. '99)	{ 1814 - 17
Fort, Tomlinson,	{ 1821 - 27
Foster, Thomas S.	{ 1819 - 21
*Gilmer, George R.	{ 1802 - 07
Hall, Bolling,	{ 1827 - 29
Hammond, Samuel,	{ 1813 - 18
Haynes, Charles E.	{ 1823 - 27
*†Jackson, James,	{ 1827 - 29
Jones, James,	{ 1821 - 23
Lamar, Henry G.	{ 1827 - 29
*Lumpkin, Wilson,	{ 1833 - 35
	{ 1811 - 17
	{ 1803 - 05
	{ 1825 - 31
	{ 1789 - 91
	{ 1799 - 01
	{ 1829 - 33
	{ 1815 - 17
	{ 1827 - 31

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
*Matthews, George,	1789	- 91	Read, Thomas B.	{ 1826	- 27
Meriwether, Daniel,	1802	- 07		{ 1829	- 29
Meriwether, James,	1825	- 27	Williams, Thomas H.	1817	- 31
	{ 1792	- 93			
*†Milledge, John,	{ 1795	- 99			
	{ 1801	- 02			
Newman, Daniel,	1831	- 33			
Reid, Robert R.	1818	- 23			
Smelt, Dennis,	1806	- 11			
Spalding, Thomas,	1805	- 06			
Taliaferro, Benjamin,	1799	- 02			
Tatnall, Edward F.	1821	- 27			
Telfair, Thomas, (P. '5)	1813	- 17			
Terrill, William,	1817	- 21			
Thompson, Wiley,	1821	- 33			
*†Troup, Geo. M. (P. '97)	1807	- 15			
Wayne, Anthony,	1791	- 92			
Wayne, James W. (P. '8)	1829	- 30			
Willis, Francis,	1791	- 93			
	{ 1815	- 17			
Wilde, Richard H.	{ 1824	- 25			
	{ 1827	- 33			

## ALABAMA; — 1819.

*Senators.*

Chambers, Henry,	1825	- 26
Kelly, William,	1822	- 25
King, William R.	1819	- 35
McKinley, John,	1826	- 31
*Moore, Gabriel,	1831	- 37
Walker, John W. (P. '6)	1819	- 22

*Representatives.*

Baylor, R. E. B.	1829	- 31
Clay, Clement C.	1827	- 33
Crowell, John,	1817	- 21
†Kelly, William,	1821	- 22
Lewis, Dixon H.	1829	- 33
Mardis, Samuel W.	1831	- 33
M'Kee, John,	1823	- 29
*†Moore, Gabriel,	1822	- 29
Owen, George W.	1823	- 29

## MISSISSIPPI; — 1817.

*Senators.*

Adams, George,	1829	- 30
Black, John,	1832	- 39
	{ 1825	- 26
Ellis, Powhatan,	{ 1827	- 33
*Holmes, David,	1820	- 25
*Leake, Walter,	1817	- 20
*Poindexter, George,	1831	- 35

	In.	Out.
Read, Thomas B.	{ 1826	- 27
Williams, Thomas H.	1817	- 31

*Representatives.*

Greene, Thomas M.	1802	- 03
Haile, William,	1826	- 28
Hinds, Thomas,	1828	- 31
Hunter, Narsworthy,	1801	- 02
	{ 1803	- 07
Lattimore, William,	{ 1813	- 17
Plummer, Francis E.	1831	- 33
	{ 1807	- 13
*†Poindexter, George,	{ 1817	- 19
Rankin, Christopher,	1819	- 26

## LOUISIANA; — 1812.

*Senators.*

Brown, James,	{ 1812	- 17
	{ 1819	- 24
Bouligny, Dominique,	1824	- 29
*Claiborne, Wm. C. C.	1817	- 18
Fromentin, Eligius,	1813	- 19
*Johnson, Henry,	1818	- 24
Johnston, Josiah S.	1824	- 33
†Livingston, E. (P. '81)	1829	- 31
Magruder, Allan B.	1812	- 13
Posey, Thomas,	1812	- 13
Waggaman, George A.	1831	- 35

*Representatives.*

Brent, William L.	1823	- 29
Bullard, Henry A. (H. '7)	1831	- 33
Butler, Thomas,	1818	- 21
Clark, Daniel,	1806	- 09
Gurley, Henry H.	1823	- 31
†Johnston, Josiah S.	1821	- 23
††Livingston, E. (P. '81)	1823	- 29
Overton, Walter H.	1829	- 31
Poydras, Julian,	1809	- 12
*Robertson, Thomas B.	1812	- 18
Thomas, Philemon,	1831	- 33
White, Edward D.	1829	- 33

## TENNESSEE; — 1796.

*Senators.*

Anderson, Joseph,	1797	- 15
*Blount, William,	1796	- 97
	{ 1811	- 14
†Campbell, G. (P. '94)	{ 1815	- 18
	{ 1796	- 97
Cocke, William,	{ 1799	- 05

	In.	Out.
†Eaton, John H.	1818	- 29
Grundy, Felix,	1829	- 33
Jackson, Andrew,	{ 1797 - 98	
	{ 1823 - 25	
	{ 1798 - 99	
Smith, Daniel,	{ 1805 - 09	
Wharton, Jesse,	1814	- 15
White, Hugh L.	1825	- 35
Whiteside, Jenkin,	1809	- 11
Williams, John,	1815	- 23

*Representatives.*

Alexander, Adam R.	1823	- 27
Allen, Robert,	1819	- 27
Arnold, Thomas D.	1831	- 33
Bell, John,	1827	- 33
Blair, John,	1823	- 33
Blount, William G.	1815	- 19
Bowen, John H.	1813	- 15
Bryan, Henry H.	1819	- 23
Campbell, G. W. (P. '94)	1803	- 09
	{ 1814 - 17	
	{ 1819 - 23	
Cannon, Newton,	1817	- 19
Claiborne, Thomas,	1797	- 01
*Claiborne, Wm. C. C.	1819	- 27
Cocke, John,	1827	- 31
Crockett, David,	1827	- 31
Desha, Robert,	1801	- 07
Dickson, William,	1831	- 33
Fitzgerald, William,	1811	- 14
†Grundy, Felix,	1831	- 33
Hall, William,	1813	- 15
Harris, Thomas K.	1815	- 17
Henderson, Bennett H.	1817	- 19
Hogg, Samuel,	1823	- 27
*Houston, Samuel,	1813	- 15
Humphreys, Perry W.	1823	- 33
Isaacs, Jacob C.	1796	- 97
†Jackson, Andrew,	1829	- 33
Johnson, Cave,	1817	- 23
Jones, Francis,	1827	- 31
Lee, Prior,	1825	- 29
Marable, John H.	1817	- 19
Marr, George W. L.	1809	- 11
Miller, Pleasant M.	1825	- 29
Mitchell, James C.	1825	- 33
Polk, James K.	1815	- 17
Powell, Samuel,	{ 1815 - 17	
	{ 1823 - 25	
	{ 1803 - 15	
Rhea, John,	{ 1817 - 23	
Sandford, James T.	1823	- 25
*Sevier, John,	1811	- 15
Standifer, James,	{ 1823 - 25	
	{ 1829 - 33	

	In.	Out.
Thomas, Isaac,	1815	- 17
Weakley, Robert,	1809	- 11
†Wharton, Jesse,	1807	- 09
White, James,	1792	- 94

## KENTUCKY ; — 1792.

*Senators.*

*Adair, John,	1805	- 06
Barry, William T.	1814	- 16
Bibb, Geo. M. (P. '92)	{ 1811 - 14	
	{ 1829 - 35	
Bledsoe, Jesse,	1813	- 15
Breckenridge, John,	1801	- 05
Browne, John,	1792	- 05
	{ 1806 - 07	
†§Clay, Henry,	{ 1810 - 11	
	{ 1831 - 37	
Crittenden, John J.	1817	- 19
Edwards, John,	1792	- 95
Hardin, Martin T.	1816	- 17
Johnson, Richard M.	1819	- 29
Logan, William,	1819	- 20
Marshall, Humphrey,	1795	- 01
Pope, John,	1807	- 13
Rowan, John,	1825	- 31
Talbot, Isham,	{ 1815 - 19	
	{ 1820 - 25	
Thurston, John Buckner,	1805	- 10
Walker, George,	1814	- 15

*Representatives.*

Adair, John,	1831	- 33
Allan, Chilton,	1831	- 33
Anderson, Richard C.	1817	- 21
†Barry, William T.	1810	- 11
Bedinger, George M.	1803	- 07
Boyle, John,	1803	- 09
Breckenridge, J. D. (P. '10)	1821	- 23
Brown, William,	1819	- 21
Buckner, Richard A.	1823	- 29
Bullock, Wingfield,	1820	- 21
Chambers, John,	1828	- 29
Chilton, Thomas,	1827	- 31
Christie, Henry,	1809	- 11
	{ 1813 - 16	
	{ 1825 - 31	
	{ 1811 - 14	
†§Clay, Henry,	{ 1815 - 21	
	{ 1823 - 25	
Coleman, Nicholas D.	1829	- 31
Daniel, Henry,	1827	- 33
Davis, Thomas T.	1797	- 03
*Desha, Joseph,	1807	- 19
*Duval, William P.	1813	- 15

	In.	Out.
Fletcher, Thomas,	1816	- 17
Fowler, John,	1797	- 07
Gaither, Nathan,	1829	- 33
*Greenup, Christopher,	1792	- 97
Hardin, Benjamin,	{ 1815	- 17
	{ 1819	- 23
Hawes, Albert G.	1831	- 33
Hawkins, Joseph W.	1814	- 15
Henry, Robert P.	1823	- 27
Hopkins, Samuel,	1813	- 15
Howard, Benjamin,	1807	- 10
Johnson, Francis,	1821	- 27
Johnson, James,	1825	- 26
Johnson, John T.	1821	- 25
†Johnson, Richard M.	{ 1807	- 19
	{ 1829	- 33
Kincaid, John,	1829	- 33
Lecompte, Joseph,	1825	- 33
Letcher, Robert P.	1823	- 33
Lyon, Chittenden,	1827	- 33
Lyon, Matthew,	1803	- 11
Marshall, Th. A. (Y. '15)	1831	- 33
McHatton, Robert,	1826	- 29
McKee, Samuel,	1809	- 17
McLean, Alney,	{ 1815	- 17
	{ 1819	- 21
*Metcalf, Thomas,	1819	- 29
Montgomery, Thomas,	{ 1813	- 15
	{ 1821	- 23
Moore, Thomas P.	1823	- 29
New, Anthony,	{ 1811	- 13
	{ 1817	- 19
	{ 1821	- 23
Ormsby, Stephen,	1811	- 17
Orr, Alexander D.	1792	- 97
Quarles, Tunstall,	1817	- 20
Robertson, George C.	1817	- 21
†Rowan, John,	1807	- 09
Sanford, Thomas,	1803	- 07
Sharpe, Solomon P.	1813	- 17
Smith, John S.	1821	- 23
Speed, Thomas,	1817	- 19
Taul, Micah,	1815	- 17
Thompson, Philip,	1823	- 25
Tompkins, Christopher,	1831	- 33
Trimble, David,	1817	- 27
Walker, David,	1817	- 20
Walton, Mathew,	1803	- 07
White, David,	1823	- 25
Wickliffe, Charles A.	1823	- 33
Woodson, Samuel H.	1820	- 23
Yancey, Joel,	1827	- 31
Young, William F.	1825	- 27

## OHIO.

## Senators.

	In.	Out.
*Brown, Ethan A.	1822	- 25
Burnet, Jacob, (P. '91)	1828	- 31
Campbell, Alexander,	1809	- 13
Ewing, Thomas,	1831	- 37
Griswold, S. (Y. '86)	1809	- 09
Harrison, William H.	1825	- 28
Kerr, Joseph,	1814	- 15
*Meigs, Return J. (Y. '85)	1808	- 10
Morris, Thomas,	1833	- 39
*Morrow, Jeremiah,	1813	- 19
Ruggles, Benjamin,	1815	- 33
Smith, John,	1803	- 08
*Tiffin, Edward,	1807	- 09
Trimble, William A.	1819	- 22
*Worthington, Th.	{ 1803	- 07
	{ 1810	- 14

## Representatives.

Alexander, John,	1813	- 17
Barber, Levi,	{ 1817	- 19
	{ 1821	- 23
Bartley, Mordecai,	1823	- 31
Beall, Rezin,	1813	- 15
Beecher, Philemon,	{ 1817	- 21
	{ 1823	- 29
Brush, Henry,	1819	- 21
Caldwell, James,	1813	- 17
Campbell, John W.	1817	- 27
Chambers, David,	1821	- 23
Clendenen, David,	1815	- 17
Cooke, Eleutheros,	1831	- 33
Corwin, Thomas,	1831	- 33
Crane, Joseph H.	1829	- 33
Creighton, William,	1813	- 15
Creighton, William,	{ 1815	- 17
	{ 1827	- 33
Davenport, John,	1827	- 29
Fearing, Paul, (H. '85)	1801	- 03
Findlay, James,	1825	- 33
Gazley, James W.	1823	- 25
Goodenow, John M.	1829	- 31
†Harrison, W. H.	{ 1799	- 1800
	{ 1816	- 1819
Herrick, Samuel,	1817	- 21
Hitchcock, Peter, (Y. '1)	1817	- 19
Irvin, William W.	1829	- 33
Jennings, David,	1825	- 26
Kennon, William,	1829	- 33
Kilborn, James,	1813	- 17
Leavitt, Humphrey H.	1831	- 33
*McArthur, Duncan,	1823	- 25
McLean, John,	1813	- 16



	In.	Out.
McLean, William,	1823	- 29
McMillan, William,	1800	- 61
*†Morrow, Jeremiah,	1803	- 13
Muhlenberg, Francis,	1828	
Patterson, John,	1823	- 25
Ross, Thomas R.	1819	- 25
Russell, William,	1827	- 33
Shannon, Thomas,	1826	- 27
Shields, James,	1829	- 31
Sloane, John,	1819	- 29
Stanberry, William,	1827	- 33
Thompson, John,	{ 1825 - 27	
	{ 1829 - 33	
Vance, Joseph,	1821	- 33
Vinton, Sam'l. F. (W. '14)	1823	- 33
Whittlesey, Elisha,	1823	- 33
Wilson, William,	1823	- 27
Woods, John,	1825	- 29
Wright, John C.	1823	- 29

## INDIANA; — 1816.

*Senators.*

Hanna, Robert,	1831	- 32
*Hendricks, W. (Pa. '10)	1825	- 37
Noble, James,	1816	- 31
Taylor, Waller,	1816	- 25
Tipton, John,	1832	- 39

*Representatives.*

Blake, Thomas H.	1827	- 29
Boone, Ratcliff,	{ 1825 - 27	
	{ 1829 - 33	
Call, Jacob,	1824	- 25
Carr, John,	1831	- 33
*†Hendricks, W. (Pa. '10)	1816	- 22
	{ 1809 - 16	
*Jennings, Jonathan,	{ 1822 - 31	
	{ 1831 - 33	
McCarty, Jonathan,	1805	- 08
Parke, Benjamin,	1823	- 24
Prince, William,	1827	- 29
Smith, Oliver H.	{ 1823 - 27	
	{ 1829 - 31	
Test, John,		
†Thomas, Jesse B.	1808	- 09

## ILLINOIS; — 1818.

*Senators.*

Baker, David J.	1830	- 31
*Edwards, Ninian,	1818	- 24

	In.	Out.
Kane, Elias K. (Y. '13)	1825	- 37
McLean, John,	{ 1824 - 25	
	{ 1829 - 30	
Robinson, John M.	1831	- 35
Thomas, Jesse B.	1818	- 29

*Representatives.*

*Bond, Shadrach,	1811	- 15
Cooke, Daniel B.	1819	- 27
Duncan, Joseph,	1827	- 33
†McLean, John,	1818	- 19
Pope, Nathaniel,	1816	- 18
Stephenson, Benjamin,	1815	- 16

## MISSOURI; — 1821.

*Senators.*

Barton, David,	1821	- 31
Benton, Thomas H.	1821	- 39
Buckner, Alexander,	1831	- 33

*Representatives.*

Ashley, William H.	1831	- 33
Bates, Edward,	1827	- 29
Easton, Rufus,	1814	- 16
Hamsted, Edward,	1811	- 14
Pettis, Spencer,	1829	- 31
Scott, John,	1816	- 27

## DELEGATES.

*Arkansas; — 1820.*

Bates, James W.	1820	- 23
Conway, Henry W.	1823	- 29
Sevier, Ambrose H.	1829	- 33

*Florida; — 1822.*

Cale, Richard K.	1823	- 25
Hernandez, Joseph M.	1822	- 23
White, Joseph M.	1823	- 33

*Michigan; — 1819.*

Biddle, John,	1829	- 31
Richard, Gabriel,	1823	- 25
Sibley, Solomon, (Br. '94)	1820	- 23
Wing, A. E. (W. '14)	{ 1825 - 29	
	{ 1831 - 33	
Woodbridge, William,	1819	- 20

*Note.*— A great part of the members of the 22d Congress, the term of which ended on the 3d of March, 1833, have been reflected, and their names will be found in the list of the members of the 23d Congress, at the end of the volume.



VII. TABLE of the Sessions of Congress showing the Commencement and Termination of each of the 22 Sessions, from 1789 to 1833.

[From the National Calendar.]

Congress.	Session.	From	To	Year Independence.	Days in each Session.	Speakers.
1	1	March 4, 1789	Sept. 29, 1789	13	210	F. A. Muhlenberg.
	2	Jan. 4, 1790	Aug. 12, 1790	14	221	
	3	Dec. 6, 1790	March 3, 1791	15	88	
2	1	Oct. 4, 1791	May 8, 1792	16	98	Jonathan Trumbull.
	2	Nov. 5, 1792	March 2, 1793	17	119	
3	1	Dec. 2, 1793	June 9, 1794	18	190	F. A. Muhlenberg.
	2	Nov. 3, 1794	March 3, 1795	19	121	
4	1	Dec. 7, 1795	June 1, 1796	20	178	Jonathan Dayton.
	2	Dec. 5, 1796	March 3, 1797	21	89	
5	1	May 15, 1797	July 10, 1797	21	57	Jonathan Dayton.
	2	Nov. 13, 1797	July 16, 1798	22	247	
6	3	Dec. 3, 1798	March 3, 1799	23	90	Theodore Sedgwick.
	1	Dec. 2, 1799	Mar. 14, 1800	24	165	
7	2	Nov. 17, 1800	March 3, 1801	25	107	Nathaniel Macon.
	1	Dec. 7, 1801	May 3, 1802	26	138	
8	2	Dec. 6, 1802	March 3, 1803	27	38	Nathaniel Macon.
	1	Oct. 17, 1803	Mar. 27, 1804	28	163	
9	2	Nov. 5, 1804	March 3, 1805	29	119	Nathaniel Macon.
	1	Dec. 2, 1805	April 21, 1806	30	141	
10	2	Dec. 1, 1806	March 3, 1807	31	93	Joseph B. Varnum.
	1	Oct. 26, 1807	April 25, 1808	32	183	
11	2	Nov. 7, 1808	March 3, 1809	33	117	Joseph B. Varnum.
	1	May 22, 1809	June 28, 1809	33	88	
12	2	Nov. 27, 1809	May 1, 1810	34	186	Henry Clay.
	3	Dec. 3, 1810	March 3, 1811	35	91	
13	1	Nov. 4, 1811	July 6, 1812	36	246	H. Clay, to Jan. 13, 1814. Lan. Cheves.
	2	Nov. 2, 1812	March 3, 1813	37	94	
14	1	May 24, 1813	Aug. 2, 1813	37	71	Langdon Cheves.
	2	Dec. 6, 1813	April 18, 1814	38	134	
15	3	Sept. 19, 1814	March 3, 1815	39	166	Henry Clay.
	1	Dec. 4, 1815	April 30, 1816	40	149	
16	2	Dec. 2, 1816	March 3, 1817	41	92	Henry Clay.
	1	Dec. 1, 1817	April 30, 1818	42	151	
17	2	Nov. 16, 1818	March 3, 1819	43	108	John W. Taylor.
	1	Dec. 6, 1819	May 15, 1820	44	162	
18	2	Nov. 13, 1820	March 3, 1821	45	111	Philip P. Barbour.
	1	Dec. 3, 1821	May 8, 1822	46	156	
19	2	Dec. 2, 1822	March 3, 1823	46	91	Henry Clay.
	1	Dec. 1, 1823	May 26, 1824	48	177	
20	2	Dec. 6, 1824	March 3, 1825	49	87	John W. Taylor.
	1	Dec. 5, 1825	May 22, 1826	50	168	
21	2	Dec. 4, 1826	March 3, 1827	51	89	Andrew Stevenson.
	1	Dec. 3, 1827	May 26, 1828	52	175	
22	2	Dec. 1, 1828	March 3, 1829	53	92	Andrew Stevenson.
	1	Dec. 7, 1829	May 31, 1830	54	575	
	2	Dec. 6, 1830	March 3, 1831	55	87	Andrew Stevenson.
	1	Dec. 5, 1831	July 14, 1832	56	223	
	2	Dec. 3, 1832	March 3, 1833	57	91	Andrew Stevenson.

# VIII. VOTES FOR PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS FROM 1789 TO 1833.

	Me.	N.H.	Vt.	Ms.	R.I.	Ct.	N.Y.	N.J.	Pa.	Del.	Md.	Va.	N.C.	S.C.	Ga.	Al.	Mis.	La.	Ten.	Ky.	O.	In.	Illi.	Mo.	Total
1789. { George Washington, Va. { John Adams, Mass. { <i>Scattering, (see Remarks.)</i>		5 5		10 10		7 5 2		6 1 5	10 8 2	3 3 3	6 5 6	10 5 5		7 7 7	5 5 5										69 34 35
1793. { George Washington, Va. { John Adams, Mass. { George Clinton, N. Y.		6 6	4 4	16 16	4 4	9 9	12 12	7 7	15 14 1	3 3 3	8 8 8	21 21	12 12	7 6 sc.	4 4 4					4 sc.					132 77 50
1797. { John Adams, Mass. { Thomas Jefferson, Va. { Thomas Pinckney, S. C. { Aaron Burr, N. Y. { <i>Scattering, (sc.)</i>		6	4	16	4	9	12	7	1 14 2 13	3 4 3 2	7 4 4 3	1 20 11 6	1 11 8 5		4 4 4				3 3 3	4 4 4					71 69 59 30 48
1801. { Thomas Jefferson, Va. { John Adams, Mass. { Aaron Burr, N. Y. { Charles C. Pinckney, S. C.		6 6	4 4	16 16	4 sc. 3	9 9	12 12	7 7	8 7 7	3 3 3	5 5 5	21 21	8 4 4	8 8 4	4 4 4				3 3	4 4 4					73 65 73 64
1805. { Thomas Jefferson, Va. Pres. { Charles C. Pinckney, S. C. V. Pres. { George Clinton, N. Y. { Rufus King, N. Y.		7 7	6 6	19 19	4 4	9 9	19 19	8 8	20 20	3 3	9 9 2	24 24	14 14	10 10	6 6				5 5	8 8	3 3				162 14 162 14
1809. { James Madison, Va. Pres. { Charles C. Pinckney, S. C. V. Pres. { George Clinton, N. Y. { Rufus King, N. Y.		7 7	6 sc.	19 19	4 4	9 9	sc. 13 sc.	8 8	20 20	3 3	9 9 2	24 24	11 3 11	10 6 3	6 6				5 5	7 7	3 sc.				192 47 113 47
1813. { James Madison, Va. Pres. { De Witt Clinton, V. Pres. { Elbridge Gerry, Mass. { Jared Ingersoll, Pa.		8 1 7	8 8	22 2	4 4	9 9	29 29	8 8	25 25	4 4	6 5 5	25 25	15 15	11 11	8 8			3 3	8 8	12 12	7 7				198 89 131 86
1817. { James Monroe, Va. Pres. { Rufus King, N. Y. V. Pres. Daniel D. Tompkins, N. Y.		8 8	8 8	22 sc.	4 4	9 sc.	29 29	8 8	25 25	3 sc.	8 8	25 25	15 15	11 11	8 8			3 3	8 8	12 12	8 8				183 34 183
1821. Pres. James Monroe, Va. V. Pres. Daniel D. Tompkins, N. Y.	9 9	7 sc. 7 sc.	8 8	15 7 sc.	4 4	9 9	29 29	8 8	25 25	4 sc.	11 10 sc.	25 25	15 15	11 11	8 8	3 3	3 3	3 3	8 8	12 12	8 8	3 3	3 3		231 218

	Me.	N.H.	Vt.	Ms.	R.I.	Cl.	N.Y.	N.J.	Pa.	Del.	Md.	Va.	N.C.	Ga.	Al.	Miss.	La.	Ten.	Ky.	O.	In.	Ill.	Mo.	Total.				
1825. Pres.	9	8	7	15	4	8	26	1	28	7	3	24	15	11	5	3	3	11			5	2		99				
							5	2	1	2															84			
							4	2	1	1																41		
							8	28	1	10																3	37	
V. Pres.	9	7	7	15	3	sc.	29	8	28	1	sc.	15	11	5	3	5	11	7	16	5	3	182						
							7			sc.	sc.	sc.		sc.			2	7	7	16			30					
Vote in the House of Representatives.	7	6	5	12	2	6	18	1	1	5	1	*1	1		3		2	8	10	1	1	1	13					
							2	5	3	3																7		
							14	25	1	1																	4	
1829. Pres.	1	8	7	15	4	8	20	28		5	24	15	11	9	5	3	5	11	14	16	5	3	178					
							16	8	3	6																	83	
							John C. Calhoun, S. C.	28	3	5	24	15	11	2	5	3	5	11	14	16	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	171
							Richard Rush, Pa.	8	16	8	3	6																83
V. Pres.	8	8	7	15	4	8	16	8						7								7						
1833. Pres.	10	7	sc.	14	4	8	42	8	30	3	23	15	sc.	11	7	4	5	15		21	9	5	219					
							Henry Clay, Ky.																				49	
							Martin Van Buren, N. Y.	42	8	3	5	23	15	11	7	4	5	15	15	21	9	5	4	4	4	4	189	
							John Sergeant, Pa.		sc.	3	5		sc.															49

# RECAPITULATION AND REMARKS.

1st Term, 1789. Electors 69; and 69 votes for G. Washington. J. Adams had 34; John Jay (N. Y. 3, Del. 3, Va. 1) 9; R. H. Harrison (Md. 6) 6; J. Rutledge (S. C. 6) 6; J. Hancock (Pa. 2, Va. 1, S. C. 1) 4; G. Clinton (Va. 3) 3; S. Huntington (Ch. 2) 2; John Milton (Ga. 2) 2; J. Armstrong (Ga. 1) 1; Ed. Telfair (Ga. 1) 1; B. Lincoln (Ga. 1) 1:—total 69.—Rhode Island, New York, and North Carolina did not assent to the Constitution in season to vote for President in 1789.

2d, 1793. Electors 135,—132 votes for G. Washington, and 3 (Md. 2, S. C. 1) vacancies.—J. Adams received 77 votes; G. Clinton 50; Th. Jefferson (Ky. 4) 4; A. Burr (S. C. 1) 1:—total 132.

3d, 1797. Electors 138.—J. Adams received 71 votes; Th. Jefferson 68; Th. Pinckney 59; A. Burr 30; S. Adams (Va. 15) 15; Ol. Ellsworth (N. H. 6, Mass. 1, R. I. 4) 11; G. Clinton (Va. 3, Ga. 4) 7; John Jay (Ut. 5) 5; James Iredell (N. C. 3) 3; G. Washington (Va. 1, N. C. 1) 2; J. Henry (Md. 2) 2; S. Johnson (Mass. 2) 2; Ch. C. Pinckney (N. C. 1) 1.

4th, 1801. Electors 138.—Th. Jefferson received 73 votes; A. Burr 73; J. Adams 65; Ch. Pinckney 64; John Jay (R. I. 1) 1.—The election was carried to the House of Representatives, and Mr. Jefferson was, on the 36th ballot, chosen President by the votes of N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., N. C., Ga., Ten., and Ky.; and Mr. Burr, Vice-President.—After this the Constitution was altered, so as to require the President and Vice-President to be separately voted for.

5th, 1805. For a full view of the votes see Table.

6th, 1809. For President:—J. Madison 122 votes; Ch. C. Pinckney 47; G. Clinton (N. Y. 6) 6; 1 vacancy (Ken.):—total 176. For Vice-President:—G. Clinton 113 votes; Rufus King 41; J. Langdon (Vt. 6, Ohio 3) 9; J. Madison (N. Y. 3) 3; J. Monroe (N. Y. 3) 3; 1 vacancy (Ken.):—total 176.

7th, 1813. See Table. One vacancy in Ohio.

8th, 1817. For President:—J. Monroe 183 votes; Rufus King 34; 4 vacancies (Del. 1, Md. 3) 4:—total 221. For Vice-President:—Daniel D. Tompkins 183 votes; John E. Howard (Mass. 22) 22; James Ross (Ct. 5) 5; J. Marshall (Ct. 5) 5; R. G. Harper (Del. 3) 3; 4 vacancies (Mass. 1) 1:—total 221.

9th, 1821. For President:—J. Monroe 231; J. Q. Adams (Mass. 1) 1:—total 232. For Vice-President:—D. D. Tompkins 218; R. Stockton (Mass. 8) 8; D. Rodney (Del. 4); E. Rush (N. H. 1) 1; R. G. Harper (Md. 1) 1:—total 232.

10th, 1825. For President:—A. Jackson 99 votes; J. Q. Adams 84; Wm. H. Crawford 41; Henry Clay 37:—total 261. Mr. Adams was elected by the House of Representatives. See Table. For Vice-President:—J. C. Calhoun 182; N. Sanford 30; N. Macon (Va. 24) 24; A. Jackson (N. H. 1, Ct. 8, Md. 1, Mo. 3) 13; M. Van Buren (Ga. 9) 9; Henry Clay (Del. 2) 2; 1 vacancy (R. I.) 1:—total 261.

11th, 1829. See Table.

12th, 1833. For President:—A. Jackson 219 votes; Henry Clay 49; J. Floyd (S. C. 1) 1; W. Wirt (Vt. 7) 7; 2 vacancies (Md.):—total 286. For Vice-President:—M. Van Buren 189; John Sergeant 49; Wm. Wilkins (Pa. 30) 30; Henry Lee (S. C. 1) 1; Amos Ellmaker (Vt. 7) 7:—total 286.

## IX. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The twelfth presidential term of four years began on the 4th of March, 1833; and will expire, with the 24th Congress, on the 3d of March, 1837.

ANDREW JACKSON,	Tennessee,	<i>President,</i>	Salary. \$25,000
MARTIN VAN BUREN,	New York,	<i>Vice-President,</i>	5,000

The following are the principal officers in the *executive departments* of the government, who all hold their offices at the will of the President.

Louis McLane,	Delaware,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	Salary. \$6,000
William J. Duane,	Pennsylvania,	<i>Secretary of the Treasury,</i>	6,000
Lewis Cass,	Ohio,	<i>Secretary of War,</i>	6,000
Levi Woodbury,	New Hampshire,	<i>Secretary of the Navy,</i>	6,000
William T. Barry,	Kentucky,	<i>Post-Master General,</i>	6,000
Roger B. Taney,	Maryland,	<i>Attorney General,</i>	3,500

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

LOUIS M'LANE,	<i>Secretary,</i>	Salary. \$6,000
Daniel Brent,	<i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000
J. D. Craig,	<i>Superintendent of the Patent Office,</i>	1,500
Alexander McIntire,	<i>Clerk, do.</i>	1,000

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM J. DUANE,	<i>Secretary,</i>	Salary. \$6,000
Asbury Dickins,	<i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000
Joseph Anderson,	<i>First Comptroller,</i>	3,500
James B. Thornton,	<i>Second Comptroller,</i>	3,000
Richard Harrison,	<i>First Auditor,</i>	3,000
William B. Lewis,	<i>Second Auditor,</i>	3,000
Peter Hagner,	<i>Third Auditor,</i>	3,000
Amos Kendall,	<i>Fourth Auditor,</i>	3,000
Stephen Pleasonton,	<i>Fifth Auditor,</i>	3,000
John Campbell,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	3,000
Thomas L. Smith,	<i>Register,</i>	3,000
Virgil Maxcy,	<i>Solicitor of the Treasury,</i>	3,500

## General Land-Office.

Elijah Hayward,	<i>Commissioner,</i>	3,000
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## WAR DEPARTMENT.

LEWIS CASS,	<i>Secretary,</i>	Salary. \$6,000
John Robb,	<i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000
L. L. Van Kleeck,	<i>Clerk in the Requisition Bureau,</i>	1,600

James L. Edwards,	<i>Principal Clerk in the Pension Bureau,</i>	1,600
Elbert Herring,	<i>Commissioner of Indian Affairs,</i>	3,000
C. Irvine,	<i>Commissary General of Purchases,</i>	3,000
Nathan Towson,	<i>Paymaster General,</i>	2,500
Joseph Lovell,	<i>Surgeon General,</i>	2,500

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

LEVI WOODBURY,	<i>Secretary,</i>	Salary. \$6,000
John Boyle,	<i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000

*Board of Navy Commissioners.*

John Rogers,	<i>Commissioner and President of the Board,</i>	Salary. \$3,500
Charles Stewart,	<i>Commissioner,</i>	3,500
Charles Morris,	<i>do.</i>	3,500
Charles W. Goldsborough,	<i>Secretary,</i>	2,000
William G. Ridgeley,	<i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,600

## GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

WILLIAM T. BARRY,	<i>Post-Master General,</i>	Salary. \$6,000
Charles K. Gardner,	<i>Assistant P. M. General, 1st Division,</i>	2,500
Selah R. Hobbie,	<i>Assistant do. 2d Division,</i>	2,500
Obadiah B. Brown,	<i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700

## X. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Samuel Moore, *Director*; salary \$2,000.

Coinage during the year 1832, \$3,401,055; \$798,435 in gold coins; \$2,579,000 in silver; and \$23,620 in copper; and consisting of 9,128,387 pieces of coin.

Of the gold coined \$80,000 were from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies; \$28,000 from Africa; \$678,000 from the gold region of the United States; and about \$12,000 from sources not ascertained.

Gold was first received at the Mint for coinage from North Carolina in 1804; and the amount received from 1804 to 1829 was \$109,000. None was received from any other State till 1829.

*Amount of Gold received from different States.*

	1829.	1830.	1831.	1831.	1832.
Virginia, . . . .	2,500	24,000	26,000	34,000	86,500
North Carolina, . . .	134,000	204,000	294,000	458,000	1,090,000
South Carolina, . . .	3,500	26,000	22,000	45,000	96,500
Georgia, . . . .	. . .	212,000	176,000	140,000	528,000
Alabama, . . . .	. . .	. . .	1,000	. . .	1,000
Tennessee, . . . .	. . .	. . .	1,000	1,000	2,000
<i>Total</i> . . . .	\$140,000	466,000	520,000	678,000	1,804,000

Total from North Carolina since 1804, \$1,199,000.

## XI. THE JUDICIARY.

## SUPREME COURT.

\*\* For an account of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts, and the District Courts, see the American Almanac for 1831.

	Residence.		Salary.
John Marshall,	Richmond, Va.	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$5,000.
William Johnson,	Charleston, S. C.	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	4,500.
Gabriel Duvall,	Marietta, Md.	<i>do.</i>	4,500.
Joseph Story,	Cambridge, Mass.	<i>do.</i>	4,500.
Smith Thompson,	New York, N. Y.	<i>do.</i>	4,500.
John M'Lean,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	<i>do.</i>	4,500.
Henry Baldwin,	Pittsburg, Pa.	<i>do.</i>	4,500.
Roger B. Taney,	Washington, D. C.	<i>Attorney General,</i>	3,500.
William T. Carroll,	<i>do.</i>	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees, &c.
Henry Ashton,	<i>do.</i>	<i>Marshal,</i>	Fees, &c.

The Supreme court is held in the City of Washington, and has one session annually, commencing on the 2d Monday in January.

## DISTRICT COURTS:—JUDGES, ATTORNEYS,

Districts.	Judges.	Residence.	Salary.	Attorneys.	Pay.
Maine,	Ashur Ware,	Portland,	\$1,800	D. M. Durell,	\$200 & fees.
N. Hampshire,	Matthew Harvey,	Hopkinton,	1,000	David Kellogg,	200 do.
Vermont,	Elijah Paine,	Williamstown,	1,200	Andrew Dunlap,	Fees, &c.
Massachusetts,	John Davis,	Boston,	2,500	R. W. Greene,	200 & fees.
Rhode Island,	John Pitman,	Providence,	1,500	Asa Childs,	200 do.
Connecticut,	William Bristol,	New Haven,	1,500	Nat. S. Benton,	200 do.
N. Y. { N. Dist.	A. Conkling,	Albany,	2,000	J. A. Hamilton,	200 do.
{ S. Dist.	S. R. Betts,	New York,	3,500	G. D. Wall,	200 do.
New Jersey,	William Rossel,	Mt. Holly,	1,500	H. D. Gilpin,	Fees, &c.
Pa. { E. Dist.	Jos. Hopkinson,	Philadelphia,	2,500	Benj. Patton, Jun.	200 & fees.
{ W. Dist.	Thomas Irwin,	Pittsburg,	1,800	Geo. Read, Jun.	200 do.
Delaware,	Willard Hall,	Belmont,	1,500	N. Williams,	Fees, &c.
Maryland,	Elias Glenn,	Baltimore,	2,000	Th. E. Burfort,	200 & fees.
Va. { E. Dist.	P. P. Barbour,	Gordonsville,	1,800	W. A. Harrison,	200 do.
{ W. Dist.	Alex. Caldwell,	Clarksburg,	1,600	T. P. Devereaux,	200 do.
North Carolina,	H. Potter,	Fayetteville,	2,000	R. B. Gilchrist,	Fees, &c.
South Carolina,	Thomas Lee,	Charleston,	2,500	M. H. M'Allister,	200 & fees.
Georgia,	Jer. Cuyler,	Savannah,	2,500	John Elliot,	200 do.
Ala. { S. Dist.	Wm. Crawford,	Mobile,	2,500	Byrd Brandon,	200 do.
{ N. Dist.	Powhatan Ellis,	Winchester,	2,000	George Adams,	200 do.
Mississippi,				John Slidell,	600 do.
La. { E. Dist.	S. H. Harper,	New Orleans,	3,000	B. F. Linton,	200 do.
{ W. Dist.				J. A. M'Kinney,	200 do.
Ten. { E. Dist.	J. McNairy,	Nashville,	1,500	J. Collingsworth,	200 do.
{ W. Dist.				Th. B. Monroe,	200 do.
Kentucky,	John Boyle,	Harrodsburgh,	1,500	N. H. Swayne,	200 do.
Ohio,	J. W. Campbell,	Columbus,	1,000	Samuel Judah,	200 do.
Indiana,	Benj. Parke,	Salem,	1,000	David J. Baker,	200 do.
Illinois,	Nathaniel Pope,	Vandalia,		George Shannon,	200 do.
Missouri,	James H. Peck,	St. Louis,	1,200		
D. Columbia,	William Cranch,	Washington,	2,700	E. H. Lee,	Fees, &c.



## CIRCUIT COURTS.

The United States are divided into the seven following judicial circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held twice every year, for each State within the circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, assigned to the circuit, and by the District Judge of the State or District, in which the Court sits.

## Present Judge.

1st Circuit, Maine, N. Hampshire, Mass., and R. Island,	Mr. Justice Story.
2d do. Vermont, Connecticut, and New York,	Mr. Justice Thompson.
3d do. New Jersey and Pennsylvania,	Mr. Justice Baldwin.
4th do. Delaware and Maryland,	Mr. Justice Duvall.
5th do. Virginia and North Carolina,	Mr. Chief Jus. Marshall.
6th do. South Carolina and Georgia,	Mr. Justice Johnson.
7th do. Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio,	Mr. Justice M'Lean.

In the other six States, viz. Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, and the territories of Florida, Michigan, and Arkansas, no Circuit Court sits, but the District Court in these several states and territories possesses the powers and jurisdiction of a Circuit Court.

There is a local Circuit Court held by three Judges in the District of Columbia, specially appointed for that purpose. The Chief Justice of that Court sits also as District Judge of that District.

## MARSHALS, AND CLERKS.

<i>Marshals.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Pay.</i>	<i>Clerks.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Pay.</i>
Albert Smith,	Portland,	Fees, &c.	John Mussey,	Portland,	Fees, &c.
Pearson Cogswell,	Gilmanton,	\$200 & fees.	C. W. Cutter,	Portsmouth,	do.
Heman Lowry,	Burlington,	200 & fees.	Jesse Gove,	Rutland,	do.
Jonas Sibley,	Boston,	Fees, &c.	J. W. Davis,	Boston,	do.
N. Anthony,	Providence,	do.	Benj. Cowell,	Providence,	do.
N. Wilcox,	New Haven,	do.	C. A. Ingersoll,	New Haven,	do.
J. W. Livingston,	Utica,	200 & fees.	R. B. Miller,	Utica,	do.
W. C. H. Waddell,	New York,	Fees, &c.	F. J. Betts,	New York,	do.
Zeph. Drake,	Newark,	do.	W. Pennington,	Newark,	do.
B. S. Bonsall,	Philadelphia,	do.	F. Hopkinson,	Philadelphia,	do.
John M. Davis,	Pittsburg,	200 & fees.	E. J. Roberts,	Pittsburg,	do.
D. C. Wilson,	Wilmington,	20 do.	T. Witherspoon,	Wilmington,	do.
Thomas Finley,	Baltimore,	Fees, &c.	Philip Moore,	Baltimore,	do.
E. Christian,	Richmond,	do.	Richard Jeffries,	Richmond,	do.
James Points,	Staunton,	200 & fees.	J. Y. Doddridge,	Staunton,	do.
Beverly Daniel,	Raleigh,	Fees, &c.	W. H. Haywood,	Raleigh,	do.
Thomas C. Condy,	Charleston,	do.	James Jarvey,	Charleston,	do.
J. H. Morel,	Savannah,	do.	George Glenn,	Savannah,	do.
R. L. Crawford,	Mobile,	do.	D. Files,	Mobile,	do.
B. Patteson,	Huntsville,	do.	C. K. Clifton,	Huntsville,	do.
S. W. Dicks,	Natchez,	200 & fees.	Wm. Burns,	Fatchez,	do.
J. Nicholson,	New Orleans,	200 do.	F. W. Lea,	New Orleans,	do.
F. H. Duprier,	New Iberia,	Fees, &c.	J. Lessassier,		
William Lyon,	Knoxville,	200 & fees	W. C. Mynatt,	Knoxville,	do.
S. B. Marshall,	Murfreesboro',	200 do.	N. A. McNairy,	Nashville,	do.
J. M. McCa la,	Lexing on	200 do.	J. H. Hanna,	Frankfort,	do.
John Patterson,	Columbus,	200 do.	Wm. Minor,	Columbus,	do.
G. Taylor,	Brownstown,	200 do.	Henry Hurst,	Corydon,	do.
Charles Slade,	Kaskaskia,	200 do.	W. H. Brown,	Vandalia,	do.
Augustus Jones,	St. Louis,	200 do.	Joseph Gamble,	St. Louis,	do.
Henry Ashton,	Washington,	Fees, &c.	E. J. Lee,	Alexandria,	do.

PLACES AND TIMES OF HOLDING THE DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS  
OF THE UNITED STATES.

*District Courts.*

MAINE.	{ <i>Wiscasset</i> —Last Tuesday in Feb. and 1st Tuesday in Sept. ;— <i>Portland</i> —First Tuesday in June and Dec.
N. HAMPSHIRE.	{ <i>Portsmouth</i> —3d Tuesday in March and Sept. ;— <i>Exeter</i> —3d Tuesday in June and Dec.
VERMONT.	<i>Rutland</i> —6th of October ;— <i>Windsor</i> —24th of May.
MASSACHUSETTS.	{ <i>Boston</i> —3d Tuesday in March, 4th Tuesday in June, 2d Tuesday in Sept., and 1st Tuesday in Dec.
RHODE ISLAND.	{ <i>Newport</i> —2d Tuesday in May, and 3d in October ;— <i>Providence</i> —1st Tuesday in Aug. and February.
CONNECTICUT.	{ <i>New Haven</i> —4th Tuesday in February and Aug. ;— <i>Hartford</i> —4th Tuesday in May and Nov.
NEW YORK, S. DISTRICT.	{ <i>New York</i> .—1st Tuesday of each month.
NEW YORK, N. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Albany</i> —3d Tuesday in Jan. ;— <i>Utica</i> —Last Tuesday in August.
NEW JERSEY.	{ <i>New Brunswick</i> —2d Tuesday in March and Sept. ;— <i>Burlington</i> —3d Tuesday in May and November.
PENNSYLVANIA, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Philadelphia</i> —3d Monday in February, May, August, and November.
PENNSYLVANIA, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Pittsburg</i> —1st Monday in May and 3d Monday in October.
DELAWARE.	{ <i>Newcastle &amp; Dover</i> —alternately, on the 4th Tuesday in Nov. 1789 ; and three other sessions progressively, on the 4th Tuesday of every 3d calendar month.
MARYLAND.	{ <i>Baltimore</i> —on the 1st Tuesday in March, June, Sept., and December.
COLUMBIA.	<i>Washington</i> —1st Monday in June and December.
VIRGINIA, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Richmond</i> —15th of May and 15th of November ;— <i>Norfolk</i> —1st of May and 1st of November.
VIRGINIA, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Staunton</i> —1st day of May and 1st day of October ;— <i>Wythe Court House</i> —3d Monday in April and Sept. ;— <i>Lewisburg</i> —4th Monday in April and Sept. ; <i>Clarksburg</i> —4th Monday in May and Oct.
N. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Edenton</i> —3d Monday in April and Oct. ;— <i>Newbern</i> —4th Monday in April and Oct. ;— <i>Wilmington</i> —1st Monday after the 4th Monday in April and Oct.
S. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Charleston</i> —3d Monday in March and Sept. ; 1st Monday in July and 2d Monday in Dec. ;— <i>Laurens Court House</i> —the next Tuesday after the adjournment of the Circuit Court at Columbia.
GEORGIA.	<i>Savannah</i> —2d Tues. in Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.
ALA., N. DISTRICT.	<i>Huntsville</i> —2d Monday in April and October.
ALA., S. DISTRICT.	<i>Mobile</i> —1st Monday in May and December.

MISSISSIPPI.	<i>Adams Co. Court House</i> —4th Mond. in Jan. & June.
LA., E. DISTRICT.	<i>New Orleans</i> —2d Monday in December.
LA., W. DISTRICT.	<i>Opelousas Court House</i> —2d Monday in June.
TENNESSEE, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Knoxville</i> —3d Monday in April, and 2d Monday in October.
TENNESSEE, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Nashville</i> —4th Monday in May and November.
KENTUCKY.	<i>Frankfort</i> —1st Monday in May and November.
OHIO.	{ <i>Columbus</i> —3d Monday in July, and 4th Monday in December.
INDIANA.	<i>Indianapolis</i> —last Monday in May and November.
ILLINOIS.	<i>Vandalia</i> —1st Monday in May and December.
MISSOURI.	<i>Jefferson</i> —1st Monday in March and September.

## Circuit Courts.

MAINE.	<i>Portland</i> —1st May ;— <i>Wiscasset</i> —1st October.
N. HAMPSHIRE.	<i>Portsmouth</i> —8th May ;— <i>Exeter</i> —8th October.
VERMONT.	<i>Windsor</i> —21st May ;— <i>Rutland</i> —3d October.
MASSACHUSETTS.	<i>Boston</i> —15th May and 15th October.
RHODE ISLAND.	<i>Newport</i> —15th June ;— <i>Providence</i> —15th November.
CONNECTICUT.	{ <i>New Haven</i> —last Wednesday in April ;— <i>Hartford</i> —17th September.
NEW YORK.	{ <i>New York</i> —last Monday in Feb., first Monday in April, last Monday in July and October.
NEW JERSEY.	<i>Trenton</i> —1st April and 1st October.
PENNSYLVANIA.	<i>Philadelphia</i> —11th April and 11th October.
DELAWARE.	{ <i>Newcastle and Dover</i> , alternately, 3d June and 27th Oct.
MARYLAND.	<i>Baltimore</i> —8th April and 1st November.
VIRGINIA.	<i>Richmond</i> —22d May, and 22d November.
N. CAROLINA.	<i>Raleigh</i> —12th May and 12th November.
S. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Charleston</i> —2d Tuesday in April ;— <i>Columbia</i> —4th Monday in November.
GEORGIA.	{ <i>Savannah</i> —Thursday after the first Monday in May ; — <i>Milledgeville</i> —Thursday after the first Monday in November.
TENNESSEE.	{ <i>Nashville</i> —1st Monday in March and Sept. ;— <i>Knoxville</i> —2d Monday in October.
KENTUCKY.	<i>Frankfort</i> —1st Monday in May and November.
OHIO.	<i>Columbus</i> —2d Monday in July and 3d Monday in Dec.
D. OF COLUMBIA.	{ <i>Washington</i> —4th Monday in March and November ; — <i>Alexandria</i> —1st Monday in May and October.

## XII. INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

<i>Foreign States.</i>	<i>Ministers Plenipotentiary.</i>	<i>State.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Secretaries of Legation.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>
France,	Edw. Livingston,	La.	1833	9000	Th. P. Barton,	2000
Russia,	James Buchanan,	Pa.	1831	9000	J. Randolph Clay, Pa.	2000
Spain,	C. P. Van Ness,	Va.	1829	9000	Arthur Middleton,	2000
	<i>Ch'gés d'Affaires.</i>					
Great Britain,	Aaron Vail.	N. Y.	1832	4500		
Portugal,	Th. L. L. Brent,	Vt.	1825	4500		
Netherlands,	Auguste Davezac,	La.	1831	4500		
Belgium,	Hugh S. Legare,	S. C.	1832	4500		
Sweden,	Christo. Hughes,	Md.	1830	4500		
Denmark,	Henry Wheaton,	N. Y.	1827	4500		
Turkey,	David Porter,			4500		
Mexico,	Anthony Butler,			4500		
Columbia,	R. B. McAfee,			4500		
Brazil,	Ethan A. Brown,	Ohio.		4500		
Rep. Cent. Am.	Ch. D. De Witt,			4500		
Buenos Ayres,						
Chili,	John Hamm,	Ohio.		4500		
Peru,	Samuel Larned,			4500		

## PRINCIPAL CONSULS.

Austria,	Vienna,	J. G. Schwart.	Hayti,	Pt. Au Prince,	F. W. D mond.
"	Venice,	Charles Barnet.	"	Cape Haytien,	Samuel Israel.
"	Trieste,	George Moore.	Holland,	Amsterdam,	J. W. Parker.
Barbary,	Tunis,	Samuel D. Heap.	"	Rotterdam,	J. Wambersie.
"	Tripoli,	D. S. McCauley.	Italy,	Leghorn,	Th. Appleton.
Belgium,	Antwerp,	Wm. D. Patterson.	"	Genoa,	R. Campbell.
Brazil,	Rio Janeiro,	J. M. Baker.	Madeira,		John Marsh.
"	San Salvador,	Odlin Woodbridge.	Mexico,	Mexico,	J. S. Wilcocks.
"	Pernambuco,	J. T. Mansfield.	"	Vera Cruz,	James James.
Chili,	Valparaíso,	Th. S. Russell.	"	Tampico,	G. R. Robertson.
China,	Canton,	J. H. Grosvenor.	Portugal,	Lisbon,	J. P. Hutchinson.
Colombia,	Carthage,	J. M. Macpherson.	Peru,	Lima,	A. Worthington.
Cuba,	Havanna,	N. P. Irish.	Prussia,	Stettin,	Fred. Schillow.
"	Matanzas,	Lewis Shoemaker.	Russia,	St. Petersburg,	A. P. Gibson.
Denmark,	Copenhagen,	John Raynals.	Scotland,	Glasgow,	Alex. Thompson.
England,	London,	Th. Aspinwall.	Spain,	Cadiz,	Alex. Burton.
"	Liverpool,	Fr. B. Ogden.	"	Barcelona,	Wm. Sterling.
"	Bristol,	Herman Visger.	"	Malaga,	G. G. Barret.
France,	Paris,		Sweden,	Stockholm,	David Eiskine.
"	Havre,	R. G. Beasley.	"	Gottenburg,	C. A. Murray.
"	Marseilles,	Fr. C. Fenwick.	Turkey,	Constantinople,	F. E. Bunker.
"	Bordeaux,	George Strobel.	"	Smyrna,	David Offley.
Germany,	Hamburg,	John Cuthbert.			
"	Bremen,	Joshua Dodge.			

## MINISTERS &amp;c. OF FOREIGN POWERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Belgium,	Baron de Behr,	<i>Minister Resident.</i>
Brazil,	De Araujo Ribeiro,	<i>Chargé d'Affaires.</i>
Colombia,	M. Domingo Acosta,	<i>do.</i>
Denmark,	M. Stein Bille,	<i>do.</i>
France,	M. Serurier,	<i>Envoy Extra. &amp; Min. Plenip.</i>
G. Britain,	Charles Bankhead, Esq.	<i>Chargé d'Affaires.</i>
Mexico,	Don Jose Montoya,	<i>do.</i>

Netherlands,	R. Huygens, Count de Luvendal,	<i>Chargé d'Affaires.</i>
Portugal,	Commandeur Torlade D'Azambuja,	<i>do.</i>
Prussia,	L. Neiderstetter,	<i>do.</i>
Russia,	Baron Sacken,	<i>do.</i>
Spain,	Don Francis Tacon,	<i>Minister Resident.</i>

## XIII. POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

TABLE showing the Length of Post Roads, the Annual Transportation of the Mail, and the Amount of Postage in each of the States.

	Length of Post Roads. July 1, 1832.	Annual Transportation of the Mail, July 1, 1832.				Amount of Postage in the Year ending Mar. 31, 1832.
		In Stages.	In Steam-boats.	On horse-back and in sulkies.	Total.	
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
Maine,	3,170	527,017	3,328	211,068	741,413	\$ 34,233.63
N. Hamp.	2,270	524,352		96,774	621,126	18,845.29
Vermont,	2,337	596,538		82,160	678,698	20,295.16
Mass.	4,657	1,387,780	23,712	137,953	1,549,445	129,212.20
R. Island,	4,48	108,212		13,572	121,784	15,772.51
Conn.	2,500	507,075		154,416	661,491	39,480.07
N. York,	12,306	2,889,124	96,735	681,495	3,667,354	344,266.73
N. Jersey,	1,883	494,482		96,368	590,850	25,652.18
Penn.	9,793	2,351,184		600,891	2,952,075	206,408.24
Delaware,	424	92,674		11,024	103,698	6,005.20
Maryland,	1,953	579,448	58,380	151,588	789,416	76,766.00
Virginia,	9,542	1,136,250	88,500	706,782	1,931,532	93,757.36
N. Carolina,	6,465	786,775	15,288	386,308	1,188,371	31,820.91
S. Carolina,	3,948	613,882		246,064	859,946	52,755.87
Georgia,	4,171	282,598		374,236	656,834	61,786.06
Alabama,	3,430	412,090	96,360	255,580	764,030	32,546.76
Mississippi,	2,074	78,002		211,496	289,498	17,528.81
Louisiana,	1,076	48,518	3,848	121,212	173,576	48,128.98
Tennessee,	5,478	440,445		365,144	805,589	35,544.19
Kentucky,	5,629	575,604	45,000	510,496	1,131,100	42,979.30
Ohio,	8,060	1,181,909	47,150	510,926	1,739,985	65,400.42
Indiana,	4,445	196,268	21,000	391,166	608,934	14,460.35
Illinois,	3,276	210,314		183,170	393,484	9,764.17
Missouri,	1,522	79,508		116,792	196,300	15,756.67
Florida T.	731	14,560		48,808	63,368	6,722.21
Mich. T.	940	108,136		43,912	152,048	7,137.28
Arkansas T.	1,938			193,076	193,076	2,726.13
Colum. D.						\$ 15,118.36
Total	104,466	16,222,743	499,301	6,902,977	23,625,021	1,471,371.04

The Postmaster General stated, in a letter to a committee of the Senate, dated January 19, 1833, that it was an occurrence of almost every day, that more than a ton weight of newspapers was carried, in one mail, for hundreds of miles together. The postage returned on newspapers for the year ending June 13, 1832, amounted to \$254,796.64

## XIV. PRINCIPAL POST-OFFICES.

*A List of all the Distributing Post-Offices in the United States in 1831; and of all the other Post-Offices of which the amount of Postage during the year ending March 31, 1832, exceeded \$1000.*

[Those to which a star is prefixed are Distributing Offices.]

<i>Maine.</i>		Catskill,	1,138	<i>Virginia.</i>	
Augusta,	1,076	Geneva,	3,391	*Abingdon,	132
Bangor,	2,325	Hudson,	1,761	Charlottesville,	1,029
Bath,	1,051	Ithaca,	1,884	Fredericksburg,	3,368
Hallowell,	1,228	Lockport,	2,035	Lynchburg,	3,369
*Portland,	4,777	Newburg,	1,063	*Norfolk,	8,028
<i>New Hampshire.</i>		*New York,	160,203	*Petersburg,	3,928
Dover,	1,084	Ogdenburg,	1,440	Richmond,	18,715
*Hanover,	395	*Oswego,	1,911	Staunton,	1,358
Portsmouth,	1,855	Palmyra,	1,135	Wheeling,	3,427
*Walpole,	29	Poughkeepsie,	1,907	Winchester,	1,765
<i>Vermont.</i>		Rochester,	7,202	<i>North Carolina.</i>	
*Bennington,	334	Schenectady,	1,926	*Asheville,	—
*Brattleborough,	66	Syracuse,	1,989	*Fayetteville,	1,494
Burlington,	1,204	Troy,	6,616	Newbern,	1,631
*Middlebury,	873	Utica,	7,528	Raleigh,	2,532
*Windsor,	476	Watertown,	1,371	*Salem,	—
<i>Massachusetts.</i>		West Point,	1,236	Wilmington,	3,068
Andover,	1,140	<i>New Jersey.</i>		<i>South Carolina.</i>	
*Boston,	62,270	Newark,	3,543	Camden,	1,808
Charlestown,	1,294	New Brunswick,	2,037	Charleston,	26,423
Lowell,	2,593	Paterson,	1,368	Cheraw,	1,326
Lynn,	1,100	Princeton,	1,819	Columbia,	3,853
Nantucket,	1,331	Trenton,	1,848	Georgetown,	1,620
New Bedford,	4,597	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>		*York C. H.	382
Newburyport,	2,680	Carlisle,	1,420	<i>Georgia.</i>	
*Northampton,	1,417	*Chambersburg,	1,612	Athens,	1,022
Pittsfield,	1,230	*Easton,	1,404	*Augusta,	11,444
Salem,	5,637	*Erie,	—	Columbus,	1,796
Springfield,	1,699	Harrisburg,	9,287	Darien,	1,198
Taunton,	1,317	Lancaster,	2,775	Macon,	4,657
Worcester,	1,469	Lewistown,	1,014	Milledgeville,	2,621
<i>Rhode Island.</i>		*Philadelphia,	106,930	*Petersburg,	72
Newport,	2,416	*Pittsburgh,	13,798	*Savannah,	14,278
*Providence,	9,492	Pottsville,	2,855	<i>Alabama.</i>	
<i>Connecticut.</i>		Reading,	2,473	Florence,	1,648
Bridgeport,	1,078	*Washington,	—	*Huntsville,	1,181
*Hartford,	5,918	York,	1,278	Mobile,	9,375
Middletown,	1,966	<i>Delaware.</i>		*Montgomery,	1,002
New Haven,	4,899	*Wilmington,	2,041	Tuscaloosa,	2,341
New London,	1,640	<i>Maryland.</i>		*Washington,	308
Norwich,	1,428	Annapolis,	1,741	<i>Mississippi.</i>	
*Stamford,	—	*Baltimore,	54,923	Natchez,	4,172
<i>New York.</i>		Frederick,	2,208	Port Gibson,	1,555
*Albany,	13,003	*Hagerstown,	507	Vicksburg,	1,528
Auburn,	2,748	<i>District of Columbia.</i>		<i>Louisiana.</i>	
Batavia,	1,477	Alexandria,	5,401	Baton Rouge,	1,362
Brooklyn,	1,902	Georgetown,	3,866	*New Orleans,	27,288
*Buffalo,	4,068	*Washington,	5,817	St. Francisville,	1,016
Canandaigua,	2,235				

<i>Tennessee.</i>	Paris,	1,153	<i>Indiana.</i>	
Columbia, 1,296	<i>Ohio.</i>		*Vincennes,	—
*Cumberland Gap, —	Chillicothe,	1,597	<i>Illinois.</i>	
Franklin, 1,158	*Cincinnati,	15,899	*Shawneetown,	—
Memphis, 1,108	Cleveland,	1,946	<i>Missouri.</i>	
*Nashville, 4,388	Columbus,	1,185	St. Louis,	6,375
<i>Kentucky.</i>	Dayton,	1,525	<i>Florida Territory.</i>	
Frankfort, 2,288	*Gallipolis,	306	Pensacola,	1,487
Lexington, 4,912	Lancaster,	1,173	Tallahassee,	1,599
*Louisville, 8,056	*Marietta,	439	<i>Michigan Territory.</i>	
*Maysville, —	*Zanesville,	1,164	Detroit,	2,317

## XV. RATES OF POSTAGE.

*On a single Letter composed of One Piece of Paper.*

For any distance, not exceeding 30 miles,	6 cents.
Over 30, and not exceeding 80 "	10 "
Over 80, and not exceeding 150 "	12½ "
Over 150, and not exceeding 400 "	18½ "
Over 400 miles	25 "

A letter composed of two pieces of paper, is charged with *double* these rates; of three pieces, with *triple*; and of four pieces, with *quadruple*. "One or more pieces of paper, mailed as a letter, and weighing *one ounce*, shall be charged with *quadruple* postage; and at the same rate, should the weight be greater.

*Newspaper Postage.*

For each Newspaper, not carried out of the State in which it is published, or if carried out of the State, not carried over 100 miles, 1 cent. Over 100 miles, and out of the State in which it is published, 1½ cents.

*Magazines and Pamphlets.*

If published periodically, dist. not exceeding 100 miles, 1½ cents per sheet.

Ditto	do.	distance over 100 "	2½ "	"
If not pub. periodically,	dist. not exceeding 100 "	4 "	"	"
Ditto	do.	distance over 100 "	6 "	"

"Every printed pamphlet or magazine which contains more than twenty-four pages, on a *royal* sheet, or any sheet of *less* dimensions, shall be charged by the sheet; and small pamphlets, printed on a half or quarter sheet, of royal or less size, shall be charged with half the amount of postage charged on a full sheet."

The postage on *Ship Letters*, if delivered at the office where the vessel arrives, is six cents; if conveyed by post, two cents in addition to the ordinary postage.

*Privilege of Franking.*

Letters and packets to and from the following officers of the government, are by law received and conveyed by post, free of postage.

The President and Vice-President of the United States; Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy; Attorney General; Postmaster General and Assistant Postmaster General; Comptrollers, Auditors, Register, and Solicitor of the Treasury; Treasurer; Commissioner of the General Land-Office; Commissioners of the Navy Board; Commissary General; Inspectors General; Quartermaster General; Paymaster General; Superintendent of Patent Office; Speaker and Clerk of the

House of Representatives; President and Secretary of the Senate; and any individual who shall have been, or may hereafter be, President of the United States; and each may receive newspapers by post, free of postage.

Each member of the Senate, and each member and delegate of the House of Representatives, may send and receive, free of postage, newspapers, letters, and packets, weighing not more than two ounces (in case of excess of weight, excess alone to be paid for), and all documents printed by order of either House, from the period of sixty days before he takes his seat in Congress, till the next meeting of Congress.

Postmasters may send and receive, free of postage, letters and packets not exceeding half an ounce in weight; and they may receive one daily newspaper, each, or what is equivalent thereto.

Printers of newspapers may send one paper to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States, free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may provide.

## XVI. TARIFF OF DUTIES.

The American Almanac for 1833 contains the Tariff of Duties upon goods imported into the United States after the 3d of March, 1833; as established by Act of Congress, July 14, 1832. — The new Act on the Tariff is here inserted.

*An Act to modify the Act of the 14th of July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports.*

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the 31st day of December, 1833, in all cases where duties are imposed on foreign imports by the act of the 14th day of July, 1832, entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," or by any other act, shall exceed twenty per centum on the value thereof, one tenth part of such excess shall be deducted; from and after the 31st day of December, 1835, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; from and after the 31st day of December, 1837, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; from and after the 31st day of December, 1839, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; and from and after the 31st day of December, 1841, one half of the residue of such excess shall be deducted; and from and after the 30th day of June, 1842, the other half thereof shall be deducted.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the second section of the act of the 14th of July aforesaid, as fixes the rate of duty on all milled and fulled cloth, known by the names of plains, kerseys, or kendal cottons, of which wool is the only material, the value whereof does not exceed thirty-five cents a square yard, at five per centum ad valorem, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed. And the said articles shall be subject to the same duty of fifty per centum, as is provided by the said second section for other manufactures of wool; which duty



shall be liable to the same deductions as are prescribed by the first section of this act.

SECT. 3. And be it further enacted, That until the 30th day of June, 1842, the duties imposed by existing laws, as modified by this act, shall remain and continue to be collected. And from and after the day last aforesaid, all duties upon imports shall be collected in ready money; and all credits now allowed by law, in the payment of duties, shall be, and hereby are abolished; and such duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the Government; and from and after the day last aforesaid, the duties required to be paid by law on goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be assessed upon the value thereof at the port where the same shall be entered, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

SECT. 4. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the articles now exempt by the act of the 14th of July, 1832, and the existing laws, from the payment of duties, the following articles imported from and after the 31st day of December, 1833, and until the 30th day of June, 1842, shall also (be) admitted to entry, free from duty, to wit: bleached and unbleached linens, table linen, linen napkins, and linen cambrics, and worsted stuff goods, shawls, and other manufactures of silk and worsted, manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material of chief value, coming from this side of the Cape of Good Hope, except sewing silk.

SECT. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said 30th day of June, 1842, the following articles shall be admitted to entry, free from duty, to wit: indigo, quicksilver, sulphur, crude saltpetre, grindstones, refined borax, emory, opium, tin in plates and sheets, gum Arabic, gum Senegal, lac dye, madder, madder root, nuts and berries used in dyeing, saffron, tumeric, woad or pastel, aloes, ambergris, Burgundy pitch, cochineal, camomile flowers, coriander seed, catsup, chalk, coculus indicus, horn plates for lanterns, ox horns, other horns and tips, India rubber, manufactured ivory, juniper berries, musk, nuts of all kinds, oil of juniper, unmanufactured rattans and reeds, tortoise shell, tin foil, shellac, vegetables used principally in dyeing and composing dyes, weld, and all articles employed chiefly for dyeing except allum, copperas, bichromate of potash, prussiate of potash, chromate of potash, and nitrate of lead, aquafortis, and tartaric acids. And all imports on which the first section of this act may operate, and all articles now admitted to entry free from duty, or paying a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem, before the said 30th day of June, 1842, from and after that day may be admitted to entry subject to such duty, not exceeding twenty per centum ad valorem, as shall be provided for by law.

SECT. 6. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act of the 14th day of July, 1832, or of any other act as is inconsistent with this

act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the passage, prior or subsequent to the said 30th day of June, 1842, of any act or acts, from time to time, that may be necessary to detect, prevent, or punish evasions of the duties on imports imposed by law, nor to prevent the passage of any act, prior to the 30th day of June, 1842, in the contingency either of excess or deficiency of revenue, altering the rates of duties on articles which, by the aforesaid act of the 14th day of July, 1832, are subject to a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem, in such manner as not to exceed that rate, and so as to adjust the revenue to either of the said contingencies.

*Table showing the Progressive Reduction of Duties [made on the most important articles of import by the above Act of Congress. [From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.]*

Articles.	Per ct. ad val'm.	1833. Dec.31.	1835. Dec.31.	1837. Dec.31.	1839. Dec.31.	1841. Dec.31.	1842. June 30
		1-10th. per ct.	1-10th. per ct.	1-10th. per ct.	1-10th. per ct.	half of excess per ct.	rem. of excess. per. ct. ad vlm.
Wool manufactured, the value at the place of exportation less than 8 cents a pound	free	free	free	free	free	free	20
Wool exceeding 8 cents per lb. at the place of exportation, 4 cents per lb. <i>specific</i> , and 40 per cent. equal to average	54	50.60	47.20	43.80	40.40	30.20	20
Woollen Cloths, milled, fulled; known by the name of Plains, Kerseys, or Kendal Cottons, of which wool is the only material, the value exceeding 35 cents a square yard, 5 per cent. raised by H. Clay's bill to	50	47	44	41	38	29	20
All other Woollen Cloths	50	47	44	41	38	29	20
Flannels, Bocking, Baizes, 16 cents the square yard, equal to average	50	47	44	41	38	29	20
Cottons, white, costing under 30 cents a square yard, valued at 30 cents, and pay 25 per cent. equal to average	42½	40.25	38	35.75	33.50	26.75	20
Cottons, colored, valued at 35 cents a square yard, pay 25 per cent. equal to average	42½	40.25	38	35.75	33.50	26.75	20
Nails, 5 cents per lb. equal to average	78	72.20	66.40	60.60	54.80	37.40	20
Spikes, 4 cents per lb. equal to average	96	88.40	80.80	73.20	65.60	42.80	20
Brazier's Rod, Spike Rod, Sheet, Hoop, Split, or Rolled Iron, 3 cents per lb. equal to average	113	103.70	94.40	85.10	75.80	47.90	20
Pig Iron, 50 cents per cwt. equal to	43	40.70	38.40	36.10	33.80	26.90	20
Bar Iron, rolled, \$1.50 per cwt. equal to	95	87.50	80	72.50	65	42.50	20
Bar Iron, hammered, 90 cents per cwt. equal to	33	31.70	30.40	29.10	27.08	23.90	20

## XVII. COMMERCE.

*Table, exhibiting the Value of every Description of Imports from, and Exports to, each Foreign Country, during the Year ending the 30th September, 1832.*

	Countries.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.		
			Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
1	Russia . . . . .	3,251,852	121,114	461,568	582,682
2	Prussia . . . . .	27,927	11,116	.	11,116
3	Sweden and Norway . . . . .	1,097,394	214,048	152,365	366,413
4	Swedish West Indies . . . . .	53,410	141,249	7,478	148,727
5	Denmark . . . . .	63,342	181,605	350,115	531,720
6	Danish West Indies . . . . .	1,119,366	1,393,490	282,341	1,675,831
7	Netherlands . . . . .	1,360,668	2,232,792	2,370,490	5,103,282
8	Dutch W. Indies & Am. Colonies . . . . .	328,832	357,520	46,644	404,164
9	Dutch East Indies . . . . .	668,974	24,516	503,504	528,020
10	England . . . . .	34,848,562	26,632,068	2,875,137	29,507,205
11	Scotland . . . . .	1,580,812	1,125,898	20,864	1,146,762
12	Ireland . . . . .	491,891	152,913	4,115	157,028
13	Guernsey, Jersey, &c. . . . .	534	3,700	.	3,700
14	Gibraltar . . . . .	279,858	428,833	185,074	613,907
15	British East Indies . . . . .	2,538,938	189,218	339,235	528,453
16	British West Indies . . . . .	1,422,237	1,655,448	33,828	1,689,276
17	British American Colonies . . . . .	1,229,526	3,569,302	45,083	3,614,385
18	Other British Colonies . . . . .	2,551	7,840	.	7,840
19	Hanse Towns . . . . .	2,865,096	2,435,542	1,652,670	4,088,212
20	France on the Atlantic . . . . .	10,931,983	9,028,485	1,536,771	10,565,256
21	France on the Mediterranean, . . . . .	1,243,775	914,091	1,140,376	2,054,467
22	French W. Indies & Am. Colonies . . . . .	578,857	605,793	19,182	624,975
23	Hayti . . . . .	2,053,386	1,243,510	425,493	1,669,003
24	Spain on the Atlantic . . . . .	677,423	302,584	44,681	347,265
25	Spain on the Mediterranean . . . . .	740,701	186,864	1,054	187,918
26	Teneriffe and the other Canaries . . . . .	154,837	14,567	7,851	22,418
27	Manilla and Philippine Islands . . . . .	332,230	20,906	113,414	134,320
28	Cuba . . . . .	7,068,857	3,681,397	1,630,754	5,312,151
29	Other Spanish West Indies . . . . .	1,889,182	322,559	72,552	395,111
30	Portugal . . . . .	123,816	28,262	300	28,562
31	Madeira . . . . .	228,318	145,667	929	146,596
32	Fayal and the other Azores . . . . .	21,682	23,402	11,363	34,765
33	Cape de Verd Islands . . . . .	87,706	66,858	19,707	86,295
34	Other Portuguese African ports . . . . .	23,742	.	.	.
35	Italy . . . . .	1,619,795	178,507	509,056	687,563
36	Sicily . . . . .	156,617	3,088	.	3,088
37	Trieste & other Austr. Adr. ports . . . . .	362,027	199,911	936,775	1,136,686
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt . . . . .	923,629	64,722	631,886	746,608
39	Mexico . . . . .	4,293,954	845,777	2,621,764	3,467,541
40	Central Republic of America . . . . .	288,316	139,206	196,101	335,307
41	Colombia . . . . .	1,439,182	406,857	710,167	1,117,024
42	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. . . . .	34,162	65,459	17,397	82,856
43	Brazil . . . . .	3,890,845	1,232,077	822,717	2,054,794
44	Argentine Republic . . . . .	1,560,171	464,632	458,408	923,040
45	Cisplatine Republic . . . . .	.	3,325	.	3,325
46	Chili . . . . .	504,623	579,370	641,749	1,221,119
47	Peru . . . . .	720,098	7,126	10,834	17,960
48	South America, generally . . . . .	.	41,302	.	41,302
49	Cape of Good Hope . . . . .	12,015	.	.	.
50	China . . . . .	5,344,907	336,162	924,360	1,260,522
51	Arabia . . . . .	24,025	.	.	.
52	Asia, generally . . . . .	111,180	42,838	469,489	512,327
53	West Indies, generally . . . . .	12,740	556,446	6,508	562,954
54	Europe, generally . . . . .	.	174,182	7,411	181,593
55	Africa, generally . . . . .	321,532	257,422	106,549	363,971
56	South Seas . . . . .	15,175	30,096	12,838	42,934
57	Sandwich Islands . . . . .	920	.	.	.
58	Northwest Coast of America . . . . .	.	46,078	50,526	96,604
59	Uncertain ports . . . . .	5,028	.	.	.
	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>101,029,266</b>	<b>63,137,470</b>	<b>24,039,473</b>	<b>87,176,943</b>

**XVIII. Imports and Exports of each State and Territory in the Year ending on the 30th of September, 1832.**

States and Territories.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			VALUE OF EXPORTS.		
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value of domestic & foreign produce.
Maine, . . . . .	988,043	135,283	1,123,326	907,286	74,157	981,443
New Hampshire, . . . . .	115,051	120	115,171	115,582	.	115,582
Vermont, . . . . .	214,672	.	214,672	349,820	.	349,820
Massachusetts, . . . . .	17,070,184	448,716	18,118,900	4,656,635	7,337,133	11,993,768
Rhode Island, . . . . .	657,029	340	657,969	377,656	156,803	534,459
Connecticut, . . . . .	432,664	5,051	437,715	430,466	.	430,466
New York, . . . . .	48,728,649	4,485,753	53,214,402	15,057,250	10,943,695	26,000,945
New Jersey, . . . . .	45,757	24,703	70,460	53,991	7,803	61,794
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	9,960,114	718,244	10,678,358	2,008,991	1,507,075	3,516,066
Delaware, . . . . .	17,119	6,534	23,653	16,242	.	16,242
Maryland, . . . . .	4,138,242	491,061	4,629,303	3,015,873	1,484,045	4,499,918
Dist. of Columbia, . . . . .	172,517	15,530	188,047	1,146,060	8,408	1,154,474
Virginia, . . . . .	422,032	131,587	553,639	4,493,916	16,734	4,510,650
North Carolina, . . . . .	195,590	19,594	215,184	338,246	3,795	342,041
South Carolina, . . . . .	597,593	615,772	1,213,725	7,685,833	66,898	7,752,781
Georgia, . . . . .	138,697	114,720	253,417	5,514,681	1,202	5,515,883
Alabama, . . . . .	245,408	61,437	306,845	2,733,554	2,833	2,736,387
Louisiana, . . . . .	5,446,225	3,425,428	8,871,653	14,105,118	2,425,812	16,530,930
Ohio, . . . . .	11,224	1,168	12,392	58,394	.	58,394
Florida Territory, . . . . .	77,791	29,996	107,787	62,636	3,080	65,716
Michigan do., . . . . .	22,648	.	22,648	9,234	.	9,234
<i>Total</i>	\$ 90,298,229	10,731,037	101,029,266	63,187,470	24,029,473	87,176,943

*Value of Domestic Articles exported during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1832.*

Derived from the Sea, . . . . .	\$2,558,538
“ from the Forest, . . . . .	4,347,794
Product of Animals, . . . . .	3,179,522
From Agriculture, { Vegetable food, flour, wheat, rice, Indian corn, &c. . . . .	8,352,494
{ Cotton, . . . . .	31,724,682
{ Tobacco, . . . . .	5,999,769
{ Other Agric. prod. flax-seed, hops, & brown sugar, . . . . .	159,716
Manufactures, . . . . .	6,461,764
Articles not enumerated, . . . . .	353,181
<i>Total</i>	\$63,137,470

**XIX. PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

Disbursements on account of the Public Debt	
during the year 1832, . . . . .	\$18,080,057 46
Funded Debt redeemable after Jan. 1, 1835, . . . . .	4,735,296 30
do. redeemable after Dec. 31, 1833, . . . . .	2,227,363 98
Unfunded Debt, Treasury Notes, and Mississippi Stock, . . . . .	39,038 55
<b>Total amount of the Public Debt, Jan. 1, 1833,</b>	<b>\$7,001,698 83</b>

XX. Table showing the Federal or Representative Population, the Share in the Proceeds of the Public Lands, the Militia in 1831, the Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners in 1832, in each State.

States.	Representative Population.	Share in proceeds of Public Lands.	Militia.	Revolutionary Pensioners.	Invalid Pensioners.
Maine, . . . . .	399,454	\$85,387.48	41,136	912	147
New Hampshire, . .	269,327	57,573.71	28,992	694	183
Vermont, . . . . .	280,652	59,995.93	27,653	924	178
Massachusetts, . .	610,408	130,487.59	48,319	1,380	332
Rhode Island, . . .	97,192	20,777.12	9,600	148	15
Connecticut, . . . .	297,665	63,631.72	24,518	660	132
New York, . . . . .	1,918,578	410,128.29	188,615	2,444	914
New Jersey, . . . .	319,921	68,389.59	39,171	373	60
Pennsylvania, . . .	1,348,072	288,176.64	182,285	804	393
Delaware, . . . . .	75,431	15,202.93	9,229	17	19
Maryland, . . . . .	405,842	86,756.89	46,259	131	229
Virginia, . . . . .	1,023,502	218,793.82	101,488	648	211
North Carolina, . .	639,747	136,758.45	66,552	251	60
South Carolina, . .	455,025	77,270.51	49,412	113	22
Georgia, . . . . .	429,811	91,880.52	42,832	83	23
Alabama, . . . . .	262,507	56,116.22	30,000	36	31
Mississippi, . . . .	110,357	23,591.19	13,724	14	7
Louisiana, . . . . .	171,904	36,702.95	14,808	9	30
Tennessee, . . . . .	625,263	133,662.21	60,982	277	143
Kentucky, . . . . .	621,832	132,928.77	70,590	463	171
Ohio, . . . . .	937,901	200,063.54	126,471	740	226
Indiana, . . . . .	343,030	73,329.59	40,000	128	84
Illinois, . . . . .	157,146	33,593.25	27,386	28	31
Missouri, . . . . .	130,419	27,879.68	7,838	16	68
District of Columbia,	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,756	19	58
Florida Territory,	. . . . .	. . . . .	827		
Michigan Territory,	. . . . .	. . . . .	5,476	14	39
Arkansas, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,028		
<i>Total</i> . . . . .			1,308,047	11,326	3,806

A bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the Public Lands, by dividing them among all the States according to their Federal Population, was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Clay; and it passed both houses of Congress just before the close of the last session; but it did not receive the signature of the President. The annual proceeds were estimated at \$3,000,000, from which 15 per cent. were to be deducted as an additional dividend for the State in which the land is situated: — \$450,000 (or 15 per cent.) from 3,000,000 leaving \$2,550,000 to be divided among the several States, in shares as exhibited in the above Table.

**XXI. POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,**  
*According to Five Enumerations ; from the Official Revision.*

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.
Maine, . . .	96,540	151,771	228,705	298,335	399,955
New Hampshire, . . .	141,899	183,761	214,360	244,161	269,328
Vermont, . . .	85,410	154,461	217,713	235,764	280,652
Massachusetts, . . .	378,717	423,324	472,040	523,287	610,408
Rhode Island, . . .	69,110	69,112	77,031	83,059	97,199
Connecticut, . . .	238,141	251,001	262,042	275,202	297,665
New York, . . .	340,120	586,756	959,949	1,372,812	1,918,608
New Jersey, . . .	184,130	211,944	249,555	277,575	320,823
Pennsylvania, . . .	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233
Delaware, . . .	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748
Maryland, . . .	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040
Virginia, . . .	748,308	880,200	974,622	1,065,379	1,211,405
North Carolina, . . .	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987
South Carolina, . . .	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185
Georgia, . . .	82,548	162,101	252,433	340,987	516,823
Alabama, . . .			20,845	127,901	309,527
Mississippi, . . .		8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621
Louisiana, . . .			76,556	153,407	215,739
Tennessee, . . .	35,791	105,602	261,727	422,813	681,904
Kentucky, . . .	73,077	220,955	406,511	564,317	687,917
Ohio, . . .		45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903
Indiana, . . .		4,875	24,521	147,178	343,031
Illinois, . . .			12,282	55,211	157,455
Missouri, . . .			20,845	66,586	140,445
District of Columbia, . . .		14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834
Florida Territory, . . .					34,730
Michigan Territory, . . .			4,762	8,896	31,639
Arkansas Territory, . . .				14,273	30,388
<i>Total</i> . . .	3,929,827	5,305,925	7,239,814	9,638,131	12,866,020

**XXII. SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES,**  
*According to Five Enumerations.*

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.
Me.	0	0	0	0	0
N. H.	158	8	0	0	0
Vt.	17	0	0	0	0
Mass.	0	0	0	0	0
R. I.	952	381	103	48	17
Co. I.	2,759	951	310	97	25
N. Y.	21,324	20,343	15,017	10,084	75
N. J.	11,423	12,422	10,854	7,557	2,254
P. a.	3,737	1,706	795	911	403
Del.	8,887	6,153	4,177	4,509	3,292
Md.	103,036	105,635	111,502	107,398	102,994
Va.	203,427	345,796	392,518	425,153	469,757
N. C.	100,572	133,296	163,824	203,017	245,601
S. C.	107,094	146,151	196,365	238,475	315,401
Ge.	29,264	59,404	105,218	149,656	217,531
Ala.			41,879	117,549	117,549
Mi.		3,489	17,088	32,814	65,659
La.			34,860	69,064	109,588
Ten.	3,417	13,584	44,535	80,107	141,603
Ken.	11,830	4,034	80,561	126,732	165,213
Ohio,					0
In.		135	237	190	0
Ill.			168	917	747
Mo.			3,011	10,292	25,081
D. C.		3,244	5,395	6,377	6,119
F. T.					15,501
M. T.			24		32
A. T.				1,617	4,576
<i>Total</i>	697,897	883,041	1,191,364	1,538,064	2,009,031

\* Not slaves but "indented colored servants."

# INDIVIDUAL STATES.

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## PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

### *Education ; — Literary Institutions ; — Libraries.*

IN each of the preceding volumes of this work, more or less attention has been bestowed on the subject of education and literary institutions ; and in this volume, these matters are made the principal objects of notice in the articles relating to the Individual States. The limits of the Almanac are such as to render the notices of these subjects more brief than could be wished ; and but little matter that has been inserted in former volumes, will be found repeated in this. The information here given has been collected from a variety of sources ; much of it by correspondence with gentlemen in all the States of the Union, and from official documents ; and a good deal from "The American Quarterly Register," and other miscellaneous sources. We have not been successful in obtaining equally full and satisfactory information from all the states and all the principal literary institutions ; but we have endeavored to do impartial justice to all, as far as we have been able.

*Common Schools.* — The first settlers of New England were particularly careful to provide means for having their children instructed ; and this part of the country has always been distinguished for its excellent system of common education ; and for some years past, the state of New York has manifested an honorable zeal and liberality in the support of schools. In the Eastern or New England States and the state of New York, the counties are divided into townships, which are subdivided into school districts of convenient size, and in these districts common schools are maintained, at least, a part of the year, to which all the inhabitants, both rich and poor, have an equal right to send their children for instruction. These schools are supported partly by funds, and partly by a tax on the inhabitants ; in Massachusetts, they are supported wholly by taxes ; and in Connecticut, chiefly by a school fund. In all the principal towns of these several states, private schools abound ; and much more is expended in the large towns upon private than upon the public schools. Many of the states to the south and southwest of New York, have considerable funds appropriated to

the support of free schools; and the cause of education has, within a few years, made considerable progress throughout almost all parts of the country: most of these states are, however, yet destitute of a thorough system of common education. In a great part of the country in the Southern States, the population is not sufficiently dense for the convenient support of district schools; and private or domestic education is much in use.

*Academies, &c.* — Academies, grammar schools, high schools, and gymnasiums are terms applied to seminaries which hold an intermediate rank between common schools and colleges. Some of these are classical schools, designed chiefly for preparing students for admission to college; others are appropriated to English education; and many are of a mixed character, having a part of their pupils pursuing the study of the ancient or modern languages, and more of them pursuing English studies. Some of these institutions are well endowed, and afford instruction and sometimes further aid, free of expense, to many of their pupils; others have inconsiderable or no funds, and are supported by tuition fees.

*Colleges.* — Before the American Revolution, in 1776, only ten colleges had been established in the colonies: the whole number of colleges and universities, now existing in the United States, is upwards of sixty. These institutions differ widely from each other with respect to funds, endowments, and the advantages which they afford for education. Some of them have very limited means, and are not worthy of the title which they assume; while others are possessed of valuable endowments and able professors in the various departments of literature and science; yet none of them are on so large a scale as many in Europe.

In these colleges a course of four years' study is required in order to obtain the degree of bachelor of arts. In the course of study in most of them, there is a good deal of difference, and yet a good deal of similarity. With regard to the requisitions for admission, there is also much difference. For admission into the Freshman class in Harvard University, the oldest institution in the country, "candidates are examined in the whole of Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, and Sallust; Jacob's Greek Reader, and the Four Gospels in the Greek Testament; Adam's Latin Grammar, and the Gloucester Greek Grammar; both including prosody, (Buttman's Greek Grammar is also received); writing Latin; Lacroix's Arithmetic, Euler's Algebra, and Worcester's Elements of Geography, Ancient and Modern." The requisitions for admission into the most respectable of the others do not differ widely from this.

The notices of colleges are generally derived from official documents; but as the official statements are not all formed on the same principle, they are not always safe guides in giving accurate comparative views of the institutions.



*Theological Education.*— Within a few years a great change has taken place in this country with respect to theological education. Formerly students, for the most part, spent the time appropriated to the study of theology with a clergyman or parish minister. The term of professional study rarely exceeded two years, and was often much less; and most theological students had access to but very small libraries. In 1808, the Theological Seminary of Andover was opened; and since that period similar institutions, belonging to different denominations of Christians, have been established in various parts of the United States. In order to gain admission into one of these seminaries, a candidate, besides the requisite testimonials of character, must have received a collegiate or liberal education; and the course of study in the seminary embraces three years. Most of these institutions possess funds or endowments for the partial support of indigent students.

*Medical Education.*— The oldest and most celebrated medical school in the United States is the one at Philadelphia, which was founded in 1764. Most of these institutions are of very recent origin; and within a few years a great change has taken place throughout the country with respect to medical education. In order to obtain a degree in medicine, in almost all the medical colleges, a candidate is required to attend two full courses of lectures, and to study under some regular practitioner three years, including the time devoted to the lectures. According to the "Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York," published in 1832, in order to obtain a license to practise physic or surgery in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Ohio, a course of, at least, three years study is requisite; in South Carolina, two years; in Maryland, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois, a license to practise is required, but the time of study is not specified; and in Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Missouri, there is no legislative enactment which makes a license to practise necessary.

*Law Education.*— Students in law in the United States have heretofore pursued their studies almost wholly in the offices of lawyers; but within a few years several law schools have been established in different parts of the country. The oldest of these institutions is the Law School at Litchfield in Connecticut, which was established in 1782, and has educated a greater number than any other.

According to Griffith's "Law Register," published in 1822, in order to obtain a license to practise as an attorney in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, a candidate, if a graduate of some college, must spend three years in study with some lawyer or in a law school; and if not a graduate, he must, in the states of Maine, New Hampshire,

Vermont, and Massachusetts, spend five years, and in New Jersey, four. In the states of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Louisiana, he must, if a graduate, study two years; and if not a graduate, three years: in Pennsylvania, the term of study varies in different courts from two to three years; and in Missouri it is two years. In the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, candidates are admitted on examination, without being limited to any particular time of study.

*Libraries.* — Libraries are generally of slow growth; very large ones are the accumulation of ages; a new country must, therefore, be almost necessarily destitute of them; and, indeed, there are few countries in which they are numerous. Scotland, long distinguished for learning, can boast of no libraries, (two in Edinburgh only excepted), that contain more than about 40,000 volumes; nor do the libraries of a great part of the universities of Europe, long as they have been accumulating, exceed that number.

Every American scholar of much literary research must have felt himself embarrassed in his inquiries for want of access to more extensive and better furnished libraries. This remark will be found to be true with respect to every part of America; though some situations afford much greater advantages than others. Our literary institutions and public libraries are all of them of comparatively recent origin; most of them are very recent. There are a considerable number of establishments, noticed in the subsequent pages of this volume, which have been incorporated with the title of "seminary," "college," and even "university," that are sadly deficient with respect to the means of knowledge. Their founders, in various instances, seem not to have been aware that a well furnished library forms an essential part of a literary institution. But though we have deficiencies of this sort, which it were vain to deny, and unwise to conceal, yet whoever will compare the present condition of the country, in this respect, with what it was at the commencement of the present century, will see that there has been a great change for the better; and though many ages may pass away before there will be found on this side of the Atlantic, a library that will equal in extent some of the largest libraries in Europe; yet from the spirit of enterprise and inquiry with respect to the means of education and knowledge, which is now awake and active throughout the country, we have reason to hope that the succeeding age will witness no diminution in the progress of improvement.

Notices of the libraries belonging to universities, colleges, &c., will be found in the places where those institutions are respectively treated of. We here give a view of some of the largest libraries in the United States.

	Vols.		Vols.
Philadelphia Library,	42,000	Georgetown College Lib.,	12,000
Cambridge University Lib.,	40,000	Andover Theol. Sem. Lib.,	11,000
Boston Athenæum,	26,000	Baltimore City Library,	10,000
New York Society Library,	22,000	New York Hist. Society,	10,000
National Library, Wash'n,	16,000	South Carolina College,	10,000
Charleston Soc. Lib., S. C.	14,000	St. Mary's Col., Baltimore,	10,000

## I. MAINE.

## GOVERNMENT

*For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1834.*

SAMUEL E. SMITH,	Governor,	Salary.
		\$1,500
<i>Counsellors</i> ; Nathaniel Clark, Robert P. Dunlap, Amos H. Hodgman, Alfred Pierce, John Hodgson, Thomas Sawyer, jr., Judah Dana.		
Roscoe G. Greene,	Secretary of State,	900
Mark Harris,	Treasurer,	900
Samuel G. Ladd,	Adjutant General,	700
Joel Miller,	Warden of the State Prison,	700

The *Senate* consists of 25 members; Francis O. J. Smith, *President*.  
*House of Representatives*, 186 members; Nathan Clifford, *Speaker*.

## JUDICIARY.

*Supreme Judicial Court.*

Prentiss Mellen	of Portland	Chief Justice,	Salary.
			\$1,800
Nathan Weston, jr.	of Augusta,	Associate Justice,	1,500
Albion K. Parris	of Portland,	do.	1,500
Jonathan P. Rogers	of Bangor,	Attorney General,	1,000
John Fairfield	of Saco,	Reporter,	600

*Court of Common Pleas.*

Ezekiel Whitman	of Portland,	Chief Justice,	1,500
David Perham	of Brewer,	Associate Justice,	1,200
John Ruggles	of Thomaston,	do.	1,200

## LAW RELATING TO THE MILITIA.

According to an act of the Legislature of Maine, passed in 1833, there is to be hereafter but one military training in a year; and that on the 2d Thursday in September. The officers of each brigade are required to meet annually, two days in succession, for the purpose of military drill and instruction.

## EDUCATION.

The first volume of the American Almanac contains a tabular view of the Academies of Maine, and also of the general state of education. The summary of Common Schools was derived from an official Report made to the legislature in 1825. Since that time there has been no new Report on the subject; but an act has been passed by the legislature, requiring such a Report to be made hereafter annually. By a law enacted soon after Maine was erected into a state, every town is required to raise annually for the support of schools, a sum equal at least to *forty cents* for each person in the town, and to distribute this sum among the several schools or districts, in proportion to the number of scholars in each; and by another act, a sum received from a tax on banks, amounting annually to upwards of \$20,000, is appropriated to the support of schools. The amount required by law to be raised and expended, in 1825, was \$119,334; and the sum actually expended was \$137,878 57. The number of persons between 4 and 21, 137,931: — the number attending school, 101,325: — the proportion of scholars to the whole population, computed in the proportion of 3 to 10.

The article of the Constitution of Maine relating to education, is as follows: — “A general diffusion of the advantages of education being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people; to promote this important object, the legislature are authorized, and it shall be their duty, to require the several towns to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public schools; and it shall further be their duty, to encourage and suitably to endow, from time to time, as the circumstances of the people may authorize, all academies, colleges, and seminaries of learning, within the state; provided that no donation, grant, or endowment, shall at any time be made by the legislature, to any institution now established, or which may hereafter be established, unless, at the time of making such endowment, the legislature of the state shall have the right to grant any further powers to alter, limit, or restrain, any of the powers vested in any such literary institution, as shall be judged necessary to promote the best interests thereof.”

## BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, 26 miles from Portland, was incorporated in 1794; the first class was graduated in 1806. It derived its name from the Hon. James Bowdoin, who gave it 6,000 acres of land in the township of Lisbon, and other benefactions. The legislature of Massachusetts endowed it with six townships of land, and an annual grant of \$3,000; and this sum was continued, for a few years, by the legislature of Maine, after the separation from Massachusetts. The college

buildings are pleasantly situated on a plain near the Androscoggin. The college possesses a good philosophical and a chemical apparatus, a large cabinet of minerals, a library of about 8,000 volumes; and there are libraries belonging to the students, containing 6,000 volumes. The institution is under the legislative government of a board of 24 trustees, and another board of 58 overseers. A Medical School, connected with the college, was established in 1820.

*Succession of Presidents.*

Rev. Joseph McKeen, D. D., from 1802 to 1807.

Rev. Jesse Appleton, D. D., " 1807 " 1819.

Rev. William Allen, D. D., " 1820.

*Officers of Government and Instruction, in 1833.*

Rev. William Allen, D. D., *President.*

Parker Cleaveland, M. D., LL. D., *Prof. Nat. Phil., Min., Chem., and Mat. Med.*

John Delamater, M. D., *Prof. Theory and Practice of Physic.*

Reuben D. Mussey, M. D., *Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery.*

Wm. Sweetser, M. D., *Lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Physic.*

Rev. Samuel P. Newman, A. M., *Prof. Rhet. and Orat., and Lect. Civil Pol. and Political Economy.*

Alpheus S. Packard, A. M., *Prof. Lang. and Classical Literature.*

James McKeen, M. D., *Prof. Obstetrics.*

Rev. Th. C. Upham, A. M., *Prof. Metaphys. & Ethics; & Instruct. Heb.*

William Smyth, A. M., *Prof. Mathematics.*

Henry W. Longfellow, A. M., *Prof. Modern Languages and Librarian.*

Number of undergraduates on the catalogue (April, 1833) 155; medical students, 103.—Whole number of alumni, 792;—alumni living 717;—ministers, 41.

*Commencement* is on the 1st Wednesday in Sept.:—*Vacations*;—1st from commencement, 3 weeks:—2d, from the Friday after the 3d Wednesday in Dec., 8 weeks:—3d, from the Friday after the 3d Wednesday in May, 2 weeks.

*Annual expenses* of the undergraduates:—tuition, \$24; room rent, \$10; board in commons, \$45; incidental charges on college bills, \$10; other expenses, as wood, lights, washing, stationery, books, and furniture, \$30:—total, \$119.

The *Medical Lectures* commence annually about the middle of February, and continue three months.—Admission fees of the whole courses \$50.

## WATERVILLE COLLEGE.

Waterville College, founded by persons of the Baptist denomination, in 1820, is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Kennebec, at Waterville, 18 miles above Augusta. Its principal buildings are two brick edifices; and it has a good philosophical and chemical apparatus, a library of 2,000 volumes; and libraries belonging to the students contain 600 volumes.—The Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D. the first President of the college, resigned in 1833.

*Officers of Government and Instruction.*

, *President.*

, *Prof. Greek and Ger. Lang. and Lit.*

George W. Keely, A. M., *Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil.*

Rev. Calvin Newton, A. M., *Prof. Rhetoric and Hebrew.*

, *Prof. Lat. and Eng. Lang. and Lit.*

Number of undergraduates, in 1833, 82. Whole number of alumni 81. *Commencement* is on the last Wednesday in July:—*Vacations*;—1st, from commencement, 4 weeks;—2d, from the last Wednesday in Nov., 4 weeks.

*Annual expenses*:—tuition, room-rent, library, repairs, &c. \$26; fuel and lights \$4,50; washing \$5; board in commons \$1 a week, 39 weeks \$39; books and furniture \$10:—total \$85. There is a workshop connected with the college, in which students are allowed to labor for hire three hours a day:—also an academy with about 80 students.

A "Clinical School of Medicine," established at Woodstock, Vt., has heretofore been connected with Waterville College.

## MAINE THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

This seminary was incorporated, in 1814, by the name of the "Maine Charity School"; was opened in 1816, at Hampden; and not long afterwards was removed to Bangor. It was founded for the purpose of preparing young men of the Congregational denomination for the ministry. Its endowments, which are not large, have been derived from private donations. The course of study is similar to that adopted at the theological seminary at Andover. The library contains about 2,000 volumes; and a new and large building for the accommodation of students is now in progress. Number educated since the foundation 62; number of students in 1833, 6. The seminary was suspended after the death of Prof. Smith in 1831, and did not fully resume its operations till the summer of 1832. The present officers are—

Rev. Enoch Pond, A. M., *Prof. Systematical Theol. and Pastoral Duties.*

Rev. Alvan Bond, A. M., *Prof. Biblical Literature and Church History.*

The *anniversary* is on the 2d Wednesday in September, from which time there is a vacation of 6 weeks; and there is another vacation from the 4th Wednesday in April of 5 weeks.

There is a classical department connected with the institution embracing a course of three years, and having, in 1832, 8 students.

#### MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

This institution was founded, in 1825, at Readfield, in the county of Kennebec; one of its original and principal objects was to educate young men of the Methodist denomination for the ministry. In Feb., 1827, the state gave the seminary 11,520 acres of land; and the amount of property belonging to the institution (the debts being deducted), according to the report of the trustees, Jan., 1833, was \$12,114. It is in part a manual-labor school, and employment sufficient to defray the expense of board, is furnished for about 60 students; 50 of them in mechanical labor, and 10 in agricultural. — Whole number of students in the autumn of 1832, 143. — Merritt Caldwell, A. M., *Principal*.

#### LEARNED SOCIETIES.

*Maine Historical Society.* Ichabod Nichols, D. D., *President*; Parker Cleaveland, LL. D., *Corresponding Secretary*. — The Society has published one volume of Collections.

*Maine Medical Society*; incorporated in 1821. Samuel Emerson, M. D., *President*.

## II. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

### GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
SAMUEL DINSMOOR,	Keene,	<i>Governor,</i>	\$1,200
Ralph Metcalf,	Concord,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	800
Abner B. Kelley,	do.	<i>Treasurer,</i>	600
Joseph Low,	do.	{ <i>Adjutant General, and Acting</i> }	400
		{ <i>Quarter-Master General,</i> }	
Joseph Hill,	Portsmouth,	<i>Commissary General,</i>	
Jared W. Williams,	Lancaster,	<i>President of the Senate.</i>	
Charles G. Atherton,	Dunstable,	<i>Speaker of the House of Rep.</i>	

## JUDICIARY.

*Superior Court.*

			Appointed.	Salary.
Wm. M. Richardson,	Chester,	Chief Justice,	1816,	\$1,400
Samuel Green,	Hopkinton,	Associate Justice,	1819,	1,200
Joel Parker,	Keene,	do.	1833,	1,200
Nathaniel G. Upham,	Concord,	do.	1833,	1,200
George Sullivan,	Exeter,	Attorney General,		800

*Courts of Common Pleas.*

By an act of the state legislature of December, 1832, the former Court of Common Pleas was discontinued, and new courts were established, consisting of two justices for each county, and the judges of the Superior Court, who are, *ex officio*, judges of the Court of Common Pleas, one or more of them being required to attend the several terms; and they rank as senior or presiding justices of the several county courts.

*Justices of the Courts of Common Pleas, all appointed in 1833.*

Counties.			Salary.
Rockingham,	{ Bradbury Bartlett,	Nottingham,	\$150
	{ Dudley Freeze,	Deerfield,	150
Strafford,	{ H. Y. Simpson,	New Hampton,	150
	{ Henry B. Rust,	Wolfeborough,	150
Merrimack,	{ Benjamin Wadleigh,	Sutton,	110
	{ Aaron Whittemore,	Pembroke,	110
Hillsborough,	{ Simon P. Colby,	Weare,	126
	{ Frederick G. Stark,	Manchester,	126
Cheshire,	{ Joseph Weeks,	Richmond,	100
	{ Larkin Baker,	Westmoreland,	100
Sullivan,	{ Ambrose Cossit,	Claremont,	100
	{ Eleazar Jackson, Jr.	Cornish,	100
Grafton,	{ Elijah Blaisdell,	Canaan,	150
	{ Samuel Burns,	Rumney,	150
Coos,	{ Joshua Marshall,	Stratford,	100
	{ John Pendexter, Jr.	Bartlett,	100

1. *Statistical Table of N. H. by Dr. Noah J. T. George; June, 1833.*

Counties.	Pop. 1830.	Townships.	Meeting- houses.	Lawyers.	Physicians.	Academies.	Banks.	Printing Offices.	Newspapers.
Rockingham,	44,452	36	75	44	60	9	9	8	5
Strafford,	58,916	34	95	48	88	10	3	6	4
Merrimack,	34,619	24	58	34	58	5	2	7	5
Hillsborough,	37,762	30	54	20	55	4	2	4	4
Cheshire,	27,016	22	44	18	42	4	2	2	2
Sullivan,	19,687	15	34	15	35	3	2	3	3
Grafton,	38,691	37	60	30	59	4	3	3	2
Coos,	8,390	24	6	7	10	2	1	0	0
Total	269,533	222	426	206	405	41	25	33	25



2. *Statistical Table of N. H. by Dr. Noah J. T. George; June, 1833.*

	Groceries and Trading Stores.	Inns.	Cotton Fac- tories.	Woollen Fac- tories.	Corn Mills.	Saw Mills.	Fulling Mills.	Carding Mills.	Paper Mills.	Oil Mills.
Rockingham,	346	94	6	0	95	130	28	30	1	2
Strafford,	199	77	15	4	133	144	40	44	1	6
Merrimack,	117	88	4	3	66	125	34	30	7	2
Hillsborough,	119	66	24	8	99	170	29	34	1	1
Cheshire,	60	53	8	6	69	110	30	29	1	2
Sullivan,	44	36	2	7	35	75	23	25	2	3
Grafton,	88	94	1	4	75	160	42	38	2	3
Coos,	15	18	0	0	37	58	8	6	0	0
<i>Total</i>	990	526	60	32	609	952	234	236	15	19

## EDUCATION.

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

Common schools are established throughout the state, and are supported by law, and chiefly by a tax on the inhabitants. The sum annually raised by a tax, since 1818, amounts to \$90,000, which gives an average of \$450 to each town, or nearly one dollar to each person in the state of suitable age to attend school; the number of persons between the ages of 5 and 20 years, according to the census of 1830, being 91,400. In addition to this, the income of a Literary Fund which arises from a tax of one half of one per cent. on the actual capital of the several banks in the state, and which amounts to upwards of \$10,000, is appropriated to the support of schools. The amount of this income distributed in 1831, was \$11,119; in 1832, \$10,973; and in 1833, \$11,356. And, besides, a large portion of the towns own school lands, or funds formed from the sale of them, the interest of which is devoted to education. There are known to be in the state at least as many as 1732 school districts and 1601 school-houses. From returns received from a number of towns in the county of Merrimack, it is computed that a somewhat greater portion than 1 to 5 of the whole population annually attend free schools; and including those who attend private schools and academies, that a proportion of 1 to 3½ of the entire population, are, during some portion of each year in school.—*See Rev. N. Bouton's Discourse before the N. H. Historical Society, 1833.*

## ACADEMIES.

The following academies are incorporated; and there are several academies or public schools which are not incorporated. — The average number of students in 30 of them is computed at 50 each.

	Inc.		Inc.		Inc.
Alstead,	1819	Greenland, }	1824	Pembroke,	1818
Atkinson,	1791	(Bracket) }		Plainfield, }	1813
Boscawen,	1828	Hampton,	1810	(Kimball) }	
Chesterfield,	1790	Haverhill,	1794	Plymouth,	1808
Colebrook,	1832	Hillsborough,	1821	(Holmes) }	
Derry, (Adams)	1823	Hopkinton,	1817	Portsmouth,	1808
Derry, (Pinkerton)	1814	Lancaster,	1808	Salisbury,	1808
Dover, (Franklin)	1803	Lebanon,	1832	Sanbornton, }	1820
Effingham,	1819	Nelson,	1832	(Woodman) }	
Exeter, (Phillips)	1781	New Chester,	1832	Rochester,	1827
Fracestown,	1819	New Hampton,	1821	Wakefield,	1827
Gilford,	1820	New Ipswich,	1789	Walpole,	1831
Gilmanton,	1794	Newport,	1819	Wolfeborough,	1820

*Phillips Academy*, at Exeter, which is one of the oldest, best endowed, and most respectable institutions of the kind in the United States, derives its name from its liberal founder, John Phillips, LL. D. Its productive funds, besides other property, amount to as much as \$70,000. It has a good philosophical apparatus, and a library of 600 volumes. The number of students is now limited to 60. The whole number of pupils during 40 years from its establishment, was 1,500. — *Instructors*, Benjamin Abbot, LL. D. *Principal*; Rev. Isaac Hurd, A. M. *Theological Instructor*; Gideon L. Soule, A. M., *Prof. Anc. Lang.*; Francis Bowen, A. B., *Instructor Math. and Nat. Phil.*

*The Academical Theological Institution*, at New Hampton, is under the direction of the Baptist denomination. Rev. Benjamin F. Farnsworth, A. M., *Principal*; William Heath, A. M., *Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil.*, with three other male and four female teachers. — Students in 1832, 96 classical, 110 English, and 108 female; — total 314.

*Kimball Union Academy*, at Plainfield, has a fund of \$40,000, the income of which is appropriated to aid young men preparing for the ministry. *Pinkerton Academy*, at Derry, has \$15,000 in funds, besides real estate. Some of the others have considerable funds.

## DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Dartmouth College, incorporated in 1769, and founded by Dr. Eleazar Wheelock in 1770, is pleasantly situated on Connecticut river, in Hanover, 53 miles NW. of Concord. It derives its name from the Earl of Dartmouth. The funds consist of donations made by private individuals, and of lands granted by the states of New Hampshire and Vermont. The institution possesses three halls, containing rooms for the accommodation of students, the library, and lecture rooms; a medical hall, a philosophical and chemical apparatus, a cabinet of minerals,

a library of 4,500 volumes; and the libraries belonging to the students contain 8,500 volumes. — The Corporation is composed of the President of the college, the Governor of the state, *ex officio*, and 10 elected members; together with the Chief Justice of the state, the five Counsellors, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, *ex officio*, in relation to the funds given by the state. — Moor's Charity School, which is connected with the college, has considerable funds.

### *Succession of Presidents.*

Rev. E. Wheelock, D. D.	1769 to 1779	Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D.	1820 to 1821
John Wheelock, LL. D.	1779 to 1815	Rev. Bennet Tyler, D. D.	1822 to 1828
Rev. Francis Brown, D. D.	1815 to 1820	Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D.	1828

### *Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. N. Lord, D. D.,	<i>President.</i>	_____.	<i>Pr. Theol.</i>
E. Adams, A. M.,	<i>Pr. Mat. &amp; Nat. Phil.</i>	Rev. C. B. Haddock, A. M.,	<i>Pr. Rhet., Orat.</i>
Rev. R. Shurtleff, A. M.,	<i>Pr. Mo. Ph., P. Ec.</i>	Rev. Benj. Hale, A. M.,	<i>Pr. Ch. &amp; Min.</i>
E. D. Mussey, M. D.,	<i>Pr. Anat., Sur., Obs.</i>	Alpheus Crosby, A. M.,	<i>Pr. Gr. &amp; Lat.</i>
D. Oliver, M. D.,	<i>{ Pr. Phys., Th. &amp; Pra.</i>	Ira Young, A. M.,	<i>Tutor.</i>
	<i>{ Phy., Ma., M. &amp; Ia. Ph.</i>	Evarts Worcester, A. B.,	<i>do.</i>

Number of undergraduates on the catalogue for 1832–3, 181; Medical students 94. Whole number of alumni 1,702; alumni living in 1831, 1,267; ministers 429; ministers living 332. — According to the computations of John Farmer, Esq., 543 persons belonging to New Hampshire were, from 1800 to 1832, graduated at Dartmouth, 105 at Harvard, 47 at Bowdoin, 30 at Middlebury, 21 at Amherst, 19 at Yale, 10 at Williams, 8 at Waterville, and a few at several other colleges. The number of students belonging to this state, connected with 9 of the American colleges, in 1832, was 188.

*Commencement* is held on the Wednesday preceding the last Wednesday in August. *Vacations*; — 1st, from commencement, 4 weeks; — 2d, from the last Monday in December, 6½ weeks; 3d, from the Thursday preceding the last Wednesday in May, 2½ weeks.

*Annual expenses*; — tuition \$27; room-rent \$7,50; board from \$1 to \$1,50 a week, average for 38 weeks \$47,50; wood, lights, and washing \$9: — total \$91, exclusive of the use of the library, books, furniture, and other incidental expenses.

The course of *Medical Lectures* begins one week after the college commencement, and continues 14 weeks; 4 lectures, and sometimes 5, daily. Fees 50 dollars, with a matriculating fee of 2 dollars.

### LEARNED SOCIETIES.

*New Hampshire Medical Society*, incorporated in 1791. Annual meeting at Concord on the Tuesday preceding the state election. Daniel

Oliver, M. D., of Hanover, *President*; Thomas P. Hill, M. D., of Sanbornton, *Vice-President*; Enos Hoyt, M. D., of Northfield, *Secretary*.

*New Hampshire Historical Society*; incorporated in 1823; has published three volumes of Collections. Annual meeting on the 2d Wednesday in June. — Matthew Harvey of Hopkinton, *President*. Moses Eastman, Esq., of Concord, *Recording Secretary*. John Farmer, Esq., of Concord, *Corresponding Secretary*. Acting members limited to 50. The Society has published three volumes of Collections.

### III. VERMONT.

#### GOVERNMENT.

*For the Year ending on the 2d Thursday in October, 1833.*

			Salary.
WM. A. PALMER,	of Danville,	<i>Governor,</i>	\$750
Lebbeus Edgerton,	of Woodstock,	<i>Lieut.-Governor,</i>	
Timothy Merrill,	of Montpelier,	<i>Secretary,</i>	450
Benjamin Swan,	of Woodstock,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	

#### JUDICIARY.

The judiciary powers are vested in a Supreme Court consisting of 5 judges chosen every year by the legislature; in a County Court, consisting of 3 judges, chosen in the same manner, (one of the justices of the Supreme Court being chief justice,) who hold courts twice a year in their respective counties; and in justices of the peace appointed in the same manner.

#### *Supreme Court.*

			Salary.
Titus Hutchinson,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>		\$1,050
Charles K. Williams,	<i>Assist. Justice,</i>		1,050
Stephen Boyce,	<i>do.</i>		1,050
Nicholas Baylies,	<i>do.</i>		1,050
Samuel S. Phelps,	<i>do.</i>		1,050

#### EDUCATION.

##### COMMON SCHOOLS.

The townships in Vermont are all divided into school districts, of which the number, according to Thompson's "Gazetteer of Vermont," is 1612; and each district is required by statute to support a school at least three months in the year, independent of the *public money*. In every township there is a *school right*, comprising from a 60th to a 70th part of it. These tracts of school land are leased, and the rents form a part of the

public money, and the rest of it is raised by a tax of two cents on the dollar on the Grand List (the Valuation for Taxes), which is required by statute to be levied annually. In the month of March, the clerk of each district makes a return to the town-clerk of the children in his district between the ages of 4 and 18 years; and the public money is divided among the districts in proportion to the number of children. The public money is supposed to pay generally about half of the expense of the schools.

#### ACADEMIES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

In all the townships, except the *New Hampshire Grants*, one *right of land* was appropriated to the support of County Grammar Schools, which are under the direction of trustees appointed by the county courts. The following is a list of the county Grammar Schools and Academies, with the date of their incorporation; but some of them are not at present in operation.

Addison,	1810	Craftsbury,	1812	Peacham,	1795
Arlington,	1817	Dorset,	1807	Randolph,	1806
Bennington,		Fairfield,	1808	Royalton,	1807
Bradford,	1820	Guildhall,	1824	Rutland, West	1810
Brandon,	1806	Hartland,	1821	St. Albans,	1799
Brattleboro',	1801	Hinesburg,	1824	St. Johnsbury,	1824
Brownington,	1812	Hubbardston,	1812	Shoreham,	1811
Castleton,	1805	Jericho,	1828	Thetford,	1820
Cavendish,	1813	Londonderry,	1822	Vergennes,	1822
Chester,	1814	Lyndon,	1831	Windsor,	1823
Concord,	1823	Montpelier,	1813		

#### UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT AT BURLINGTON.

This institution was incorporated in 1791, but did not go into operation till 1800. It is finely situated on the east side of the village, a mile from Lake Champlain, on an elevation of 245 feet above the surface of the water, and commands a delightful prospect. A large college edifice of brick, which was completed in 1801, was burnt in 1824; and since that time three brick edifices have been erected; two of them containing rooms for the accommodation of students, the other a chapel and other public rooms. The university possesses considerable endowments, consisting principally in lands. In every township in Vermont (except those granted by New Hampshire, 134 in number) a *right of land* was secured to the institution, of which only a small part has been leased, affording now an annual income of about \$2,500. The corporation have voted to raise, as soon as July, 1834, by subscription the sum of \$25,000, of which \$12,000 have been already subscribed in Burlington. — The Corporation consists of 17 members; the Governor of Vermont, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and President of the university, *ex officio*, and 14 elected members.

*Succession of Presidents.*

Rev. Daniel C. Sanders, D. D.	1800 to 1813	Rev. Willard Preston, A. M.	1824 to 1826
Rev. Samuel Austin, D. D.	1816 " 1821	Rev. James Marsh, D. D.	1826
Rev. Daniel Haskell, A. M.	1821 " 1824		

*Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. James Marsh, D. D., <i>President.</i>	F. N. Benedict, A. M., <i>Pr. Math. &amp; Civ. Eng.</i>
Geo. W. Benedict, A. M., { <i>Prof. Nat. Phil.</i> <i>&amp; Chem.</i>	Benj. Lincoln, M. D., { <i>Prof. Anat., Surg.,</i> <i>&amp; Mat. Med.</i>
Rev. Joseph Torrey, A. M., <i>Prof. Lang.</i>	Wm. Sweetser, M. D., <i>Pr. Theo. &amp; Prac. Ph.</i>

Number of students, in 1833, 50. Alumni about 200.

*Commencement* is on the 1st Wednesday in August. *Vacations* : — 1st, from commencement, 4 weeks ; — 2d, from the 1st Wednesday in January, 8 weeks. — *Annual expense* for tuition and room-rent \$25.

*Medical Department.* The lectures in the medical school, which are given by Professors Benedict, Lincoln, and Sweetser, begin on the 1st Monday after commencement, and continue 14 weeks. — Fees for the lectures \$45 ; — contingent bill \$3 ; — graduation fee \$15.

## MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

This college, which was incorporated in 1800, is pleasantly situated at Middlebury, 32 miles S. of Burlington, and 51 SW. of Montpelier. Its funds, which are not large, have been wholly derived from private benefactions. The college buildings consist of two halls for the accommodation of students and other purposes, one of wood, three stories high, the other of brick, four stories high. The college library contains 2,230 volumes ; the libraries belonging to the students 3,100. The corporation now consists of 25 members, 13 clergymen, and 12 laymen.

Rev. Jeremiah Atwater, D. D., *President* from 1800 to 1809.

Rev. Henry Davis, D. D.,           *do.*       "   1810 " 1817.

Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D.,         *do.*       "   1818.

*Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D.,	<i>President.</i>
Rev. John Hough, A. M.,	<i>Prof. of Languages.</i>
Rev. Wm. C. Fowler, A. M.,	<i>Prof. Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.</i>
Edward Turner, A. M.,	<i>Prof. Mathematics and Natural Phil.</i>
Wm. H. Parker, A. B.,	<i>Tutor and Librarian.</i>

Number of undergraduates, in 1832–3, 128 : whole number of alumni 572 ; alumni living 485 ; ministers 228. — *Commencement* is on 3d Wednesday in August. *Vacations* : — 1st, from commencement, 4 weeks ; — 2d, from the 1st Wednesday in Jan., 7 weeks ; — 3d, from the 3d Wednesday in May, 2 weeks.

*Annual expenses* : — tuition \$20 ; room-rent, use of library, repairs, &c. \$16 ; board in private families, (average \$1.25 a week) \$50 : — total \$86.

## IV. MASSACHUSETTS.

## GOVERNMENT

*For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in Jan. 1834.*

LEVI LINCOLN	of Worcester,	Governor,	Salary \$3,666.67
Samuel T. Armstrong	of Boston,	Lieut.-Governor,	533.33
Edward D. Bangs	of Boston,	Sec. of the Commonwealth,	2,000
Hezekiah Barnard	of Boston,	Treas. and Receiver Gen.	2,000
William H. Sumner	of Boston,	Adjutant General,	1,500

## JUDICIARY.

*Supreme Court.*

Lemuel Shaw	of Boston,	Chief Justice,	Salary. \$3,500
Samuel Putnam	of Boston,	Associate Justice,	3,000
Samuel S. Wilde	of Boston,	do.	3,000
Marcus Morton	of Taunton,	do.	3,000
James T. Austin	of Boston,	Attorney General,	2,000
Octavius Pickering,	of Boston,	Reporter,	1,000

*Court of Common Pleas.*

Artemas Ward	of Boston,	Chief Justice,	\$2,100
Solomon Strong	of Leominster,	Associate Justice,	1,800
John M. Williams	of Taunton,	do.	1,800
David Cummings	of Salem,	do.	1,800

*Municipal Court of Boston.*

Peter O. Thacher, Judge,	\$1,200
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## EDUCATION.

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

Massachusetts has no public fund for the promotion of education; but common schools are, in this state, supported wholly by a tax upon the people; yet there is no state in the Union in which they are better maintained; nor is there any other state in which so many, in proportion to the whole population, receive a liberal or college education.

The laws require that every town or district, containing 50 families, shall be provided with a school or schools equivalent in time to six months for one school in a year;—containing 100 families, 12 months;—150 families, 18 months:—and the several towns in the state are authorized and directed to raise such sums of money as are necessary for the support of the schools, and to assess and collect the money in the same manner as other town taxes. Each town is also required to choose annually a school committee, of 3, 5, or 7 persons, to take the general charge and superintendence of the public schools.

An "Abstract of School Returns for 1832" was made to the House of Representatives, from 99 towns distributed in the different counties. The whole number of towns in the state is 305, and the whole population 610,014; — the population of the 99 towns from which returns were made, 201,681.

*Abstract of the School Returns from 99 Towns.*

Number of public school districts,	791½				
Number of months during which schools are kept by	<table> <tr> <td>male teachers,</td><td>2,586½</td></tr> <tr> <td>female teachers,</td><td>3,725½</td></tr> </table>	male teachers,	2,586½	female teachers,	3,725½
male teachers,	2,586½				
female teachers,	3,725½				
Number of pupils attending the public schools,	49,582				
Amount paid for public instruction in a year,	\$98,085.43				
Number of academies and private schools,	395				
Number of pupils in the academies and private schools,	8,284				
Estimated expense of instruction in acad. & private schools,	\$81,294.39				
Number of persons over 14 and under 21 years unable to read and write,	10				

According to these Returns of 201,681 inhabitants, 57,866 attended public or private schools; equal to the proportion of 1 to 3½. The Returns did not include the city of Boston, in which the expenditure, both for public and private schools, is much greater in proportion to the population, than in the other portions of the state. — The annual expense for instruction, fuel, books, &c. in the schools in Boston, according to an official Report of 1829, was \$196,829.

ACADEMIES.

	Incor.		Incor.		Incor.
*Amherst,	1816	*Groton,	1793	Newburyport,	1707
Ando- { *Phillips 1780		Hadley, *Hopkins	1816	*New Salem,	1795
ver, { Franklin 1803		Hanover,	1819	Northfield,	
{ †Abbot 1829		Haverhill,	1828	*†Pittsfield,	1807
Ashfield, Sand'n.	1821	Hingham, Derby	1795	Plymouth,	1799
Billerica,	1820	†Ipswich,	1828	Randolph,	1833
Boston, Salem-st.	1816	Kingston,	1816	*Sandwich,	1824
Bradford,	1804	Lancaster,	1828	Sherburne,	1828
Bradford, E., Mer.	1822	*Leicester,	1784	South Reading,	1828
*Bridgewater,	1799	*Lenox,	1803	Southampt.Sheld.	1829
†Charlestown,	1833	Lexington,	1822	Stockbridge,	1828
Chatham,	1829	Lynn,	1805	Taunton, *Bristol	1792
†Concord, M'sex.	1806	Marblehead,	1792	Topsfield,	1828
*Deerfield,	1798	Marlboro', Gates	1830	†West Brookfield,	1826
Dracut, Cen. Vil.	1833	Middleborough,	1829	*Westfield,	1793
Dudley, *Nichols,	1819	*Milford,	1828	*Westford,	1793
Duxbury, Part'ge	1829	*Milton,	1798	Westminster,	1833
Edgarto. { Dukes 1833		*Monson,	1804	Weymouth,	1828
{ Edgart. 1833		Nan- { Nantuck. 1801		*Wilbraham, Wesl.	1824
*Framingham,	1799	tucket, { Sir I.C.Sc1827		Williamstown,	1828
Franklin,	1833	New Bed. Friends	1812	Woburn, Warren	1830
Greenfield, Fel'g.	1832	Newbury, *Dum'r.	1782	Wrentham, Day's	1806

\* Endowed by the state with a tract of land in Maine, 6 miles square.

† Female Academies.



The oldest and best endowed academy in the state, is *Phillips Academy* at Andover, which was founded by John Phillips, LL. D., (the founder of Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H.) and his brother Samuel Phillips of Andover; and it has been long distinguished as a classical seminary. The whole number of pupils educated here, from the time of its foundation to 1830, was 2,025. It has now two separate departments, one for classical learning, the other for English studies.

*Dummer Academy* at Newbury, and *Leicester Academy*, the two next oldest in the state, also *Derby Academy* at Hingham, are well endowed; and several of the others have considerable funds.

There are many high schools or seminaries, not incorporated, but supported by individual enterprise, which are more flourishing than most of the incorporated academies. Some of these are the Round Hill School at Northampton, Berkshire Gymnasium at Pittsfield, several seminaries in Boston, and others in different parts of the state.

#### HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Harvard University, originally styled Harvard College, at Cambridge, 3 miles WNW. of Boston, is the oldest and best endowed in America. In the year 1636, the General Court advanced £400 towards the establishment of a college, which was incorporated in 1638; and the same year the Rev. John Harvard died, leaving a legacy of £779 17s. 2d. to the college, which on account of this donation was named Harvard College. Its endowments have since, from time to time, been greatly increased by donations from the state, and many munificent private benefactors. The university comprises the collegiate department for undergraduates, or the college, properly so called, and the theological, law, and medical departments. It has four halls, four stories high, for the accommodation of undergraduates; two halls containing the library, cabinet of minerals, the chapel, and various other public rooms; a divinity hall, a law hall, and a medical hall (which last is situated in Boston), and other buildings. The university library contains upwards of 40,000 volumes, of which 35,500 are in the general library, 3,000 in the law, 1,000 in the medical, and 650 in the theological library: and there are libraries belonging to the students which contain 4,500 volumes. The philosophical and chemical apparatus and the cabinet of minerals are extensive and very valuable. The property in possession of the university, exclusive of the college buildings, library, apparatus, and grounds adjoining to the buildings, according to the Treasurer's Report, dated Oct. 1832, amounted to . . . \$460,814.87

Funds in trust for other uses than those of the college,	65,125.45
	<hr/> 395,689.42

Funds for Theological Department,	36,277.92	}	.	.	54,221.55
Funds for Law Department,	17,943.63				
Giving for the more immediate use of the college					<hr/> 341,467.87

Funds pledged to Salaries and Professorships,	179,243.33	}	192,296.25
Library Fund,	6,000		
Funds accumulating under the designs of donors and not available,	7,052.92		

Leaving to the unreserved use of the College,	\$149,171.62
Annual expenditure of the College, distinct from the Law and Divinity Schools, for the year ending August 31, 1832,	41,054.09
Income during the same period,	40,962.15
Of this income a little more than one half was derived from term bills for instruction, room-rent, &c.	

The institution is under the legislative government of a Corporation consisting of 7 members, and of a Board of Overseers consisting of 30 elected members, together with the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Council and Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the university, *ex officio*.

#### *Succession of Presidents.*

Rev. Henry Dunster,	1640 to 1654	Rev. Benj. Wadsworth, A. M.,	1725 to 1737
Rev. Charles Chauncy, B. D.,	1654 " 1672	Rev. Edward Halyoke, A. M.,	1737 " 1769
Rev. Leonard Hoar, M. D.,	1672 " 1675	Rev. Samuel Locke, D. D.,	1770 " 1773
Rev. Urian Oakes, A. M.,	1675 " 1681	Rev. Samuel Langdon, D. D.,	1774 " 1780
Rev. John Rogers, A. M.,	1682 " 1684	Rev. Joseph Willard, D. D.,	1781 " 1804
Rev. Increase Mather, D. D.,	1685 " 1701	Rev. Samuel Webber, D. D.,	1806 " 1810
Rev. S. Willard, A. M., <i>V. Pres.</i> ,	1701 " 1707	Rev. J. T. Kirkland, D. D., LL. D.,	1810 " 1828
John Leverett, A. M., F. R. S.,	1708 " 1724	Josiah Quincy, LL. B.,	1829

#### *Members of the Faculty and other Officers.*

Josiah Quincy, LL. D., <i>President.</i>	Jona. Barber, Soc. Col. Chir. Lond., { <i>Inst. in</i>
———, <i>Mass. Prof. Natural History.</i>	Simon Greenleaf, A. M., <i>Prof. Law.</i>
Rev. Henry Ware, D. D., <i>Prof. Divinity.</i>	John W. Webster, M. D., <i>Pr. Chem. &amp; Min.</i>
———, { <i>Prof. Nat. Rel., Mor. Phil.,</i>	Rev. Henry Ware, jr., A. M., { <i>Prof. Pul. El.</i>
———, { <i>&amp; Civil Polity.</i>	John Ware, M. D., <i>Adj. Pr. Theo. &amp; Prac. Ph.</i>
———, <i>Prof. Greek Lit.</i>	Thaddeus W. Harris, M. D., <i>Librarian.</i>
Francis Sales, <i>Instruct. French &amp; Spanish.</i>	Rev. John G. Palfrey, A. M., <i>Prof. Bib. Lit.</i>
Jas. Jackson, M. D., <i>Pr. The. &amp; Prac. Phys.</i>	Pietro Bachi, A. M., J. U. D., { <i>Inst. Ital.,</i>
John C. Warren, M. D., <i>Prof. Anat. &amp; Surg.</i>	Ch. Follen, J. U. D., <i>Pr. Ger. Lang. &amp; Lit.</i>
Joseph Story, LL. D., <i>Prof. of Law.</i>	Charles Beck, P. D., <i>Prof. Lat.</i>
———, <i>Prof. Heb. &amp; Oriental Lang.</i>	Francis M. J. Surault, <i>Instruct. in French.</i>
John Farrar, LL. D., <i>Prof. Math. &amp; Nat. Ph.</i>	Cornelius C. Felton, A. M., <i>Prof. Greek.</i>
Jacob Bigelow, M. D., <i>Prof. Materia Medica.</i>	Henry S. McKean, A. M., <i>Tutor in Latin.</i>
———, <i>Ramford Prof.</i>	George Nichols, A. B., <i>Instruct. Math.</i>
Th. Nuttall, A. M., { <i>Lect. on Bot. &amp; Zool.,</i>	Joel Giles, A. B., <i>Tu. Nat., Intel., Mor. Phil.</i>
———, { <i>&amp; Curat. Bot. Garden.</i>	Benj. Peirce, A. M., <i>Pr. Math. &amp; Nat. Phil.</i>
Geo. Ticknor, A. M., { <i>Prof. French &amp; Span.</i>	Wm. G. Eliot, A. B., <i>Instruct. Hebrew.</i>
———, { <i>Lit. &amp; Belles Lettres.</i>	Christopher Dunkin, <i>Instruct. Greek.</i>
Walter Channing, M. D., { <i>Prof. Obstet. &amp;</i>	
———, { <i>Med. Jurisp.</i>	
Ed. T. Channing, A. M., <i>Prof. Rhet. &amp; Orat.</i>	

Number of undergraduates in 1833, 212; theological students 31; law students 50; medical students 82 The whole number of alumni 5,863; alumni living 2,265; ministers 1,459; ministers living 350.

*Commencement* is on the last Wednesday in August. — *Vacations*; — 1st, from the Wednesday preceding the 25th of Dec., 2 weeks; 2d, from the 1st Wednesday in April, 2 weeks; 3d, the 6 weeks preceding commencement.

*Annual expenses*; — for instruction, library, lecture-rooms, steward's department, rent and care of room, \$90; — board for 42 weeks, at \$1,90 a week, \$79,80; — text books \$12,50; — special repairs, &c. about \$3: — total \$185.30.

*Divinity School.* Instruction is given in the Divinity School by the Rev. Professors Henry Ware, D. D., Henry Ware, jr., and J. G. Palfrey, and also by the Prof. of the Germ. Lang. & Lit.; and the students are entitled to be present at all the public lectures of the university. — The annual expense for instruction, rent, care of room, and use of furniture and books, amounts to about \$66; and board about \$1,75 a week. Indigent students are aided from foundations and other sources.

*Law School.* The Law School is under the superintendence of Mr. Justice Story and Professor Greenleaf, who deliver lectures and hear recitations. The fees for instruction are \$100 per annum; and students have the use of the library, and lecture-rooms, and the privilege of attending all the public lectures of the university gratis. — The three terms and vacations in the year, in the Divinity and Law schools, correspond with those of the undergraduates.

*Medical School.* The Medical School, connected with the University, is in Boston, and has six Professors, Messrs. Jackson, Warren, Webster, Channing, Bigelow, and Ware. The lectures which are delivered at the Massachusetts Medical Hall, commence annually on the 3d Wednesday in October, and continue four months. — Fees for the whole course \$70: — graduation fee for one who is a bachelor of arts \$18; for one who is not \$23: — fee for the dissecting-room about \$5.

#### WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

This institution, which is situated at Williamstown in the northwest corner of the state, derives its name from Colonel Ephraim Williams its founder. It was opened as a public school or academy in 1791; and in 1793, it was incorporated as a college. The state has made some donations to the college, and it has received nearly \$57,000 from Woodbridge Little, Esq., and some benefactions from other individuals. The value of the buildings and other fixed property of the college, is stated in the "History of the County of Berkshire" at \$44,000; and the productive funds at \$68,000. The college library contains 3,000 volumes; and there are libraries belonging to the students which contain 2,300

volumes. The college is under the legislative government of 17 trustees, who are elected to the office.

### *Succession of Presidents.*

Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, D. D.,	1795 to 1815	Rev. Edw. Dorr Griffin, D. D.,	1821
Rev. Zeph. S. Moore, D. D.,	1815 to 1821		

### *Faculty in 1833,*

Rev. Ed. D. Griffin, D. D., <i>President.</i>	A. Hopkins, A. M., <i>Pr. Math. &amp; Nat. Phil.</i>
Ebenezer Kellogg, A. M., <i>Prof. Lang.</i>	Edward Lassell, A. M., <i>Prof. Chem.</i>
Ebenezer Emmons, M. D., <i>Lect. Chem., &amp;c.</i>	Joseph L. Partridge, A. M., <i>Tutor.</i>
M. Hopkins, A. M., <i>Pr. Mor. Phil. &amp; Rhet.</i>	

Number of students in 1833, 133 : — whole number of alumni 759 ; — alumni living 617 ; — ministers 225.

*Commencement* is on the 3d Wednesday in August ; *Vacations* ; — 1st, from commencement, 4 weeks ; — 2d, from the 3d Wednesday in December, 6 weeks ; — 3d, from the 1st Wednesday in May, 3 weeks.

*Annual expenses* ; — tuition \$24 ; room-rent, library, repairs, &c. \$9 ; board (from \$1 to \$1,50 a week — say \$1,25) \$48,75 ; washing and wood about \$12 : — total \$93,75.

### BERKSHIRE MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

This institution, established at Pittsfield, is connected with Williams College ; and medical degrees are conferred in December at the close of the lectures, and also at the commencement of the college.

### *Medical Faculty in 1833.*

H. H. Childs, M. D.,	{ <i>Pr. Theo. &amp; Prac.</i>	W. Parker, M. D., <i>Pr. Anat., Phys., &amp; Surg.</i>
	{ <i>Med. &amp; Obst.</i>	Chester Dewey, <i>Pr. Chem., Bot., &amp; Nat. Phi.</i>
E. Bartlett, M. D., <i>Pr. Mat. Med. &amp; Med. Juris.</i>		R. Watts, A. B., <i>Dem. Anat.</i>

The lectures commence on the 1st Thursday in September, and continue 14 weeks. — Fees for the course \$45 ; for graduation \$12 ; board \$1,75 a week.

### AMHERST COLLEGE.

This institution, which is very pleasantly situated at Amherst, 8 miles northeast of Northampton, was established in 1821, and incorporated in 1825. It has four large brick buildings, each four stories high, three of them containing rooms for students, and the fourth containing a chapel, library-room, and rooms for a mineralogical cabinet, and other purposes ; and a fifth edifice is about to be erected. A subscription of \$50,000 for the college was raised in 1832. It has an excellent philosophical apparatus, a library of 4,300 volumes, and the libraries belonging to the students contain 6,250 volumes. This college has been very prosperous, and has risen rapidly into importance. It is under the legislative government of 17 trustees, who are elected to the office. The first President was the Rev. Zephaniah S. Moore, D. D., who died in 1823, and was succeeded by the Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D.

*Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. Heman Humphr�y, D. D., <i>President.</i>	—, <i>Prof. Hebrew &amp; Latin.</i>
Rev. Edward Hitchcock, A. M., <i>Pr. Chem.</i>	S. M. Worcester, A. M., <i>Pr. Rhet. &amp; Orat.</i>
& <i>Nat. Hist.</i>	Ebenezer S. Snell, A. M., <i>Asso. Prof. Math.</i>
S. Hovey, A. M., <i>Prof. Math. &amp; Nat. Phil.</i>	& <i>Nat. Phil.</i>
Rev. Nathan W. Fiske, A. M., <i>Prof. Greek</i>	Justin Perkins, A. M., <i>Tutor.</i>
& <i>Belles Lettres.</i>	William S. Tyler, A. B., <i>Tutor.</i>

Number of undergraduates, in 1833, 227 ; — whole number of alumni 308 ; alumni living 297 ; ministers 66.

*Commencement* is on the 4th Wednesday in August. *Vacations* ; — 1st, from commencement, 6 weeks ; — 2d, from the 2d Wednesday in January, 2 weeks ; — 3d, from the 1st Wednesday in May, 4 weeks.

*Annual expenses* : — tuition \$27 ; other college charges \$15 ; board (from \$1 to \$1,50 a week — say \$1,25) 50 ; fuel and lights, 10 ; washing \$8 : — total \$110.

## THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AT ANDOVER.

This institution was established in 1807, and opened in 1808 ; and it has an elevated and pleasant situation, 19 miles N. of Boston. It is richly endowed, chiefly by the munificence of Messrs. John Norris of Salem, Samuel Abbot of Andover, and Moses Brown and William Bartlett of Newburyport. The whole amount of property belonging to it, consisting of funds, buildings, and library, is stated at about \$400,000. It has three large brick edifices, two of them for the accommodation of students, the third containing a chapel, library, and lecture-rooms ; and also houses for the officers. The library is very valuable, and contains about 11,000 volumes ; and a library belonging to the students, 2,500 volumes. It was founded by the Congregationalists, but is open to Protestants of every denomination ; and is under the legislative government of a board of four visitors ; and of the board of trustees (10 in number) of Phillips Academy.

*Faculty and Instructors.*

Rev. Ebenezer Porter, D. D.,	<i>President, and Lecturer on Homoeletics.</i>
Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D.,	<i>Professor of Christian Theology.</i>
Rev. Moses Stuart,	<i>Professor of Sacred Literature.</i>
Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D.,	<i>Professor of Sacred Rhetoric.</i>
Rev. Ralph Emerson, D. D.,	<i>Prof. Eccl. Hist. &amp; Lect. Past. Duties.</i>

Number of students, in 1833, 145. Whole number educated 574. The *Anniversary* is on the 2d Wednesday in September. *Vacations* ; — 1st, from the anniversary, 5 weeks ; — 2d, from the last Wednesday in April, 5 weeks.

*Expenses.* Instruction and room-rent in the public buildings are afforded free of expense to all ; and about two thirds of the price of board to those whose pecuniary circumstances require it.

## NEWTON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

This institution, which was founded in 1825, and incorporated in 1826, is pleasantly situated at Newton, 7 miles W. of Boston, and is under the direction of the Baptist denomination. It has two principal buildings, and a library of 1,800 volumes; but it has no funds except a sum the principal and interest of which will support two professors for 20 years, and one permanent scholarship.

*Professors.*

Rev. Irah Chase, A. M., *Prof. Bibl. Theol. & Eccl. History.*  
 Rev. Henry J. Ripley, A. M., *Professor of Biblical Literature.*  
 Rev. James D. Knowles, A. M., *Professor of Pastoral Duties.*

Number of students in the three classes, in 1833, 40; irregular students 10. Number educated 31.

*Expenses.* Tuition, room-rent, and use of the library are afforded free of expense to all: — board is about \$1,50 a week

The *Anniversary* is on the Thursday after the 2d Wednesday in September. *Vacations*: — 1st, from the anniversary, 6 weeks; 2d, from the Thursday after the 3d Wednesday in April, 6 weeks.

## NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

This institution was incorporated in 1829; and was endowed in 1833, by Thomas H. Perkins, Esq., with a house, valued at \$30,000; and, by various individuals, with a fund of \$50,000.

## LEARNED SOCIETIES.

*American Academy of Arts and Sciences*; incorporated in 1780. Nathaniel Bowditch, LL. D., F. R. S., *President*. — This Academy has published five quarto volumes of *Memoirs*.

*Massachusetts Historical Society*; instituted in 1791; and incorporated in 1794. John Davis, LL. D. *President*. — This society has published 24 volumes 8vo. of *Collections*.

*American Antiquarian Society*; incorporated in 1812. Thomas L. Winthrop, *President*. This society has published one volume of *Collections*.

*Massachusetts Medical Society*; incorporated in 1781. John C. Warren, M. D., *President*. This society has published several volumes 8vo. of *Medical Communications*.

*American Institute of Instruction*; founded in 1831. Wm. B. Calhoun, *President*. This society has published 2 volumes of *Lectures*.

## PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS IN 1833.

*Newspapers.*

Counties.	Towns.		Counties.	Towns.	
Suffolk,	Boston,	{ Daily 10	Norfolk,	{ Dedham,	Weekly 2
		{ Semi-w'kly 7		{ Wrentham,	do. 1
		{ Weekly 26		{ Plymouth,	do. 2
	{ Salem,	{ Semi-w'kly 3	{ Plymouth,	{ Bridgewater,	do. 1
		{ Weekly 3		{ Hingham,	do. 1
Essex,	{ Newburyport,	{ Daily 1	{ Barnstable,	{ Barnstable,	do. 2
		{ Semi-w'kly 1		{ Nantucket,	Semi-w'kly 1
	{ Weekly 1	{ Worcester,	{ Worcester,	Weekly 3	
	{ Haverhill,		{ Fitchburg,	do. 1	
	{ Weekly 2	{ Southbridge,	do. 1		
	{ Lynn,	{ Weekly 1	{ Northampton,	do. 2	
	{ Marblehead,	{ Weekly 1	{ Springfield,	do. 3	
{ Gloucester,	{ Weekly 1	{ Hampden,	do. 1		
Middlesex,	{ Salisbury,	{ Weekly 1	{ Franklin,	{ Westfield,	do. 1
		{ Daily 1		{ Greenfield,	do. 3
	{ Lowell,	{ Weekly 4	{ Berkshire,	{ Pittsfield,	do. 1
	{ Charlestown,	{ Weekly 1		{ Lenox,	do. 1
	{ Concord,	do. 1	{ Adams,	do. 1	
Bristol,	{ New Bedford,	{ Daily 2			
		{ Weekly 3			
	{ Taunton,	do. 2			
	{ Fall River,	do. 1			
					Total 100

*Reviews, Magazines, &c.*

Suffolk,	Boston,	{ Once in 2 weeks 3	Quarterly	7
		{ Monthly 22	Semi-annual	1
		{ Once in 2 months 5	Annual (including 6 Almanacs)	9
Essex,	Andover,	Quarterly 1	Newburyport, Monthly	1
Newspapers 100 ; Other Periodical Publications 49 ; — total 149.				

## V. RHODE ISLAND.

## GOVERNMENT

*For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in May, 1834.*

JOHN BROWN FRANCIS,	Governor,	Salary.
Jeffrey Hazard,	Lieutenant-Governor,	\$400
Henry Bowen,	Secretary of State,	750 & fees.
John Sterne,	Treasurer,	450
Albert C. Greene,	Attorney General,	Fees.

The *Senate* is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and 10 senators.

The *House of Representatives* is composed of 72 members, elected semi-annually, in April and August. Joseph L. Tillinghast, *Speaker*.

## JUDICIARY.

The judiciary power is vested in a Supreme Court, and a Court of Common Pleas for each of the five counties. All the judges are appointed annually by the General Assembly.

*Supreme Court.*

		Salary.
Samuel Eddy,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$650
Charles Brayton,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	550
Job Durfee,	<i>do.</i>	550

Each of the Courts of Common Pleas comprises five judges, who have no salaries, but are paid by entries.

**EDUCATION.**

The subject of general education has, till within a few years, been much neglected in Rhode Island. In 1828, the legislature appropriated \$10,000 annually for the support of public schools, with authority to each town to raise by tax double the amount of its proportion of the \$10,000. All the towns availed themselves of this appropriation. The number of towns in the state is 31; the number of public schools, in 1831, was 323; scholars taught in them 17,034;— money expended upon them \$21,490, of which the sum of \$11,490 was raised by the towns, and \$10,000 drawn from the school fund.

There are several academies and good private schools in different places. A respectable institution called the "Friends' Boarding School," belonging to the Yearly Meeting for New England, is at Providence. The edifice is a spacious structure of brick, with a basement of granite. It has 5 male and 4 female teachers; 117 male, and 70 female pupils; and a small library.

**BROWN UNIVERSITY.**

This institution was incorporated in 1764, by the name of "The College of Rhode Island," and first established at Warren, where the first commencement was celebrated in 1769. In 1770, it was removed to Providence; and in 1804, its name was changed to "Brown University" in honor of Nicholas Brown, its most distinguished benefactor. It has two large brick halls, four stories high, having an elevated and pleasant situation, a library of 6,000 volumes, and a good philosophical apparatus; and there are libraries belonging to the students containing 5,600 volumes. Another large hall is about to be erected. The legislative government is vested in a board of Fellows, of 12 members, 8 of whom, including the president, must be Baptists; and a board of Trustees, of 36 members, 22 of whom must be Baptists, 5 Friends, 5 Episcopalians, and 4 Congregationalists.

*Succession of Presidents.*

Rev. Jacob Manning, D. D.,	1765 to 1791	Rev. Asa Messer, D. D., LL.D.,	1802 to 1826
Rev. Jonathan Maxcy, D. D.,	1792 to 1802	Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D.,	1826



*Officers of Instruction.*

Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., <i>President.</i>	Rev. Solomon Peck, A. M., <i>Prof. Lat. Lan.</i>
W. G. Goddard, A. M., <i>Pr. Mo. Phi. &amp; Met.</i>	George I. Chase, A. B., <i>Tutor.</i>
Rev. Romeo Elton, A. M., <i>Prof. Lang.</i>	Chris. M. Nickels, A. B., <i>do.</i>
Rev. Alexis Caswell, A. M., <i>Prof. Math. &amp; Nat. Phil.</i>	William Gammel, A. B., <i>do.</i>

Number of undergraduates, in 1832-3, 136. Alumni 1,219. *Commencement* is on the 1st Wednesday in September. — *Vacations* : — 1st, from commencement, 4 weeks ; — 2d, from the last Friday in December, 6 weeks ; — 3d, from the 2d Friday in May, 3 weeks.

*Annual expenses* ; — for tuition, room-rent, use of the library, and incidental expenses, \$64,50 ; for board, (from \$1,00 to 1,61, for 39 weeks,) from \$39,00 to \$64,00 : — total from \$103,50 to \$128,50.

## LEARNED SOCIETIES.

*Rhode Island Historical Society* ; incorporated 1822. James Fenner, LL. D., *President.* Thomas H. Webb, M. D., *Corresponding Secretary.*

*Franklin Society* ; formed at Providence, in 1821, for the purpose of promoting investigation in natural science ; incorporated in 1823.

## VI. CONNECTICUT.

## GOVERNMENT

*For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday of May, 1834.*

		Salary.
HENRY W. EDWARDS, Governor,		\$1,100
Ebenezer Stoddard, Lieutenant-Governor,		300
Isaac Spencer, Treasurer,		1,000
Thomas Day, Secretary,		84 & fees.
Elisha Phelps, Comptroller,		1,000
Seth P. Beers, Commissioner of the School Fund,		1,250

Charles Hawley, *President of the Senate.*

Samuel Ingham, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

## JUDICIARY.

*Supreme and Superior Court.*

		Salary.
David Daggett, Chief Justice,		\$1,100
John T. Peters, Associate Justice,		1,050
Thomas S. Williams, do.		1,050
Clark Bissell, do.		1,050
Samuel Church, do.		1,050
Thomas Day, Reporter,		350

For other information respecting the Courts, see Am. Almanac for 1832.

## STATISTICS OF CONNECTICUT AS RETURNED BY THE ASSESSORS FOR 1832.

	Number.	Value.		Value.
Acres of Land, -	2,622,676	\$50,782,455	Quarries, 25 - - -	\$ 38,350
Dwelling-Houses, -	42,852	21,948,740	One Ferry, - - -	200
Neat Cattle, - -	237,989	3,347,667	Bank Stock in State Banks, -	3,143,738
Horses, &c. - -	34,250	1,290,694	Do. U. S. Bank, - -	19,880
Sheep, - - -	271,625	333,565	Insurance Stock, - -	53,642
Mills, - - -	1,572	843,511	Turnpike Stock, - -	157,362
Stores, - - -	826	146,748	Money at Interest, - -	2,687,975
Manufactories, -	1,521	1,637,149	Silver Plate, - - -	10,614
Distilleries, - -	283	54,052	Three Folds, - - -	17,679
Clocks and Watches, -	22,893	174,843	Assessments, - - -	147,683
Riding Carriages, -	5,196	238,798	Polls, - - -	689,315
Fisheries, - -	183	98,625	Total of both columns	\$88,592,388

## EXPENSE OF GOVERNMENT.

"The population of the state by the last census, was 297,711; and the ordinary expense of the government was \$60,852; being a proportionate expense of twenty cents and a half for each inhabitant. But the state, during this time, received \$27,053 interest on its three per cent. stock and dividends on bank stock; \$12,446 from the state prison, forfeitures, fines, &c.; and \$2,817 for taxes on bank stock owned by non-residents; all amounting to \$42,316; which being deducted from the ordinary expenses of government, left the sum of \$18,636 to be paid from direct taxes. This balance of \$18,536 would require a contribution by each inhabitant of the state of less than six cents and three mills; and a tax less than three tenths of a mill on each dollar of valuation and assessment returned by the assessor." — *Comptroller's Statement.*

## EDUCATION.

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

Connecticut has the greatest School Fund of any of the states in the Union. It arose from the sale of lands reserved by Connecticut in the state of Ohio. The following statement respecting this Fund has been recently made by the Comptroller of Public Accounts. — "The whole capital of this Fund, productive and unproductive, was reported by the Commissioner, in 1832, to be \$1,902,957.87. The interest arising from it is, by the constitution, "inviolably appropriated to the support and encouragement of the public or common schools throughout the state;" and by law is apportioned to them, according to the ratio of persons between 4 and 16 years of age belonging to the respective school societies. The whole number of those persons, in 1832, was 86,252; and the amount of interest distributed for that year was \$81,939.40, being 95 cents for each of those persons, and equal to 23 cents for every inhabitant. Thus, while the state was distributing for the benefit of schools

a sum equal to 28 cents for each person in it, the ordinary expenses of the government require of the people only a ratio of contribution less than 6 cents and 3 mills."

The school districts are required to expend all the money which they receive from the Fund in payment for instruction; incidental expenses of every kind are to be paid in some other way. In some districts an additional sum is raised to pay for instruction; but in many there is none. It is a very prevalent opinion that the operation of the School Fund has been injurious; that the length of time during which the schools are kept has not been generally increased; that the interest in them has been diminished; and that, with respect to education, Connecticut now bears a less favorable comparison with the other Eastern States, than before the present system went into operation. In the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, in which the schools are supported almost wholly by a tax on the inhabitants, more money is expended for free schools, in proportion to the population, than in Connecticut.

It is remarked by an intelligent citizen of Connecticut, in speaking of the school system of this state:—"We know, from common and universal experience, that little interest is felt in that which demands neither expense nor attention. Our country is affluent, and pecuniary means may be commanded for whatever we have the *will* to perform. Few, comparatively, are so indigent as to need charitable aid in the education of their children. A public fund for the instruction of youth in common schools, is of no comparative worth, as a means of relieving want. A higher value would consist in its being made *an instrument for exciting general exertion* for the attainment of that important end. In proportion as it excites and fosters a salutary zeal, it is a public blessing. It may have, on any other principle of application, a contrary tendency, and become worse than useless. It may be justly questioned whether the School Fund has been of any use in Connecticut. It has furnished a supply where there was no deficiency. Content with the ancient standard of school instruction, the people have permitted the expense of sustaining it to be taken off their hands, and have aimed at nothing higher. They expended about an equal sum before the school fund existed. They would willingly pay \$70,000 more, if made a condition of receiving the state bounty, and thus the amount would be doubled, for an object in which they would *then* feel they had some concern."

#### ACADEMIES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Cheshire,	Inc. 1801	Goshen,	Inc. 1824	Norwich,	Inc. 1828
Colchester	1802	Litchfield,	1826	Plainfield,	1783
Ellington,	1829	Madison, Lee's,	1825	Tolland,	1829

The Episcopal Academy at Cheshire has a fund of \$25,000; and Bacon Academy at Colchester, a fund of \$35,000. There are some other incorporated academies or high schools, and many that are not incorporated, at Hartford, New Haven, and other places. According to the *Gazetteer of Connecticut*, published in 1819, there were then "6 incorporated academies, and 26 unincorporated academies and grammar-schools, some of which are endowed with funds."

#### YALE COLLEGE.

Yale College was established in 1700 at Saybrook; incorporated in 1701; and removed to N. Haven in 1716: the first commencement at Saybrook was in 1702; the first at New Haven in 1717. It derives its name from Elihu Yale of London (but a native of New Haven), governor of the East India Company, who was one of its principal benefactors; it received from Bishop Berkeley 1,000 volumes of books; and since its foundation it has, from time to time, received benefactions from various individuals, and also from the state. It has, for some years past, had a greater number of students than any other college in the United States. It possesses 10 valuable buildings, two of them of stone, the others of brick; four of which are college halls, 100 feet by 40, four stories high, containing 32 rooms each for students; and another hall is soon to be erected. It has the finest cabinet of minerals in the United States, a good chemical and philosophical apparatus, and a library of 8,500 volumes; and there are libraries belonging to the students containing 10,500 volumes. The funds of this institution, considering its reputation and number of students, are small; and it is supported chiefly by tuition fees. The whole amount of the funds of the different departments, exclusive of buildings, library, apparatus, &c., is stated at \$80,000 or \$90,000. According to the statement of the treasurer, subscriptions have lately been made for the benefit of the college, by 618 individuals, of \$107,000, of which \$41,000 have already been paid. — The college is under the legislative government of a Corporation consisting of the president of the college, the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the state, and the six senior senators, *ex officio*, and ten clergymen.

#### *Succession of Presidents.*

Rev. Abraham Pierson,	1701 to 1707	Rev. Naphtali Daggett, D. D.,	1766 to 1777
Rev. Timothy Cutler, D. D.,	1709 " 1722	Rev. Ezra Stiles, D. D. LL. D.	1777 " 1795
Rev. Elisha Williams,	1726 " 1739	Rev. Tim. Dwight, D.D., LL.D.,	1795 " 1817
Rev. Thomas Clap,	1739 " 1766	Rev. Jer. Day, D. D., LL. D.,	1817

#### *Faculty and Instructors.*

Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., LL. D.,	<i>Pres.</i>	Benj. Silliman, M. D., LL. D.,	<i>Prof. Chem.,</i>
David Daggett, LL. D.,	<i>Prof. Law.</i>		<i>Pharm., Min., and Geology.</i>
Thomas Hubbard, M. D.,	<i>Prof. Surgery.</i>	James L. Kingsley, LL. D.,	<i>Prof. Lat. Lang. and Lit.</i>

Eli Ives, M. D., <i>Prof. Theo. and Prac. Ph.</i>	Theo. D. Woolsey, A. M., <i>Pr. Gr. Lan., Lit.</i>
Wm. Tully, M. D., <i>Prof. Mat. Med. &amp; Ther.</i>	Henry Durant, A. M., <i>Tutor in Greek.</i>
Rev. N. W. Taylor, D. D., <i>Pr. Did. Theol.</i>	Wm. Carter, A. M., <i>Tutor in Math.</i>
Jona. Knight, M. D., <i>Prof. Anat. and Physiol.</i>	Henry N. Day, A. M., <i>Tutor in Greek.</i>
Timo. P. Beers, M. D., <i>Prof. Obstetrics.</i>	Flavel Bascom, A. M., <i>Tutor in Latin.</i>
Josiah W. Gibbs, A. M., <i>Prof. Sac. Lit.</i>	Alfred Newton, A. M., <i>Tutor in Math.</i>
S. J. Hitchcock, A. M., <i>Instructor in Law.</i>	Leverett Griggs, A. M., <i>Tu. Nat. Ph., Astr.</i>
Rev. Eleaz. T. Fitch, D. D., <i>Prof. Divinity.</i>	Ant. D. Stanley, A. B., <i>Tutor in Latin.</i>
Rev. Chauncy A. Goodrich, A. M., <i>Prof. Rhetoric and Oratory.</i>	D. C. Comstock, A. B., <i>Tutor in Latin.</i>
Denison Olmsted, A. M., <i>Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil.</i>	O. P. Hubbard, A. M., <i>Assist. Prof. Chem.</i>
	Eras. D. North, A. B., <i>Teacher in Elocution.</i>

Number of undergraduates on the catalogue for 1832-3, 354; theological students 49; law students 31; average number of medical students for the last 10 years, 73:—total 507.—Alumni 4,609; alumni living 2,506; ministers 1,297; ministers living 559.

*Commencement* is on the 3d Wednesday in August:—*Vacations*;—1st, from commencement, 6 weeks;—2d, from the 1st Wednesday in January, 2 weeks;—3d, from the last Wednesday in April, 4 weeks.

*Annual expenses*:—instruction \$33; room-rent (average), 9; repairs, sweeping, contingencies, &c. \$7; board (about \$1,60 a week) 64;—total \$113;—exclusive of wood, lights, furniture, books, washing, &c.

In the *Theological Department* professors Taylor and Gibbs are exclusively employed, and two other professors also take part in the instruction. No charge is made to the students for tuition and lectures.

The *Law School* is under the direction of Judge Daggett and Mr. Hitchcock. The terms for tuition are \$75 a year, with an entrance fee of \$5, and \$5 for the use of the library.

In the *Medical Institution* there are 6 professors. The lectures commence 12 weeks from the 3d Wednesday in August, and continue 16 weeks, during which from 50 to 100 lectures are given by each professor. Fees paid in advance for each course \$12,50, except that on *Obstetrics*, which is \$6. Matriculation fee and contingent bill \$7,50.

#### WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

This institution, which has an elevated and pleasant situation, half a mile west of the state-house, at Hartford, was founded by the Episcopalians, in 1824, and held its first commencement in 1827. It has received about \$60,000 from private subscriptions, and \$11,000 from the state legislature, which sums have been expended in buildings, library, &c. It has no funds, but is nearly free from debt. The sum of \$20,000 has recently been subscribed for the endowment of a professorship of *Belles Lettres*; and an agent is now employed in raising \$20,000 more for another professorship. It has a botanic garden, a good philosophical

apparatus, a library of 2,000 volumes; and there are libraries belonging to the students containing 2,500 volumes. — Bishop Brownell, the first president was succeeded, in 1831, by the Rev. Dr. Wheaton.

*Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. Nathaniel W. Wheaton, D. D., <i>Pres.</i>	J. S. Rogers, M. D., <i>Prof. Chem. and Min.</i>
Wm. M. Holland, A. M., <i>Prof. Anc. Lang.</i>	George Sumner, M. D., <i>Prof. Botany.</i>
Duncan S. Stewart, A. M., <i>Adj. Pr. Anc. Lan.</i>	Wm. W. Ellsworth, A. M., <i>Prof. Law.</i>
Rev. Silas Totten, A. M., <i>Pr. Math., Nat. Ph.</i>	Rev. S. F. Jarvis, D. D., <i>Prof. Orient. Lang.</i>

Number of students in 1833, 60. — *Commencement* is on the 1st Thursday in August. — *Vacations*; — 1st, from commencement, 7 weeks; — 2d, from the Thursday before the 25th of Dec., 2 weeks; — 3d, from the Thursday before the 12th of April, 3 weeks.

*Annual expenses*: — college bills about \$56; — board 40 weeks, from 50 to 70; — fuel, light, and washing from 16 to 30; — use of books, stationery, and furniture from 10 to 30; — taxes in classes from 5 to 8: — total from \$137 to 194.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

This institution, which was founded by the Methodists, is situated at Middletown, and occupies the site of the late military academy of Captain Partridge. It has a respectable philosophical apparatus, and a library of 3,000 volumes.

*Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D. D., <i>President.</i>	———, <i>Prof. Anc. Lang.</i>
Rev. J. P. Durbin, A. M., <i>Prof. Nat. Sci.</i>	Rev. J. Fred. Huber, <i>Prof. Mod. Lang.</i>
Augustus M. Smith, A. M., <i>Prof. Math.</i>	

Number of students, in 1833, 60. — *Commencement* is on the 2d Wednesday in August: — *Vacations*; — 1st, from the Wednesday before Christmas, 7 weeks; — 2d, the 5 weeks preceding commencement.

LITCHFIELD LAW SCHOOL.

This institution, which is at Litchfield, 30 miles west of Hartford, was established, in 1782, by Tapping Reeve, chief justice of Connecticut; in 1798, James Gould, some time a judge of the Supreme Court, was associated with him; and since the death of Judge Reeve, Judge Gould has been, a part of the time, assisted in the school by Jabez W. Huntington, Esq. The whole number of pupils from 1798 to 1727, inclusive, was 730.

According to the plan pursued by Judge Gould, the law is divided into 48 titles, which embrace all its important branches. Lectures are delivered daily, usually occupying an hour and a half, and examinations are held every Saturday upon the lectures of the preceding week. The whole course is completed in 14 months, including two vacations of 4

weeks each, one in the spring, the other in the autumn. The terms of instruction are \$100 for the first year, and \$60 for the second. No student can enter for a shorter period than 3 months.

#### ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

"The American Asylum for the education of the Deaf and Dumb" was opened at Hartford in 1817, Th. H. Gallaudet, A. M. being Principal. The present Principal is Lewis Weld, A. M.; and there are 9 assistants.

The funds of the Asylum have been derived from private donations, and from a grant of land in Alabama, made by the Congress of the United States, in 1819. These have furnished the institution with a large brick building for the accommodation of the pupils, a house for the principal, and out-houses, including two work-shops, in which the male pupils work 4 or 5 hours daily; and have enabled the directors to form a permanent fund of considerable amount, by means of which the annual charge to each pupil has been reduced from \$200 to 115.

The following statement of the number of the former and present pupils, is copied from the 17th Report, May, 1833.

	Former Pupils.	Present Pupils.
Supported by their Friends, . . . . .	98	25
“ by the state of Maine, . . . . .	20	16
“ by the state of N. Hampshire, . . . . .	32	15
“ by the state of Vermont, . . . . .	35	20
“ by the state of Massachusetts, . . . . .	97	38
“ by the state of Connecticut, . . . . .	33	16
“ by the United States, . . . . .	1	0
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<u>316</u>	<u>130</u>

Of the 316 pupils who have left the Asylum, as many as 160 are stated to be supporting themselves by their own industry. — Annual expenses for each pupil, for tuition, board, lodging, washing, fuel, lights, stationery, &c. \$115. No pupil can be received for a less term than 3 years. Candidates for admission must not be under 10, nor over 30 years of age. — There are two vacations, of 4 weeks each; beginning on the last Wednesday in April and September.

#### LEARNED SOCIETIES..

*Connecticut Academy*: — Jeremiah Day, D. D., LL. D., *President*.

*Connecticut Historical Society*: — Timothy Pitkin, LL. D., *President*; Thomas Day, *Secretary*.

*Connecticut Medical Society*. Wm. Buel, M. D., *President*.

## VII. NEW YORK.

## GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
WILLIAM L. MARCY,	{ Governor ; term of office expires Jan. 1, 1835. }	\$4,000
John Tracy,	{ Lieut.-Gov. and Pres. Senate ; pay \$6 a day during the session. }	
Azariah C. Flagg,	Comptroller, . . . . .	2,500
Philip Phelps,	Deputy-Comptroller, . . . . .	1,500
Abraham Keyser,	Treasurer, . . . . .	1,500
John A. Dix,	Sec. State, and Superint. Com. Schools,	1,500
Archibald Campbell,	Dep. Sec. & Clerk of Com. of Land Office,	1,500
Green C. Bronson,	Attorney General, . . . . .	1,000
Simeon De Witt,	Surveyor General, . . . . .	800
Stephen Van Rensselaer,	Canal-Commissioner,	
Samuel Young,	do.	
William C. Bouck,	Acting Canal-Commissioner, . . . . .	1,500
Jonas Earll, Jun.	do. . . . .	1,500

## Legislature.

The *Senate* consists of 32 members, who are elected for four years, 8 being chosen annually. Pay, \$3 a day. John Tracy, *President*.

The *House of Representatives* consists of 128 members. Charles L. Livingston, *Speaker*. — Pay \$3 a day.

## JUDICIARY.

## Court of Chancery.

		Residence.	Salary.
Reuben Hyde Walworth,	Chancellor,	Albany,	\$2,000
James Porter, . . . .	Register, . . . .	do. . . .	Fees.
John Walworth, . . . .	Assistant Reg.,	New York,	do.
Alonzo C. Paige, . . . .	Reporter, . . . .	Schenectady,	500

The eight circuit judges are vice-chancellors for their respective circuits.

## Supreme Court.

		Residence.	Salary.
John Savage, . . . .	Chief Justice, . . . .	Albany, . .	\$2,000
Jacob Sutherland, . . . .	Associate Justice,	do. . . .	2,000
Samuel Nelson, . . . .	do. . . .	Cooperstown,	2,000
John L. Wendell, . . . .	Reporter, . . . .	Albany, . .	500

## Circuit Courts.

There are eight Circuit Courts, with eight Judges, and the circuits correspond, in territory and name, to the eight senate districts.



Judges.	Circuits.	Residence.	Salary.
Ogden Edwards,	1st Circuit	New York,	\$1,250
Charles H. Ruggles,	2d "	Kingston,	1,250
James Vanderpoel,	3d "	Albany,	1,250
Esek Cowen,	4th "	Saratoga Springs,	1,250
Nathan Williams,	5th "	Utica,	1,250
Robert Monell,	6th "	Greene,	1,250
Daniel Mosely,	7th "	Onondaga,	1,250
Addison Gardner,	8th "	Rochester,	1,250

*Superior Court of the City of New York.*

		Salary.
Samuel Jones,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$2,500
Josiah O. Hoffman,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,500
Thomas J. Oakley,	<i>do.</i>	2,500
David P. Hall,	<i>Reporter.</i>	
Charles A. Clinton,	<i>Clerk.</i>	

## EDUCATION.

### COMMON SCHOOLS.

The first distribution of public money for the support of common schools, in the state of New York was made, and the present system of managing them was begun, in 1816 ; since which time education has made great advances. The conditions on which the public money was offered to the towns, were 1st, that each town should raise by a tax a sum equal at least to the sum appropriated to the town from the state treasury, the total of both sums to be applied to the payment of teachers' wages ; 2dly, that before the inhabitants of a neighborhood could participate in the public fund, they were required to organize a district, erect and furnish a school-house, and have a school taught in it, at least three months, by a legally qualified teacher.

"The school money is apportioned by the Superintendent to 780 cities and towns — this money is paid to the treasurers of 55 counties, and by these officers to the commissioners of 780 towns and cities, and by these commissioners to the trustees of 8,941 districts. The trustees apply the money, and account for its application annually to the school commissioners ; and the commissioners make an annual report through the county clerk's office to the Superintendent, which contains an abstract of the trustees' reports, as well as an account of the moneys received, and apportioned to the districts, by the commissioners themselves. The returns receive in October and November last, from the clerks of the several counties, contained copies of the commissioners' reports from every town and city in the State." — *Report of the Superintendent.*

The statute relating to public instruction requires the Secretary of State, as Superintendent of common schools, to submit annually a Report, relating to their condition and the expenditure of the school moneys; and from the Report of the Superintendent made to the legislature January 7, 1833, the following particulars are extracted.

*School Funds.*

Productive capital of the School Fund, . . . .	\$1,735,175.28
Income of the Fund during the year ending Sept. 30, 1832, . . . .	93,755.31
Estimated income of the succeeding year, . . . .	101,250.00
Aggregate capital of local school funds about . . . .	250,000.00
Unproductive School Fund in lands, 800,000 acres.	

*Districts, Children, &c.*

Cities, towns, and wards in the 55 counties of N. Y., . . . .	811
Organized school districts, computed at . . . .	9,600
Number of children from 5 to 16 years of age, Dec. 30, 1831, . . . .	508,878
Number of children at school in the year 1832, . . . .	494,959

Since the year 1827, returns have been made annually from every town; and in 1832, returns were made from 8,941 districts, in which schools were open, on an average, 8 months in 12; and the number of schools in operation was computed at 9,270.

*Expenditure for Common Schools in 1832.*

Sum paid out of the state treasury (income of the Fund), . . . .	\$100,000.00
Sum raised by a tax on the people of the state, . . . .	188,384.53
Sum derived from local funds, . . . .	17,193.25

<i>Total of public moneys distributed by commissioners, . . . .</i>	<i>\$305,582.78</i>
Additional sum raised in the several districts, . . . .	358,320.17
	<hr/> 663,902.95

Of this there was raised by a special tax for building school-houses in the city of New York about . . . .	60,000.00
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<i>Total sum paid for teachers' wages, . . . .</i>	<i>\$603,902.95</i>
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The amount paid for teachers' wages is computed at only about one half of the expense annually incurred for the support of common schools.

Estimated value of 9,270 school-houses (those in the city of New York being computed at \$200,000) } the annual interest of which at 6 per cent., is }	\$122,400.00
Fuel for 9,270 school-houses, at \$10 each, . . . .	92,700.00
Expense of books for 494,959 scholars, at 50 cents each, . . . .	247,479.50

<i>Total, . . . .</i>	<i>462,579.00</i>
To this add (see above) . . . .	663,902.95

<i>Total expenditure for common schools in 1832, . . . .</i>	<i>\$1,126,482.45</i>
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## Comparative View of the Returns of Common Schools from 1816 to 1833.

The year in which the Report was made to the legislature.	No. of Towns from which the returns were made.	Whole No. of School Districts in the said towns.	No. of School Districts from which returns were received.	Amount of public money received in said towns.	Amount paid for teachers' wages in the districts over and above public money.	No. of children taught in the School Districts making returns.	No. of children between 5 and 15 or 16 years of age, residing in those districts.	Proportions of the No. of children taught to the No. of children reported, between the ages of 5 and 15 or 16 years.
1816	338	2,755	2,631	\$55,720.98	.	140,106	176,449	14 to 15
1817	355	3,713	2,873	64,834.88	.	170,385	198,440	6 to 7
1818	374	3,264	3,228	73,235.42	.	183,253	218,969	5 to 6
1819	402	4,614	3,844	93,010.54	.	210,316	235,871	8 to 9
1820	515	5,763	5,118	117,151.07	.	271,877	302,703	9 to 10
1821	545	6,332	5,489	146,418.08	.	304,559	317,633	24 to 25
1822	611	6,659	5,882	157,195.04	.	332,979	339,258	42 to 43
1823	649	7,051	6,255	173,420.60	.	351,173	357,029	44 to 45
1824	656	7,382	6,705	182,820.25	.	377,034	373,208	94 to 93
1825	698	7,642	6,876	182,741.61	.	402,940	383,500	101 to 96
1826	700	7,773	7,117	182,790.09	.	425,586	395,586	100 to 93
1827	721	8,114	7,550	185,720.46	.	431,601	411,256	21 to 20
1828	742	8,298	7,806	222,995.77	.	441,856	419,216	26 to 91
1829	757	8,609	8,164	232,343.21	.	468,205	449,113	25 to 24
1830	773	8,872	8,292	214,840.14	\$297,048.44	480,041	468,257	40 to 41
1831	785	9,063	8,631	238,641.36	346,807.20	499,424	497,503	250 to 249
1832	703	9,339	8,841	244,998.85	374,001.54	507,105	509,967	
1833	811	9,600	8,941	305,582.78	358,320.17	494,959	508,878	

## INCORPORATED ACADEMIES.

Albany,	Flatbush, <i>Eras. Hall,</i>	Lansingburgh,	Penn Yan, <i>Yates Co.</i>
Albany, <i>Fem. Acad.</i>	Fort Covington,	Lewiston,	<i>Acad. &amp; Fem Sem.</i>
Albany, <i>Fem. Sem.</i>	Franklin,	Lowville,	Potsdam, <i>St. Law.,</i>
Auburn,	Fredonia,	Malone, <i>Franklin,</i>	Pompey,
Bridgewater,	Gaines,	Madison, <i>Sem., Gen.</i>	Poughkeepsie, <i>Dutch.</i>
Buffalo,	Gouverneur, <i>H. Sch.</i>	& Oneida <i>Con.</i>	Redhook,
Cambridge, <i>Wash'n.</i>	Granville,	Middlebury,	Rochester, <i>High Sch.</i>
Canandaigua,	Greenville,	Montgomery,	Salem, <i>Washington.</i>
Canandaigua, <i>Ontario Fem. Sem.</i>	Hamilton,	Monroe,	Schenectady,
Canajoharie,	Hartwick,	Newburgh,	Sing Sing, <i>Mt. Pleas.</i>
Cayuga,	Homer, <i>Courtland,</i>	North Salem,	Springville,
Cherry Valley,	Hudson,	Onondaga,	Sullivan Co.
Clinton, <i>Gram. Sch.</i>	Ithaca,	Ovid,	Union,
Delhi, <i>Delaware,</i>	Jamaica, <i>Un. Hall,</i>	Oxford,	Utica,
E. Hampton, <i>Clinton,</i>	Johnstown,	Owego,	Whitesborough,
Fairfield,	Kinderhook,	Oyster Bay,	Whitestown, <i>Oneida</i>
	Kingston,	Plattsburgh, <i>Franklin</i>	<i>Institute.</i>

"In the erection and endowment of the incorporated academies," according to the Superintendent of common schools, "about \$400,000 have been expended by the state and individuals; and to these academies a revenue of \$10,000 is distributed annually by the state." The sum of \$1,200 is assigned to the institutions situated within each of the 8 senate districts. Besides the incorporated academies, there are

many other flourishing seminaries in different parts of the state, among which are the Brooklyn Collegiate Institute for young ladies, and they Troy Female Seminary; and there are institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in the city of New York and at Canajoharie.

#### REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In 1784, an act was passed instituting a university in New York; and in 1787, that act was repealed, and a literary corporation or society was constituted, styled the "Regents of the University of the State of New York," consisting of 21 members, who are all appointed by the legislature, except the governor and lieutenant-governor, who are members *ex officio*. They meet annually (and oftener if necessary) at Albany, on the 2d Thursday in January. They have the power of conferring medical degrees, and other degrees of a higher order than that of Master of Arts, and of incorporating academies; are authorized to visit and inspect annually all the colleges and academies in the state, and make a report of their condition and management to the legislature; and are also charged with the care of distributing the annual income of the Literary Fund in equal proportions in the eight senate districts, for the benefit of common schools, and among the incorporated academies in proportion to the number of students pursuing classical studies.

#### COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

This institution, which is in the city of New York, was established by a royal charter, in 1754, under the name of *King's College*, by which name it was known till the Revolution. Its operations were suspended during the revolutionary war, and in 1787, an act was passed confirming its original charter; but the name of the institution was changed to Columbia College, and its legislative government was vested in 24 Trustees. — The college library contains 8,000 volumes; and the students' libraries 6,000.

#### Succession of Presidents.

Rev. Samuel Johnson, D. D.,	1754 to 1763	Rev. C. H. Wharton, D. D.,	1801 to 1801
Rev. Myles Cooper, LL. D.,	1763 to 1775	Rt. Rev. Benj. Moore, D. D.,	1801 to 1811
		Rev. Wm. Harris, D. D.,	1811 to 1829
Wm. S. Johnson, LL. D.,	1787 to 1800	Wm. A. Duer, LL. D.,	1830

#### Faculty in 1833.

Wm. A. Duer, LL. D., <i>President</i> .	Wm. H. Elliott, M. D., <i>Prof. Chem.</i>
Rev. John McVickar, D. D., <i>Pr. Mor. Phil., Rhet., &amp;c.</i>	H. J. Anderson, M. D., <i>Prof. Math., &amp;c.</i>
N. F. Moore, LL. D., <i>Prof. Greek &amp; Latin.</i>	James Kent, LL. D., <i>Prof. Law.</i>
Ch. Anthon, LL. D., <i>Prof. Greek, Lat., &amp;c.</i>	Lorenzo da Ponte, <i>Prof. Italian.</i>
J. Renwick, LL. D., <i>Pr. Nat. Phil. &amp; Chem.</i>	Rev. Antoine Verren, <i>Prof. French.</i>

Number of students, in 1833, about 100. Alumni 1,150. Commencement is on the 1st Tuesday in August. Vacation from commencement

to the 1st Monday in October; and recess from the 24th of December to the 2d of January.

### UNION COLLEGE.

This institution, which is at Schenectady, was incorporated in 1794; and it derives its name from the union of several religious denominations in its establishment. It is pleasantly situated to the east of the compact part of the city, on an eminence which affords a fine prospect. The buildings consist of two brick edifices of four stories, each 200 feet long, and each having two wings extending 150 feet, containing upwards of 100 rooms for students; and two boarding-houses. The college has been liberally patronized by the state; it has valuable funds, and a library of 5,350 volumes; and the students' libraries contain 8,920 volumes. The Trustees consist of the governor, lieutenant-governor, chancellor, judges of the supreme court, attorney-general, surveyor-general, comptroller, and treasurer, *ex officio*; and 13 elected members.

### *Succession of Presidents.*

Rev. John B. Smith, D. D.,	1795 to 1799	Rev. Jonathan Maxcy, D. D.,	1801 to 1804
Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D.,	1799 to 1801	Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D.,	1804

### *Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D., <i>President.</i>	Isaac W. Jackson, A. M., <i>Assistant Prof.</i>
Rev. B. Proudfit, D. D., <i>Prof. Greek &amp; Lat.</i>	<i>Math. &amp; Nat. Phil.</i>
Rev. A. Potter, A. M., <i>Pr. Mor. Phil., Rhet.</i>	Th. C. Reed, A. M., <i>Assistant Prof. Polit.</i>
B. F. Joslin, M. D., <i>Pr. Nat. Phil. &amp; Math.</i>	<i>Ec. &amp; Intel. Phil.</i>
John A. Yates, A. M., <i>Prof. Orient. Lit.</i>	Chester Averill, <i>Assistant Prof.</i>
	Silas Totten, A. B., <i>Tutor.</i>

Number of students, in 1833, 223. Alumni 1,444; alumni living 1,394; ministers 308; ministers living 290.

*Commencement* is on the 4th Wednesday in July. *Vacations*; — 1st, from commencement, 6 weeks; — 2d, 4 weeks, ending about the 5th of January; — 3d, 4 weeks, ending about the 1st of May.

*Annual expenses*, including all charges, \$112.50; charity students, \$49.50.

### HAMILTON COLLEGE.

This institution, which is pleasantly situated near the village of Clinton, 9 miles W. by S. of Utica, was originally established as an academy, styled Hamilton Oneida Academy, and was erected into a college in 1812. It has received benefactions from various individuals, and considerable patronage from the state. The college edifices, three in number, four stories high, stand in a line, on an elevated site, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect. The college library contains 2,500 volumes, and the students' libraries 3,700. A law professorship has lately been founded by a bequest of \$20,000 from Wm. H. Maynard, Esq. The board of Trustees consists of 24 members.

*Succession of Presidents.*

Rev. Azel Backus, D. D.,	1812 to 1816	Rev. Sereno E. Dwight, D. D.,	1833
Rev. Henry Davis, D. D.,	1817 to 1832		

*Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. Sereno E. Dwight, D. D., <i>President.</i>	Josiah Noyes, M. D., <i>Pr. Chem. &amp; Nat. Hist.</i>
J. H. Lathrop, A. M., <i>Pr. Math. &amp; Nat. Ph.</i>	_____, <i>Prof. of Law.</i>
Rev. Simeon North, A. M., <i>Prof. Lang.</i>	Ebenezer D. Maltbie, <i>Tutor.</i>

Number of students, in 1833, 97: — alumni 270; alumni living 257; ministers 69.

*Commencement* is on the 2d Wednesday in August. *Vacations*; — 1st, from commencement, 5 weeks; — 2d, from the 3d Wednesday in December, 4 weeks; — 3d, from the 3d Wednesday in April, 4 weeks

*Annual expenses* of students of the two higher classes from \$81 to 100; in the two lower classes, from \$72 to 91.

## GENEVA COLLEGE.

This institution, which was founded by the Episcopalians in 1825, is pleasantly situated at Geneva. The college library contains 820 volumes; the students' libraries 1,150. Rev. Jasper Adams, *President*, from 1826 to 1828; — succeeded by the Rev. R. S. Mason.

*Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. Richard S. Mason, D. D., <i>President.</i>	M. D. Holstein, <i>Prof. Mod. Lang.</i>
H. Webster, A. M., <i>Prof. Math. &amp; Nat. Phil.</i>	Gen. J. G. Swift, <i>Prof. Stat. &amp; Civil Engin.</i>
Edward Cutbush, M. D., <i>Pr. Chem. &amp; Min.</i>	John M. Ernot, A. M., <i>Tutor.</i>
Rev. Henry Mandeville, <i>Prof. Hebrew.</i>	P. H. Fowler, A. B., <i>Tutor.</i>

Number of students, in 1833, 44: — alumni 18; ministers 9.

*Commencement* is on the 1st Wednesday in August. *Vacations*; — 1st, from commencement, 6 weeks; — 2d, at the close of the year, 2 weeks; — 3d, in April, 3 weeks.

## BROCKPORT COLLEGE.

The Baptists are now constructing, at Brockport, a flourishing village, on the Erie Canal, 72 miles east of Buffalo, a college edifice of free stone, 100 feet by 60, five stories high including the basement, which is to contain 90 rooms for the accommodation of students, a chapel, library-room, &c.

## HAMILTON LITERARY AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This institution, at Hamilton, in Madison county, 25 miles SW. of Utica, was founded by the Baptists, and incorporated in 1819. The building now occupied by the institution is an edifice of stone, built in 1827, of four stories, 100 feet by 60, containing 34 rooms for study, as many for lodging, a reading-room, a lecture-room, and a chapel suffi-

cient to accommodate 2,000 people. Another building of equal size is about to be erected. The seminary has a boarding-house, a joiner's shop, and a farm of 130 acres; but its funds are small. The course of education embraces four years; and about two years in the preparatory department.

### *Professors.*

Rev. N. Kendrick, D. D., <i>Prof. Theol., &amp;c.</i>	Rev. Daniel Hascall, A. M., <i>Prof. Sac. Rhet.</i>
Rev. Barnes Sears, A. M., <i>Prof. Bibl. Theol.</i>	Rev. Joel S. Bacon, A. M., <i>Prof. Math. &amp;</i>
Rev. S. S. Whitman, A. M., <i>Prof. Heb., &amp;c.</i>	<i>Nat. Phil.</i>
	Rev. A. C. Kendrick, A. B., <i>Prof. Lang.</i>

Number of students in the 4 classes, in 1833, 38; in the preparatory department 65.

*Commencement* is held on the 1st Wednesday in June. *Vacations*; — 1st, from commencement, 1 week; — 2d, from the 3d Monday in August, 6 weeks; — 3d, from the 3d Monday in January, 3 weeks.

*Annual expenses*; — tuition \$16: — for board, washing, and lodging \$1 a week.

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, at New York; founded in 1819.

### *Professors in 1833.*

Rt. Rev. Benj. T. Onderdonk, D. D., <i>Prof. Nature, Ministry, &amp; Polity of the Church.</i>	C. C. Moore, LL. D., <i>Prof. Orient. &amp; Gr. Lit.</i>
Rev. S. H. Turner, D. D., <i>Prof. Bibl. Lit.</i>	Rev. J. M. Wainwright, D. D., <i>Prof. Pul. Elo., &amp;c.</i>
Rev. Bird Wilson, D. D., <i>Prof. Syst. Div.</i>	Rev. F. L. Hawks, D. D., <i>Prof. Eccl. Hist.</i>

Number of students, in 1833, 50: — whole number educated 146. Volumes in the library 3,570.

Statements extracted from the last Report: — "The contributions and donations to the seminary from its first establishment down to the present day, amount to \$158,928.67; of which there have been expended for current purposes \$40,290.60; for buildings \$33,520; filling up water lots, &c. \$9,595; assessments for streets, &c. \$1,325; investments for sums contributed for scholarships \$14,194.72; leaving a capital of \$60,003.35 invested in stocks, bonds, and mortgages, yielding an annual revenue of \$3,600. The annual expenditure, with the utmost economy, amounts to \$5,000, and the deficiency, consequently, of the receipts, to cover the expenditure, is \$1,400. Two large legacies have been given to the institution, one of \$60,000 by Mr. Sherred, and another of \$100,000 by Mr. Frederic Kohne, but neither of them is yet available."

## AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This institution, which is pleasantly situated at the town of Auburn, was founded by the Presbyterians in 1821. The principal building is a large, commodious edifice of stone. The library contains 4,500 volumes. Number of students, in 1833, 54:—whole number educated 190. Board is furnished for \$1 a week.

*Professors in 1833.*

Rev. James Richards, D. D., <i>Prof. Theol.</i>	Rev. Henry Mills, <i>Prof. Sacred Literature.</i>
Rev. M. L. R. Perrine, D. D., <i>Prof. Eccl.</i>	_____, <i>Prof. Sacred Rhetoric.</i>
<i>Hist.</i>	

## HARTWICK THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This institution, situated at Hartwick, in Otsego county, 70 miles W. of Albany, was incorporated in 1815, and owes its establishment to the liberality of the Rev. John C. Hartwig, a Lutheran minister, who bequeathed a large estate in land for the purpose of founding a seminary for educating young men for the ministry, particularly in the Lutheran Church. It consists of two departments, the theological and the academical. The former had, in 1832, 9 students; the latter 80. The library contains 1,000 volumes.—Rev. G. B. Miller, A. M., *Principal*. Rev. C. B. Thummel, A. M., *Assistant*.

## COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN THE CITY OF N. YORK.

This institution was incorporated, in 1807, by the recommendation of the Regents of the University, under whose government it is placed, and by whom its degrees are conferred. The lectures commence on the 1st of November, annually, and continue 4 months. Expense of the whole course \$100. Number of students in 1832–3, 188.

*Professors.*

J. A. Smith, M. D., <i>Prof. Anat. &amp; Physiol.</i>	Edward Delafield, M. D., <i>Prof. Obstet., &amp;c.</i>
Alex. H. Stevens, M. D., <i>Prof. Surgery.</i>	John B. Beck, M. D., <i>Prof. Mat. Med.</i>
Valentine Mott, M. D., <i>Prof. Surg. &amp; Anat.</i>	John Torrey, M. D., <i>Prof. Chem. &amp; Bot.</i>
J. M. Smith, M. D., <i>Prof. Theor. &amp; Prac.</i>	

## COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

This medical school which is established at Fairfield, in Herkimer county, 76 WNW. of Albany, is also under the superintendence of the Regents of the University.

*Professors.*

J. McNaughton, M. D., <i>Prof. Anat. &amp; Surg.</i>	James Hadley, M. D., <i>Prof. Chem.</i>
T. R. Beck, M. D., <i>Pr. Physic &amp; Med. Juris.</i>	James Delamater, M. D., <i>Prof. Surgery.</i>
W. Willoughby, M. D., <i>Prof. Obstetrics, &amp;c.</i>	



## UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

This institution was incorporated in 1831 ; opened at Clinton Hall in October, 1832 ; and the foundation of an edifice for its accommodation was laid on the 16th of July, 1833. It is formed on a plan similar to that of many of the universities of Europe ; and funds to the amount of about \$120,000, had, early in the year 1833, been raised by individuals ; and the capital is divided into transferable shares of \$25 each. Its government is vested in 32 shareholders, elected by shareholders, together with the mayor and four members of the common council of the city of New York for the time being. In this board of 37 members, no one religious denomination is allowed to have a majority ; and persons of every religious denomination are eligible to all offices. The annual meeting of the shareholders is on the 1st Monday in November.

The university comprises two departments ; one for the higher branches of literature and science ; the other embraces what is usually deemed a full course of classical, philosophical, and mathematical instruction, and also a complete course of English literature, of mathematics and science, with their application to agriculture, to the arts, and generally to the ordinary pursuits of life. The Professors (whose emoluments arise from salaries and from fees) are divided into the faculties of Letters, of Science and the Arts, of Law, and of Medicine. The number of students, in 1833, was 137.

*Professors already Appointed.*

Rev. J. M. Matthews, D. D., Chancellor, & Prof. Sac. Antiq.	Rev. John Mulligan, A. M., Prof. Gr., Lat.
Rev. Henry P. Tappan, A. M., Prof. Mor. Phil. & Belles Lettres.	Wm. Ernenpeutsch, A. M., Prof. German.
Henry Vethake, A. M., Prof. Math. & Astr.	Mig. Cabrera de Nevares, Prof. Spanish.
John Torrey, M. D., Pr. Chem., Bot., &c.	Lorenzo L. da Ponte, Prof. Italian.
S. F. B. Morse, A. M., Prof. Sculp., Paint.	Charles Parmentier, A. M., Prof. French.
Rev. Edward Robinson, D. D., Prof. Greek & Orient. Lit.	C. D. Cleveland, A. M., Prof. Latin.
Rev. George Bush, A. M., Adj. Prof. Hebr.	Henry Bostwick, A. M., Instr. Hist., Geog.
	Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., Lect. Mor. Phil.
	Francis Lieber, P. D., Lect. Com., Agri., &c.

## LEARNED SOCIETIES.

*New York Historical Society* ; founded in 1804. Morgan Lewis, President. Frederick De Peyster, Jun., Secretary.

*New York Literary and Philosophical Society.* David Hosack, M. D., President. Frederick de Peyster, Jun., Secretary.

*American Academy of Fine Arts* ; founded in 1808. John Trumbull, President. James Herring, Secretary.

*National Academy of Design* ; founded in 1826. S. F. B. Morse, President. John L. Morton, Secretary.

*American Lyceum*; founded in 1831. Stephen Van Rensselaer, *President*.

*Medical Society of the State of New York*. Thomas Spencer, M. D., *President*.

### UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

This institution is supported by the government of the United States; was established in 1802; and is situated at the military post of West Point, on the Hudson, at its passage through the Highlands, on a tract of 250 acres of land which was ceded by the state of New York to the United States. The Chief Engineer of the Army (now Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles Gratiot) is, *ex officio*, Inspector of the Academy. The Military Staff comprises the Superintendent and Commandant, and about 40 individuals, consisting of professors, assistant-professors, and teachers. The number of cadets is limited to 250. Candidates for a situation in the school as cadets must not be under 14 nor above 21 years of age; and each cadet previously to his appointment by the President of the United States, must, with the consent of his parent or guardian, sign articles by which he engages to serve 5 years, unless sooner discharged. The pay of a cadet is \$16 a month, and two rations a day. The regular course of studies comprises 4 years.

## VIII. NEW JERSEY.

### GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
ELIAS P. SEELEY, <i>Governor and Chancellor of the State ex officio</i> ; term of office expires Oct. 1833,	\$2,000
Edward Condit, <i>Vice-Pres. Legislative Council</i> ,	3,50 a day.
James D. Westcott, <i>Secretary of State and Auditor</i> ,	50 & perquisites.
William Grant, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	1,100
John M. White, <i>Attorney General</i> ,	80
Stacy G. Potts, <i>Clerk in Chancery</i> ,	Perquisites.

### JUDICIARY.

#### *Supreme Court.*

	Salary.
Jas. C. Hornblower, . . . <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$1,200
Gabriel H. Ford, . . . <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	1,100
George H. Drake, . . . . . <i>do.</i>	1,100
Zachariah Rossell, . . . . <i>Clerk of the Supreme Court</i> ,	

## EDUCATION.

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

This state has not yet made any adequate provision for the support of common schools. It has a School Fund, which amounted, in Oct. 1832, to \$228,611.75; the annual income of which was \$15,951.89. A law of the state provides that \$20,000 shall be annually distributed among the counties and towns, in the ratio of the taxes paid for the support of government; that if the income of the Fund does not amount to this sum, that the trustees of the Fund shall draw upon the state treasurer for whatever sum is necessary to make up the deficiency; and that the whole amount that is distributed, shall be applied to pay teachers of common schools. The law also "authorizes" and "recommends," but does not *require*, that "the several townships, at their annual town-meetings, raise, by tax or otherwise, such additional sum or sums of money for the same object, as they may deem proper; — and also the several townships may apply the sum received from the state, to schooling the indigent poor of the said township, if they elect to do the same." Some towns have complied with these recommendations; others have entirely neglected them. The town of Newark received, in 1833, \$410.76 from the state, and raised the additional sum of \$1,750.

The following extract from Governor Southard's Message to the Legislative Council, in January, 1833, presents a view of the present condition of common schools in this state.

"The school system is certainly inefficient. It has defects which ought to be corrected, and which experience has enabled the people of other states to remedy. It needs a larger fund; and it is hoped that the state will, before long, be able to augment it. It needs an intelligent and zealous commissioner, whose official duty it shall be to devise, and, when approved by the legislature, to carry into execution such uniform plans as may be calculated to effect the great object; and although there is a just reluctance to the creation of new offices, yet that portion of the fund which may be devoted to his compensation, will be found to be a useful expenditure. It needs more competent teachers, and cannot succeed, unless means be adopted to provide them. It needs also the active coöperation of the townships, in raising the money which is to be expended. Unless this be done, no amount of money which the state can hope speedily to add to the principal fund, will enable us to accomplish the end proposed; and we shall fall far behind other states, in our progress towards that proud consummation, when the doors of the school-house shall be opened to every child, and education and light be bestowed on all, on whom the right of suffrage devolves, and on whose intelligence and virtue the value and permanency of our institutions depend. Such a change of the law as will require this coöperation, is

neither unreasonable nor unjust. The benefit of the fund may, without wrong to any, be made to depend on a willingness to aid the purposes for which it was created, and to enjoy its advantages."

#### ACADEMIES.

There are few academies in this state which possess any considerable funds; and public institutions of this kind have generally declined, and have been superseded by private schools, which are more popular and better supported. There are, in several of the towns and in different parts of the state, respectable and flourishing seminaries for the education of females, for preparing lads for college, and also for affording a good English education. Among the respectable institutions for these purposes, are the Edgehill Seminary at Princeton, the Young Ladies' Institute at Newark, the Mantua Manual-Labor Institute near Sergeantville, Lawrenceville High School, Bloomington Academy, and the Athenian Academy, at Rahway.

#### COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY AT PRINCETON.

This college was established at Elizabethtown in 1746; the next year it was removed to Newark; and in 1757, to Princeton. It has long been a highly respectable and flourishing seminary, and here many distinguished men have received their education. The college edifice, styled Nassau Hall, is built of stone, four stories high, 175 feet by 50, containing a chapel, and 60 rooms for students. There are also buildings for the library, philosophical apparatus, museum, refectory, recitation-rooms, &c. The college library contains 7,000 volumes; and the students' libraries 4,000. The board of Trustees consists of the governor of the state (who is president *ex officio*), 10 other laymen, and 10 clergymen.

#### Succession of Presidents.

Rev. Jona. Dickinson,	1746 to 1747	Rev. J. Witherspoon, D.D., LL.D. { 1768 to
Rev. Aaron Burr,	1748 " 1757	1795.
Rev. Jonathan Edwards,	1757 " 1758	Rev. S. S. Smith, D. D., LL.D., 1795 to 1819
Rev. Samuel Davies,	1759 " 1761	Rev. Ash. Green, D. D., LL.D., 1812 " 1822
Rev. Samuel Finley, D. D.,	1761 " 1766	Rev. James Carnahan, D. D., 1823

#### Faculty in 1833.

Rev. James Carnahan, D. D., <i>President</i> .	Sam. L. Howell, M. D., <i>Prof. Anat. &amp; Phys.</i>
Rev. John Maclean, <i>Vice-Pres. and Prof.</i>	Lewis Hargous, <i>Prof. French and Span.</i>
<i>Ancient Lang.</i>	J. Alexander, <i>Adj. Prof. Ancient Lang.</i>
Rev. Albert B. Dod, <i>Prof. Mathematics.</i>	Benedict Jager, <i>Prof. Ger. and Ital.</i>
Joseph Henry, <i>Prof. Nat. Phil.</i>	S. H. McDonald, J. C. Edwards, and John
John Torrey, M. D., <i>Prof. Chem.</i>	S. Hart, <i>Tutors.</i>

Number of students, in 1833, 133:—whole number of alumni 1,930; ministers 406; alumni living 1,190.

*Commencement* is on the last Wednesday in Sept. *Vacations*;—1st, from commencement, 6 weeks;—2d, from the 1st Thursday after the 2d Tuesday in April, 5 weeks.

*Theological Seminary at Princeton.*

This institution, established in 1812, is under the patronage and superintendence of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. Its principal building is a large edifice of stone, which affords accommodations for 100 students. There are 23 scholarships. Tuition and the use of the library are afforded free of expense to all. The library contains 6,000 volumes, and the students' libraries of 500.

1812. Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D., *Prof. Didactic and Pol. Theol.*

1813. Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D., *Prof. Eccl. Hist. and Church Gov.*

1822. Rev. Charles Hodge, A. M., *Prof. Oriental and Biblical Literature.*

Number of students, in 1833, 136; whole number educated 619; number living 568.

## RUTGERS COLLEGE.

This institution was founded, in 1770, by ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church, and named Queen's College; but some years since it received its present name in honor of a distinguished benefactor. The principal building is of stone, three stories high, devoted to public purposes; the students generally lodge in private families. The library contains 3,750 volumes, and the students' libraries 2,500.

*Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. Philip Milledoler, D. D., *President.*

Rev. Jacob J. Janeway, D. D., *Vice-Pres.*  
and *Prof. Ev. Christ., Polit. Econ., &c.*

Rev. ——— Beck, *Prof. Chem. & Nat. Hist.*  
John O. Currie, *Teacher in the Grammar*  
*School.*

Students in the 4 classes, in 1833, 70.

*Theological Seminary.*

This institution is connected with Rutgers College, and is under the patronage of the Dutch Reformed Church. Students, in 1833, 24.

Rev. Philip Milledoler, D. D., *Prof. Didactic and Polemic Theol.*

Rev. James S. Cannon, D. D., *Prof. Eccl. Hist. and Church Gov.*

Rev. Alex. McClelland, D. D., *Prof. Biblical Literature.*

## PENNSYLVANIA.

## GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
GEORGE WOLF, <i>Governor</i> , (term of office expires on the 3d Tuesday in December, 1835,) . . . . .	\$4,000
Samuel McKean, <i>Secretary</i> , . . . . .	1,600
Alexander Mahon, <i>State Treasurer</i> , . . . . .	1,400
David Sturgeon, <i>Auditor General</i> , . . . . .	1,400
Jacob Spangler, <i>Surveyor General</i> , . . . . .	1,400
Samuel Workman, <i>Secretary of the Land Office</i> , . . . . .	1,400
Ellis Lewis, <i>Attorney General</i> , . . . . .	300 and fees.
Jesse R. Burden, <i>President of the Senate</i> .	
Samuel Anderson, <i>Speaker of the House of Representatives</i> .	

## JUDICIARY.

*Supreme Court.*

	Salary.
John B. Gibson, . . . . <i>Chief Justice</i> , . . . . .	\$2,666.67
Milton C. Rogers, . . . . <i>Associate Justice</i> , . . . . .	2,000.00
Charles Houston, . . . . . <i>do.</i> . . . .	2,000.00
John Ross, . . . . . <i>do.</i> . . . .	2,000.00
John Kennedy, . . . . . <i>do.</i> . . . .	2,000.00
William Duane, . . . . <i>Prothonotary for East District</i> , . . . . .	Fees.

The judges of the Supreme Court hold Circuit Courts throughout the state, for which they receive, in addition to their salaries, \$4 a day while on the circuits.

The jurisdiction of the following three District Courts for Philadelphia and for the counties of Lancaster and Allegheny, is the same as that of the Court of Common Pleas in other counties.

*District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.*

	Salary.
Joseph Barnes, . . . . <i>President Judge</i> , . . . . .	\$2,000
Th. McKean Pettit, . . . . <i>Judge</i> , . . . . .	2,000
Charles S. Coxe, . . . . . <i>do.</i> . . . .	2,000
John Lisle, . . . . . <i>Prothonotary</i> .	

*District Court for the City and County of Lancaster.*

	Salary.
Alexander L. Hayes, . . . . <i>President Judge</i> , . . . . .	\$1,600

*District Court for the County of Allegheny.*

	Salary.
Robert C. Trier, . . . . <i>President Judge</i> , . . . . .	\$1,600

The State is divided into the 17 following Districts, for the sessions of

the Courts of *Common Pleas*. The President Judge of the District of Philadelphia and an Associate Law Judge have each a salary of \$2,000 ; and two other Associate Judges \$400 each. The President Judges in the other districts have salaries of \$1,600, and their associates \$200.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>President Judges.</i>
1. Philadelphia, . . . . .	Edward King.
2. Lancaster, . . . . .	Walter Franklin.
3. Berks, Northampton, and Lehigh, . . .	Garrick Mallary.
4. Huntington, Mifflin, Centre, and Clearfield,	Thomas Burnside.
5. Beaver, Butler, and Allegheny, . . .	Charles Shaler.
6. Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, and Warren,	Henry Shippen.
7. Bucks and Montgomery, . . . . .	John Fox.
8. Northumberland, Lycoming, Union, & Columbia,	
9. Cumberland, Adams, and Perry, . . .	John Reed.
10. Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong, & Cambria,	John Young.
11. Luzerne, Wayne, and Pike, . . . . .	David Scott.
12. Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill, . .	Calvin Blythe.
13. Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, and McKean,	Edward Herrick.
14. Washington, Fayette, and Greene, . .	Thomas H. Baird.
15. Chester and Delaware, . . . . .	Isaac Darlington.
16. Franklin, Bedford, and Somerset, . .	Alex'r Thomson.
17. York, . . . . .	

## EDUCATION.

### COMMON SCHOOLS.

William Penn, at the commencement of the settlement of Pennsylvania, in 1682, published his "Preface to the Frame of Government," in which he says, "That which makes a good constitution must keep it, viz. men of wisdom and virtue, — qualities that, because they descend not with worldly inheritance, must be carefully propagated by a virtuous education of youth." In the "Frame" itself, he provides that the governor and provincial council shall erect and order all public schools. The Constitution of the state, adopted in 1790, contains the following provision: — "The legislature, as soon as conveniently may be, shall provide, by law, for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis."

An act was passed by the legislature, on the 2d of April, 1831, providing for the establishment of a general system of education, by creating a "Common School Fund," and appointing three commissioners to manage it; — assigning to the fund all moneys due for unpatented lands, secured to the state by mortgages or lien for purchase money, and all moneys for applications, warrants, and patents for land, fees in the land-office, and the proceeds of a tax of one mill per dollar, laid March

25, 1831;— the state treasurer being required to make an annual report of the amount received for the fund. The interest is to be added to the principal till the annual interest shall amount to \$100,000; afterwards the interest is to be annually distributed for the support of schools, as shall be provided by law. According to the statement of Samuel McKean, Esq., Secretary of State, in his Report relative to Educating Poor Children (March, 1833), the School Fund amounted, on the 2d of April, 1833, to about \$304,000; and the income of the Fund will amount to the proposed sum of \$100,000 per annum by the 1st of April, 1839, when it will be at the disposal of the legislature for the promotion of free schools throughout the state.

Mr. McKean observes; — “ Since 1816, [in the state of New York,] the number of children taught and the amount of money expended under the present system have regularly increased, until, in the last year, 1832, we have the sublime spectacle of 507,105 pupils, without distinction, receiving regular and constant instruction, upon uniform principles, under the direct supervision of the government, at an expense of about one million of dollars, or not much exceeding two dollars a scholar; whilst Pennsylvania, for the same year, with equal wealth, and a population not vastly inferior in number to that of New York, presents the lamentable contrast of 17,467 children not *educated*, but returned as subjects entitled to receive instruction, under a system condemned by universal public opinion and experience, and that too at an expense of \$48,466.25.” In this statement the county of Philadelphia was not included. — The whole number of children returned by the assessors, as educated at the public expense throughout the state, in 1832, was 23,592; at the expense of \$81,116.70. — See *Hazard's Penn. Register*, April 6, 1833.

According to a Memorial which was read before the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Public Schools, at Philadelphia, Oct. 1830, “ There were at least 400,000 \* children in Pennsylvania between the ages of 5 and 15; of these during the preceding year, there were not 150,000 in all the schools in the state.”

According to a Chronological View of the enactments of the legislature, on the subject of education, since the first settlement of Pennsylvania, communicated to Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania, by Mr. W. R. Johnson, the public acts relating to this subject amount to 220; the whole amount of appropriations in money or in other interests equivalent to money, is \$297,116; the number of acres of land applied in aid of corporations, 57,923; and the institutions created, endowed, or remodelled by these laws, consist principally of 2 universities, 8 colleges, and 55 academies.

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\* The number is overstated. According to the Census of 1830, the number of white children in the state, from 5 to 15, was 351,38.



## ACADEMIES.

The following are the 55 academies in the state, with the date of their foundation or incorporation, as stated in the Register of Pennsylvania. These institutions have received small endowments from the state, from \$1,000 to \$10,000 each.

Allentown,	1813	Franklin, <i>Venan.</i>	1812	Montrose, <i>Susqu.</i>	1816
Athens,	1813	Germantown,	1784	Newtown,	1790
Beachwoods,	1813	Gettysburg,	1810	Norristown,	1804
Beaver,	1803	Greensburg,	1810	Northumberland,	1804
Bedford,	1810	Greensburg,	1810	Orwigsburg,	1813
Bellefonte,	1805	Hatboro', <i>Loller,</i>	1812	Philadel. <i>Epis.</i>	1787
Butler,	1810	Harrisburg,	1809	Pittsburg,	1787
Carmich. <i>Greene,</i>	1810	Huntingdon,	1816	Reading,	1788
Chambersburg,	1799	Indiana,	1814	Smethport,	1829
Chester,	1811	Kittaning,	1821	Somerset,	1810
Clearfield,	1827	Lancaster,	1827	Strasburg,	1823
Danville,	1818	Lebanon,	1816	Stroudsburg,	1814
Delaware,	1813	Le Raysville,	1830	Warren,	1822
Doylestown, <i>Un.</i>	1827	Lewistown,	1814	Waterford,	1811
Dundaff,	1830	Meadville,	1807	Wellsborough,	1817
Easton,	1805	Mercer,	1811	Wilkesbarre,	1807
Ebensburg,	1819	Milford,	1827	Williamsport,	1811
Erie,	1811	Mifflinsburg,	1827	York,	1799
Franklin, <i>Green,</i>	1813				

At Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Litiz, there are Moravian Schools which have long had a good reputation.

## UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

The universities that have been incorporated in this state, are the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, 1755; Western University at Pittsburg, 1820. The *Colleges*; Dickinson College at Carlisle, 1783; Franklin College at Lancaster, 1787, *now closed*; Jefferson College at Canonsburg, 1802; Washington College at Washington, 1806; Allegheny College at Meadville, 1815; Lafayette College at Easton, 1826; Madison College at Union Town, *now closed*, 1827; Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, 1832.

## UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This institution was incorporated in 1755, at Philadelphia, by the name of "the College, Academy, and Charity School"; in 1779 it was erected by an act of the legislature into a university; and in 1791, it was placed upon its present footing by an act uniting into one body the trustees of the university, and those of the college, academy, and charity schools of Philadelphia. The moneys granted to it by the state legislature at different times, amount to \$69,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ , besides the exemption, in 1832, of its real estate from taxation for 15 years. Its whole

property, in 1830, as reported to the legislature, was \$195,000; its annual income \$15,000; value of real estate \$167,059.—See *Register of Penn.*, Jan. 1833, Vol. XI. The institution comprises the medical, collegiate, and academical departments; and charity (English) schools; and is under the legislative government of 24 trustees, of whom the governor of the state is a member *ex officio*.

### *Succession of Provosts.*

William Smith, D. D.,	1755 to 1779	John Andrews, D. D.,	1810 to 1813
John Ewing, D. D.,	1780 " 1802	Frederick Beasley, D. D.,	1813 " 1828
John McDowell, LL. D.,	1806 " 1810	Wm. H. De Lancey, D. D.,	1828 " 1833

### *Faculty of Arts, or Collegiate Department, in 1833.*

———, Provost.	Henry Read, A.M., <i>As't. Prof. Mor. Phil., &amp;c.</i>
Robert Adrain, LL. D., <i>Prof. Math.</i>	Rev. Chr. F. Crusé, A. M., <i>Assist. Prof.</i>
Rev. S. B. Wylie, D. D., <i>Prof. Heb., Greek,</i> <i>and Latin Lang.</i>	Aug. de Valville, <i>Instruct. in French.</i>
Alex. D. Bache, A.M., <i>Pr. Nat. Ph. &amp; Chem.</i>	Augustus Willis, <i>do. in Spanish.</i>
	Hermann Bokum, <i>do. in German.</i>

Number of undergraduates, in 1833, 105. Whole number of alumni unknown:—number of those who received the degree of bachelor of arts, in 1829, 11; in 1830, 8; in 1831, 20; in 1832, 25; in 1833, 25.

*Commencement* is on the last Thursday in July. The collegiate year consists of three terms:—1st, from the 15th Sept. to the 22d Dec.;—2d, from the 7th Jan. to the 15th April;—3d, from the 1st May till Commencement.

*Expenses*—for instruction \$15 a term, with a moderate additional charge for the modern languages:—board in the city from \$2,50 to \$3 a week.

### *Medical Department.*

The medical school, which forms a part of the university, is the oldest, most distinguished, and most numerously attended of any in the United States.

### *Faculty of Medicine.*

Philip S. Physic, M. D., <i>Emeritus Prof. of</i>	Robert Hare, M. D., <i>Prof. Chemistry.</i>
<i>Surg. and Anat.</i>	Wm. Gibson, M. D., <i>Prof. Surgery.</i>
John R. Coxe, M. D., <i>Pr. Mat. Med. &amp; Phar.</i>	Wm. E. Horner, M. D., <i>Prof. Anatomy.</i>
Nath. Chapman, M. D., <i>Prof. Inst. &amp; Prac.</i>	Wm. P. Dewees, M. D., <i>Adj. Prof. Midw.</i>
<i>Med.</i>	Samuel Jackson, M. D., <i>Assist. Prof. Inst.</i>
Th. C. James, M. D., <i>Prof. Midwifery.</i>	<i>and Prac. Phys. and Clin. Med.</i>

The *Lectures* commence on the 1st Monday in Nov., and the commencement for conferring degrees is held about the 1st of April.

*Expenses*:—matriculation (first year only) \$5; lectures of the six professors \$20 each,—\$120;—ticket for the almshouse or hospital (first year only) \$10:—total, the first year, \$135.—Second year, lectures \$120; graduation and diploma \$40:—total, for two years, \$295.

Medical students, in 1833, 368; in the collegiate department 105; in The academical department 186; in the charity schools 164:—total 823.

#### JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Medical Faculty of Jefferson College (an institution grafted upon Jefferson College at Canonsburg) was incorporated in 1826; and its affairs are managed by a board of 10 trustees residing in Philadelphia, where the institution possesses a spacious and well furnished college edifice.

#### Medical Professors.

G. Sharp Pattison, M. D., <i>Prof. Anat.</i>	Sam'l. Calhoun, M. D., <i>Prof. Mat. Med.</i>
Geo. McClellan, M. D., <i>Prof. Surg.</i>	Jacob Green, M. D., <i>Prof. Chem.</i>
John Revere, M. D., <i>Prof. Theo. &amp; Pr. Phys.</i>	Sam'l. McClellan, M. D., <i>Prof. Midw., &amp;c.</i>

Number of students, in 1833, 121.—The lectures commence on the 1st Monday in Nov., and end in March.

*Expenses*:—lectures of the six professors, \$15 each, \$90; ticket for the almshouse or hospital \$10;—total, first year, \$100;—for the 2d year (with the graduation fee, \$15) \$115.—Fee to the dissector in anatomy \$10. This ticket may be taken or not, at the option of the student.—Board of medical students, from \$2,50 to \$5 a week.

#### DICKINSON COLLEGE.

This institution, which is pleasantly situated at Carlisle, was incorporated in 1783, and has received from the state donations at different times, amounting in all to \$51,800, and 10,000 acres of land. It has, at some periods, prospered; at others declined; and at others, it has been entirely suspended. The principal building is a large edifice of stone; and the college library contains about 2,000 volumes.

#### Succession of Presidents.

Rev. Charles Nisbet, D. D.	1784 to 1804	Rev. John M. Mason, D. D.	1821 to 1824
Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D.	1804 " 1809	Rev. William Neill, D. D.	1829
Rev. Jeremiah Atwater, D. D.	1809	Rev. Samuel B. How, D. D.	1829 " 1832

The college was closed from about 1816 to 1822; also in 1829; and again in 1832. On the 6th of June, 1833, the land, buildings, library, apparatus, and other property were transferred to a joint committee of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with the full consent of the old board of trustees, who resigned their offices, and a new board was elected, of which the Rev. John Emery, D. D., a Methodist Bishop, was chosen president.—The new board elected the Rev. John P. Durbin, A. M., *President of the college*; and John Reed, *Professor of Law*; passed resolutions to make immediate arrangements for establishing a preparatory school, and took measures for reopening the college without unnecessary delay.

## JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

This institution, which is situated at Canonsburg, 28 miles SW. of Pittsburg, was incorporated in 1802. It has received the following donations from the state; — in 1806, \$3,000; in 1821, \$1,000 annually for five years; in 1826, \$1,000 annually for four years; in 1832, \$2,000 annually for four years, — 6 indigent students to be educated for four years; and afterwards, 24 to be prepared for school-teachers. — The college library contains 1,000 volumes, and the students' libraries 2,400. The board of trustees consists of 30 members.

*Succession of Principals.*

Rev. John Watson,	1802 to 1802	Rev. Wm. McMillan,	1817 to 1822
Rev. James Dunlap,	1803 " 1811	Rev. Matthew Brown, D. D.,	1822.
Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D.,	1812 " 1816		

*Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. Matthew Brown, D. D., <i>President.</i>	Jacob Green, M. D., <i>Prof. Chem. &amp; Nat. Hist.</i>
Rev. John McMillan, D. D., <i>Prof. Theol.</i>	Wm. Smith, <i>Prof. Lang.</i>
Rev. James Ramsay, D. D., <i>Prof. Hebrew.</i>	George Marshall, } <i>Teachers.</i>
J. H. Kennedy, <i>Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil.</i>	George M. Hall, }

Number of undergraduates, in 1833, 155 : — alumni 404 ; alumni living 371 ; — ministers 170. — Students in the preparatory school connected with the college, 77.

*Commencement* is on the last Thursday in September. *Vacations* : — 1st, from commencement to the 1st Monday in Nov. ; — 2d, from the 1st of April to the 1st of May.

*Annual expenses* : — tuition, fuel, library, repairs, &c. \$25 : — board in college about 75 cents a week ; in private families from \$1 to 1,62½. — There is belonging to the college a farm of 200 acres, on which 26 students nearly support themselves by laboring two hours a day.

The Medical Faculty of Jefferson College, a branch of this institution, is under a board of 10 trustees, residing in Philadelphia, where the lectures are given.

## WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

This institution, which is pleasantly situated at Washington, 7 miles from Canonsburg, and 26 SW. of Pittsburg, was incorporated in 1806, and was newly organized in 1830. The state legislature endowed it with lands valued at \$20,000, besides making other donations; one of which was by an act of 1826, granting it \$1,000 annually for four years; another in 1831, granting \$500 annually for five years. The college library contains 1,500 volumes.

*Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. David McConaughy, A. M., <i>Principal.</i>	Joseph Ritner, jr., A. M., <i>Prof. Engin.,</i>
Rev. Wm. P. Alrich, A. M., <i>Prof. Math.,</i>	<i>Polit. Econ., &amp;c.</i>
<i>Nat. Phil., and Chem.</i>	Nich. Murray, <i>Assist. Teacher Clas. Depart.</i>
Robert Fulton, <i>Prof. Languages.</i>	Albert Torrence, <i>Assist. Teacher English</i>
John L. Gow, <i>Prof. Eng. Lit.</i>	<i>Department.</i>

Number of students in the college in 1833, 47; in the English department, 72: — alumni 146.

*Commencement* is on the last Wednesday in September. There are two *vacations*, — during the months of April and October.

*Expenses*: — tuition \$20 a year; — fuel, candles, and washing about \$15; — board from \$1 to 1.50 a week.

## WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

This institution, which is situated at Pittsburg, was incorporated in 1819; and in 1826, it received from the state a grant of \$2,400, annually for 5 years, in consideration of a relinquishment of land by the university. Persons of every religious denomination may be trustees, principals, and professors.

Rev. R. Bruce, M. D., *Principal*; — with three other instructors. Number of students 50: — alumni 45. Volumes in the library 500. *Commencement* is on the last Friday in June.

## ALLEGHENY COLLEGE.

This institution, which is at Meadville, was founded in 1815, incorporated in 1817, with a grant from the legislature of \$2,000: in 1821, it received another grant of \$1,000 annually for 5 years; and in 1827, \$1,000 annually for 4 years. It has a college edifice of 3 stories, 120 feet by 40; and a library of 8,000 volumes, mostly the donation of the late Rev. Dr. Bentley, of Salem, Mass. — Whole number of alumni 10. — The operations of this institution have been, for some time, discontinued; but it has lately come into the possession of the Methodists, and is placed under the direction of the Pittsburg Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A professorship called the “Roberts professorship,” in honor of Bishop Roberts, has been endowed, and the college will be opened for students on the 1st of Nov. — Rev. Martin Ruter, D. D., *President*; Rev. Homer J. Clark, A. M., *Vice-President and Prof. Math.*; Augustus W. Ruter, A. B., *Prof. Lang.*

## PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

This institution, which is at Gettysburg, 44 miles SW. of Harrisburg, was formed by erecting a gymnasium or preparatory school, connected with the theological seminary at the same place, into a college, and was incorporated in 1832. No disabilities are to be imposed on account of religious opinions.

*Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. Ernest L. Hazelius, D. D., *Pres. & Prof. Latin Lang. & Ger. Lit.*

Rev. S. S. Schmucker, A. M., *Prof. Intel. Phil. and Moral Science.*

H. Baucher, A. M., *Prof. Greek Lang. and Belles Lettres.*

M. Jacobs, A. M., *Prof. Math., Chem., and Natural Philosophy.*

J. H. Marsden, A. M., *Prof. Mineralogy and Botany.*

## LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

This institution, which is at Easton on the Delaware, was incorporated in 1826. No disabilities can exist as to professors or students on account of religion. — A college edifice of stone is now in progress, three stories high with a basement; 112 feet long and 44 wide, with a projection 49 feet in length and 17 in width; containing 54 rooms for students, a library-room, a hall, and recitation-rooms.

The institution has commenced operations, and has 50 students, though the classes are not yet (Aug. 1833) properly formed, and the library and apparatus are scarcely begun. — Rev. George Junkin, *President*; with three professors.

## MADISON COLLEGE.

This institution was founded by the Methodists at Union Town, in Fayette county, on the Cumberland road, 60 miles W. by N. of Cumberland, and incorporated in 1827. The legislature, in 1828, made a donation to it of \$5,000. — It was for a time in operation, but is now closed.

## THE GIRARD COLLEGE FOR ORPHANS.

The corner-stone for the principal building for this institution was laid on the 4th of July, 1833, on a tract of land containing 45 acres,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the city of Philadelphia. The order of the edifice is Grecian Corinthian; the material white and light-blue marble. The building is to be 160 feet in front, by 217 feet on the flank, including the porticoes, and its height 97 feet. The sum of \$2,000,000 is specifically appropriated to erect the buildings and support the college; and if this shall be found inadequate, such further sum as may be necessary is provided for in the conditions of other bequests by the founder.

## BRISTOL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION.

This institution, which is situated on a farm called "China Retreat," on the Delaware, 3 miles below Bristol, was established, in 1833, by gentlemen belonging to the Episcopal church; and it is designed for the preparation of young men for the ministry, or for any of the liberal professions. The course of studies embraces 4 years; and a preparatory school is to be connected with the institution. The collegiate year commences on the 1st Wednesday in Oct., and ends on the 4th of August. The plan embraces a system of manual labor in shops or on the farm three hours daily. — Rev. Chauncey Cotton, *Principal*.

## PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This institution was established at Philadelphia in 1820; was incorporated in 1821; and received a donation of \$8,000 from the state, and an additional appropriation for the support and education of indigent pupils of the state; and a building of granite, 96½ feet by 63, was erected in 1824 for its accommodation. The annual charge to pupils who pay, is \$160. The number of pupils, in 1830, was 76, of whom 32 were educated the expense of Pennsylvania, 16 of Maryland, and 9 of New Jersey.

## THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

*Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg*; established in 1826, and incorporated in 1827. About \$12,000, together with valuable books for the library, were collected for it in Europe. The building contains rooms for 60 students, a chapel and library, and lecture-rooms. The library contains 7,000 volumes, mostly in the German language. Students, about 20. — Rev. E. L. Hazelius, D. D., *Prof. German, Greek, Hebrew, and Church History*; Rev. S. S. Schmucker, *Prof. Theol., Pastoral Duties, &c.*

*Theological Seminary of the German Reformed Church, at York*; established at Carlisle in 1824, removed to York in 1829, and incorporated in 1831. — Rev. Lewis Mayer, D. D., *Prof. Theol.*; Rev. F. A. Rauch, P. D., *Prof. Bibl. Lit.* — Students 20. — A Classical School connected with the Seminary, under the care of Dr. Rauch, commenced operations Jan. 1, 1833.

*Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny-Town*, established in 1829, is under the care of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church; has an edifice of 4 stories, 150 feet long, and a library of 4,000 vols. — Rev. Luther Halsey, D. D., *Prof. Theol.*; John W. Nevin, *Teacher Bibl. Lit.* — Students 29. — Manual labor is combined with study.

*Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, at Pittsburg*; incorporated in 1828. — Rev. Mr. Pressly, *Prof.* — Students 19.

## LEARNED SOCIETIES.

*American Philosophical Society*; instituted in 1769; incorporated in 1780. Peter S. Duponceau, LL. D., *President*. This society has published 7 volumes of Transactions.

*Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts*; founded in 1805; incorporated in 1806. Joseph Hopkinson, *President*.

*Academy of Natural Sciences*; founded in 1812; incorporated in 1817. This society has published 6 volumes of Transactions.

*Pennsylvania Historical Society*; formed in 1825. William Rawle, *President*. This society has published 4 half-volumes of Memoirs.

## X. DELAWARE.

## GOVERNMENT.

CALEB P. BENNET, *Governor*; (term of office expires on the third Tuesday in January, 1837); salary . . . . . \$1,333½  
 Joshua Burton, *Speaker of the Senate*,  
 John Raymond, *Speaker of the House of Representatives*,

## JUDICIARY.

		Salary.
Thomas Clayton,	<i>Chief Justice</i> , . . . . .	\$1,200
James R. Black,	<i>Associate Jus. for Newcastle county</i> ,	1,000
Sam'l L. Harrington,	<i>do. for Kent county</i> , . . .	1,000
Peter Robinson,	<i>do. for Sussex County</i> , . . .	1,000
Kensley Johns, Jun.	<i>Chancellor</i> , . . . . .	1,100

*Outlines of the Constitution as amended, December 2, 1831.*

The supreme executive power is vested in a governor who is chosen by the citizens, and holds his office during 4 years from the third Tuesday in January next ensuing his election; and he is not eligible a second time to the office.

The legislative power is vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives; the senators being elected for 4 years, and the representatives for 2. There are 3 senators and 7 representatives chosen in each of the three counties. Whenever a greater number is judged necessary by the General Assembly, then, two thirds of each branch of the legislature concurring, it may be increased; but the number of senators can never be greater than one half, nor less than one third of the number of representatives.

The General Assembly meets on the first Tuesday of January, biennially, unless sooner convened by the governor.

All elections for governor, senators, representatives, sheriffs, and coroners, are held on the 2d Tuesday in November, and are by ballot; and in such elections every free white male citizen, of the age of 22 years or upwards, having resided in the state one year next before the election, and paid a county tax, which shall have been assessed at least six months before the election, enjoys the right of an elector; and every free white male citizen of the age of 21 years, and under 22 years, having resided as aforesaid, though not having paid a tax, (idiots, insane persons, and criminals excepted,) enjoys the right of an elector.

The judicial power is vested in a Court of Errors and Appeals, a Superior Court, a Court of Chancery, an Orphans' Court, a Court of Oyer and Terminer, a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and such other courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.—To



compose these several courts there are five judges, who are appointed by the governor, and hold their offices during good behavior. The Superior Court is composed of the chief justice and the two associate justices who do not reside in the county where the court is held; and the Court of Sessions is composed in the same manner. The Court of Oyer and Terminer consists of all the judges, except the chancellor; and the Orphans' Court, of the chancellor and the resident judge of the county.

### EDUCATION.

There is no college in this state; one was incorporated in 1803, at Wilmington; but it never went into operation. There are respectable seminaries of learning for both sexes at Wilmington, and several academies have been established at different places

The state has a School Fund of \$170,000, the income of which, together with a small tax levied on each school district of four miles square, at the will of the majority of the taxable inhabitants, is appropriated to the support of free schools. No district is entitled to any share of the Fund, that will not raise, by taxation, a sum equal to its share of the income of the Fund.

## XI. MARYLAND.

### GOVERNMENT.

JAMES THOMAS, *Governor*; term of office expires Jan. 1834. Salary.  
\$3,500

William Potter, T. C. Worthington, Samuel Turner, Robert W. Bowie, and John S. Martin, *Executive Council*.

*Senators elected for 5 years, on the 3d Monday in Sept. 1831.*

Benj. S. Forrest, *President*.

John B. Morris,	Baltimore.	B. S. Forrest,	Montgomery.
Benj. S. Pigman,	Alleghany.	J. C. Groom,	Cecil.
Charles F. Mayer,	Baltimore City.	Thomas Emory,	Queen Ann.
John G. Chapman,	Charles.	William Hughlett,	Talbot.
Th. B. Sappington,	Frederick.	Henry Page,	Dorchester.
James Montgomery,	Harford.	Littleton P. Dennis,	Somerset.
Wm. T. Wootten,	Prince George.	Samuel G. Osborn,	Kent.
Dennis Claude,	Annapolis.		

The House of Delegates is composed of 80 members, elected annually, 4 from each of the 19 counties, and two from each of the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore. Richard Thomas, *Speaker*.

The state is divided into six judicial districts, for each of which there are a chief judge and two associate judges. The Court of Appeals is composed of the six chief judges of the six districts; and the associate judges of the District Courts are judges of the County Courts of each county within the district.

## JUDICIARY.

Theodoric Bland,	Chancellor,	Salary.
		\$3,600

*Court of Appeals.*

John Buchannan,	Chief Judge,	Salary.
		\$2,200
Richard G. Earle,	Associate Judge,	2,200
William B. Martin,	do.	2,200
Stevenson Archer,	do. (Baltimore)	3,000
Thomas B. Dorsey,	do.	2,200
John Stephen,	do.	2,200

*Court of the City of Baltimore.*

Nicholas Brice,	Chief Judge,	Salary.
		\$2,400
J. D. Worthington,	Associate Judge,	1,500
Alexander Nesbit,	do.	1,500

## EDUCATION.

A law in favor of primary schools in this state was passed in 1825, and has been partially carried into effect in a few of the counties. The whole amount of the public funds for the support of common schools, (including \$47,293.66 belonging to different counties for the education of indigent children), was, Dec. 1, 1831, \$142,063.76; and in addition to this, there is a tax for the same purpose on bank capital of 20 cents on every \$100. The state also appropriates annually the sum of \$5,000 to the University of Maryland, an annual sum amounting, in 1832, to \$16,699.98 to other colleges, academies (\$800 to each), and schools; and about \$3,500 for the support of the indigent deaf and dumb.

## ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

This institution, which is pleasantly situated at Annapolis, was incorporated in 1784; opened in 1789; and the first commencement was held in 1793. It received from the state, at the time of its incorporation, a grant of £1,750 sterling per annum, on condition that the city should convey to the trustees a lot of 34 acres, the present site of the institution, which had been given to the corporation by Lord Baltimore. This grant was annulled by the legislature in 1805; but the college has since received \$20,000 by a lottery; and an annual grant of \$1,000

from the state. The college edifice is of three stories, 90 feet by 60. It is designed to erect other buildings for the accommodation of students, who now board and lodge in the city. The library contains 2,700 volumes; and the students' library, 400.

Among the founders of the institution were Bishops Carroll and Claggett, Rev. Dr. Wm. Smith, Alex. C. Hanson, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton. *Succession of Presidents*; — John McDowell, LL.D., Rev. Henry L. Davis, D.D., Rev. Wm. Rafferty, D.D., (died 1830) and Rev. Hector Humphreys, D.D., (inaugurated 1831.)

The *Faculty* consists of a *President* (Rev. Dr. Humphreys), and four Professors. — Number of students in the four college classes, in 1833, 32; in the preparatory department about 40. — Whole number of alumni stated at 640.

*Commencement* is on the 22d of Feb. *Vacations*; — 1st, from Good Friday to the 2d Monday following; — 2d, from the last Wednesday in July to the 1st Monday in Sept.; — 3d, from the 23d of Dec. to the 1st Monday in Jan.

#### UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

A medical college was established in Baltimore in 1807; in 1812, the University of Maryland was incorporated, of which the medical college formed one department: at length a collegiate department, or faculty of arts, was organized with the expectation that it would go into operation in 1830; but the medical and law departments are the only ones now in actual operation.

#### *Medical Faculty.*

Nathaniel Potter, M.D., <i>Prof. Pathol. and</i>	Julius T. Ducatel, M.D., <i>Pr. Chem. &amp; Phar.</i>
<i>Prac. Med.</i>	E. Geddings, M.D., <i>Prof. Anat. and Physiol.</i>
Richard W. Hall, M.D., <i>Prof. Obstetrics.</i>	Rohley Duglison, M.D., <i>Prof. Mat. Med.,</i>
Nathan R. Smith, M.D., <i>Prof. Surgery.</i>	<i>Therap., Hygiene, &amp; Med. Juris.</i>

The lectures commence on the last Monday in October, and continue till the 1st of March. *Expenses*: — fee to each professor for each of the two courses \$20; — graduation \$20.

#### LAW DEPARTMENT.

David Hoffman, LL.D., *Prof. Nat., Civil, and Admiralty Law, and the Law of Nations.*

———, *Prof. Constitutional and Statute Law of the U. S., &c.*

———, *Prof. Common Law, Law of Pleading and Evidence, &c.*

#### WASHINGTON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

H. G. Jameson, M.D., <i>Prof. Surgery.</i>	S. Annan, M.D., <i>Prof. Anatomy.</i>
S. K. Jennings, M.D., <i>Prof. Mat. Med.</i>	J. B. Rogers, M.D., <i>Prof. Chem.</i>
W. W. Handy, M.D., <i>Prof. Obs'trics.</i>	T. E. Bond, M.D., <i>Prof. Theo. &amp; Prac. Ph.</i>

This institution was incorporated in 1833, and is established in Baltimore. — The lectures commence on the last Monday in October, and continue till the end of February. *Expenses*; — for each ticket \$15; — matriculation \$5; — ticket for dissection \$5; — graduation \$10. A

student is required to attend two entire courses before he can become a candidate for a degree.

#### ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

This is a Catholic institution, which has a pleasant situation in the northwest part of Baltimore, near the confines of the city, and was founded as a seminary in 1791; as a college in 1799; and empowered by the legislature to confer degrees, as a university, in 1805. Its buildings are sufficient for the accommodation of 150 boarders. It has a library of 10,000 volumes, and a good philosophical and chemical apparatus. The course of studies for such as begin their classical education, embraces 7 years.

Number of pupils, in 1831, 147; — 71 boarders, and 76 day scholars. — Number graduated, in 1833, 4. — Rev. Samuel Eccleston, *President*; — with 16 other instructors. It has a theological department.

*Commencement* is on the 3d Tuesday in July. *Vacation*, from commencement to the 1st Monday in Sept.

*Annual expenses*: — tuition \$ 60; — board \$ 140.

#### MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

This is also a Catholic institution, established in 1809, by Dr. Dubois, now Catholic bishop of New York, and incorporated as a college in 1830. It has a beautiful and romantic situation, at the foot of a branch of the Blue Ridge mountains, in Frederick county, 2 miles from Emmitsburg, 50 WNW. of Baltimore. It has a good philosophical apparatus, and a library of 7,000 volumes. The *Faculty* consists of a principal, vice-principal, 9 professors, and 16 associate professors and tutors. The course of studies for those who begin their classical education, comprises 7 years. The number of students, in 1831, was 130. — The number graduated, from 1830 to 1833, 21. — Rev. John B. Purcell, *Principal*.

*Commencement* is on the last week in June. — One *Vacation*, from the 1st of July to the 16th of August.

*Annual expenses*: — board, lodging, and tuition \$ 172; with extra charges for certain branches of education.

## XII. VIRGINIA.

### GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
JOHN FLOYD, <i>Governor</i> ; term of office expires March 31, 1834,		\$ 3,333½
Wyndham Robertson, <i>Counsellor, Lt.-Gov.</i> ; term expires } March 31, 1834,		1,000
Lawson Burfoot,	<i>Treasurer of State,</i>	2,000
James Heath,	<i>Auditor,</i>	2,000
James Brown, Jun.,	<i>Second Auditor,</i>	1,800
William Selden,	<i>Register of the Land Office,</i>	1,500

## JUDICIARY.

*Court of Appeals.*

		Salary.
Henry St. George Tucker,	<i>President,</i> . . . . .	2,750
Francis T. Brooke,	<i>Judge,</i> . . . . .	2,500
William H. Cabell,	<i>do.</i> . . . .	2,500
John W. Green,	<i>do.</i> . . . .	2,500
Dabney Carr,	<i>do.</i> . . . .	2,500

The judges are entitled to receive, in addition to their salaries, 25 cents a mile for necessary travel. The Court of Appeals holds two sessions annually; one at *Lewisburg*, Greenbrier county, for the counties lying west of the Blue Ridge, commencing on the 1st Monday in July, and continuing 90 days, unless the business shall be sooner despatched; the other at *Richmond*, for the counties lying east of the Blue Ridge, commencing at such times as the court may, from time to time, appoint, and continuing 160 days, unless the business shall be sooner despatched.

*General Court.*

The state is divided into 10 districts, and each district into two circuits, and a Circuit Superior Court of law and chancery is held twice every year in each county and corporation; the courts sitting until the business is despatched.

There are 20 judges, having each a salary of \$1,500, and their names, with the number of their respective circuits, are as follows:

- |                       |                        |                       |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Robert B. Taylor,  | 8. William Daniel,     | 15. Benjamin Estill,  |
| 2. John F. May,       | 9. William Leigh,      | 16. James E. Brown,   |
| 3. Abel P. Upshur,    | 10. Fleming Saunders,  | 17. Allen Taylor,     |
| 4. William Browne,    | 11. Richard H. Field,  | 18. Edward D. Duncan, |
| 5. J. T. Lomax,       | 12. Lucas P. Thompson, | 19. Lewis Summers,    |
| 6. John Scott,        | 13. Richard E. Parker, | 20. Joseph L. Frye.   |
| 7. Wm. Brockenbrough, | 14. Daniel Smith,      |                       |

## EDUCATION.

In an interesting article in the London "Quarterly Journal of Education," on the subject of "Education in Virginia," said to have been written by a gentleman who was formerly a professor in the University of Virginia, it is remarked;—"Education seems never to have been an object of public concern in Virginia, before her separation from Great Britain; nor is there a single statute in the colonial code in which the subject is mentioned, unless, perchance, in some special enactment concerning the College of William and Mary." In accordance with this statement is the following extract from the answer of Sir William Berke-

ley, (the most distinguished governor that Virginia had during her colonial state, and once a fellow of Merton College, in Oxford University,) to the Committee for the Colonies : — “ I thank God there are no free schools nor printing ; and I hope we shall not have, these hundred years ; for learning has brought disobedience, and heresy, and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the best government.”

“ But after the declaration of independence,” as is stated in the article above mentioned, “ education seems to have been one of the first subjects which engaged the attention of the leading politicians of Virginia.” From the same article we select the following facts. A general system of education for all classes of the community comprehending elementary schools, colleges, and a university, was prepared by Mr. Jefferson ; but it appears to have been too extensive for that early period. But the part of it which related to elementary schools, was adopted by the legislature in 1796 ; yet it was never carried into execution, apparently because it imposed a tax on the rich for the education of the poor.

In 1809, an act was passed providing for a *Literary Fund*, by appropriating all fines, escheats, and forfeitures of every description to a permanent fund “ for the encouragement of learning.” In 1816, Virginia appropriated the principal part of a large claim on the government of the United States, for military services during the war with Great Britain, to this Fund ; and commissioners were appointed to devise a system of education. In the session of the legislature, 1817 – 18, it was found that the Fund amounted to upwards of \$ 900,000, yielding an income of more than \$ 50,000 ; and a permanent appropriation was made of \$ 15,000 a year for the support of a university, and \$ 45,000, annually, for the education of the poor, to be distributed among the several counties and corporate towns of the state, according to their free white population ; and to be placed under the management and control of *school commissioners*, who were to be annually appointed by the courts of the several counties and towns. The number of poor children instructed, in 1822, in 48 counties, under the operation of this law, was 3,298, at the average cost of \$ 7.03, for each child ; in the year 1830, the number of children instructed, in 95 counties, was 14,169, at the average cost of \$ 2.82 for each child. — It appears from the Auditor's Report of 1831, that the number of poor children in the state according to the returns of the school commissioners amounts to 27,598, which is about one 25th of the whole white population, and probably about one 5th of the whole number of children between the ages of 8 and 15. From the mass of evidence exhibited to the legislature in the auditor's Report, it appears that, although the plan has been attended with different degrees of success in the different coun-

ties, there has been a steady and continued improvement through the state in the execution of the law. It has already imparted the knowledge of reading and writing, with all their moral tendencies, probably to 50,000 human beings; and, before many years, it will have conferred the same inestimable blessings on twice that number.

In 1820, a law was passed authorizing the extension of the system of primary schools to all classes, but leaving it discretionary. This law gave authority to the school commissioners of each county, whenever they thought the purposes of education would be thereby promoted, to lay off their county into districts, of from three to seven miles square; and as soon as the inhabitants of such district shall have raised three-fifths of the sum required to build a school-house in the district, the commissioners are authorized to contribute the other two-fifths, so, however, as not to exceed ten per cent. of the county's annual quota of the \$45,000. They are further authorized to pay a sum not exceeding \$100 towards the salary of a teacher, provided the inhabitants of the district contribute an equal or greater amount; and, at the school thus provided, every white child in the district may be taught gratis. Each school is to be placed under the control of three trustees, of whom the school commissioners are to appoint one, and the private contributors two.

#### *Academies and High Schools.*

Academies in Virginia are private schools, commonly established by a few public-spirited individuals in a county or neighborhood, who erect suitable buildings and provide requisite teachers. The ordinary number of scholars is from 30 to 50. There are about 55 of these academies in the state. The grammar schools are conducted solely by their respective teachers. In some of them Latin, Greek, and mathematics are taught. But the largest part of the youth of both sexes are taught in domestic schools. A teacher can be procured for 200 or 300 dollars exclusive of his board, while the children of the neighbors will come in as scholars, and some of them as boarders. The chief difficulty in carrying on any of these schools is that of obtaining suitable instructors. There has been recently great improvement in female education in Virginia. There are more than twenty female academies, of which there was not one before the Revolution; and three-fourths of them have been established within the last 30 years.

#### UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

The legislature of Virginia at the session of 1817-18, adopted measures for establishing an institution then proposed to be named *Central College*, and 24 commissioners were appointed to select a site for it. They accordingly selected a pleasant and elevated spot nearly two miles

from Charlottesville, in the county of Albemarle, not far from the centre of the population of the state. Their choice was confirmed by the legislature in 1819, and an act was passed incorporating the institution by the title of the *University of Virginia*, which went into operation in 1825. It was erected and endowed by the state; and it owes its origin and peculiar organization chiefly to Mr. Jefferson. It has a fine collection of buildings, consisting of four parallel ranges about 600 feet in length, and 200 feet apart, suited to the accommodation of 9 professors and upwards of 200 students; which together with the real estate, cost \$333,996. It possesses a very valuable library of 8,000 volumes, and a philosophical apparatus, which together cost \$36,948. The state gives annually \$15,000 for the support of the institution. The whole annual income of the university is about \$18,500. The professors are paid partly by a fixed salary and partly by fees received from the students; but the sums which they severally receive are widely different, varying in ordinary years from \$1,600 to \$3,500.

The plan of this university differs materially from that of other institutions of the kind in the United States. The students are not divided into four classes, with a course of studies embracing four years; but the different branches of science and literature here taught are styled *schools*. The following particulars are extracted from the "Regulations," &c. Students are not admitted under 16 years of age; every one is free to attend the schools of his choice, and no other than he chooses; provided, that if under the age of 21, he shall attend at least three professors, unless he has the written authority of his parents or guardian, or the Faculty shall, for good cause shown, allow him to attend less than three. In each school there are three regular lectures a week; besides which, there are in most of them extra lectures suited to the several classes into which the school is divided. The mode of instruction is by text-books and lectures, accompanied by rigid examinations.

Three honorary distinctions are conferred by this institution; a *Certificate of Proficiency*,—that of *Graduate* of any class,—and that of *Master of Arts of the University of Virginia*. No particular period of study is prescribed for the acquisition of these honors. The student obtains them whenever he can undergo the rigid examination to which the candidates for them are subjected.

The title of *Doctor of Medicine* is conferred on the graduates of the Medical Department.

There is but one session annually, commencing on the 10th of September, and ending on the 20th of July. *Commencement* is on the last day of the session, when there are public exercises, and at the same time the certificates and diplomas are awarded.—Number of students, in 1833, 157.



The first degree was conferred in 1828;—number of graduates in 1828, 10; in 1829, 12; in 1830, 30; in 1831, 20; in 1832, 46.—total 118; of these 16 were graduates in the ancient languages; 14 in mathematics; 23 in natural philosophy; 9 in chemistry; 17 in moral philosophy; 22 in medicine; and 17 in law.—The title of “Master of Arts of the University of Virginia” was conferred on one student at the commencement of 1832.

Number of students in the school of	Ancient Languages	from 1825 to 1833, 519; in 1833, 58
	Modern Languages,	“ 1825 to 1833, 425; in 1833, 22
	Mathematics,	“ 1825 to 1833, 619; in 1833, 76
	Natural Philosophy,	“ 1825 to 1833, 410; in 1833, 83
	Chem. and Mat. Med.,	“ 1825 to 1833, 407; in 1833, 69
	Medicine,	“ 1825 to 1833, 238; in 1833, 40
	Anatomy and Surgery,	“ 1825 to 1833, 183; in 1833, 35
	Moral Philosophy,	“ 1825 to 1833, 252; in 1833, 38
	Law,	“ 1825 to 1833, 201; in 1833, 37

*Annual expenses*;—board, including bed, washing, and attendance, during the session, from September 10 to July 20, \$100; fuel and candles \$15; room-rent \$8; use of library and public rooms \$15; fees to three professors (to one only \$50; to two \$30 each; if more than two, \$25 each)—\$75:—total \$213.

#### *Faculty in 1833.*

Gesner Harrison, <i>Prof. Anc. Lang.</i>	Thomas Johnson, <i>Prof. Anat. &amp; Surg.</i>
George Blotermann, <i>Prof. Mod. Lang.</i>	—————, <i>Prof. Medicine.</i>
Charles Bonnycastle, <i>Prof. Math.</i>	George Tucker, <i>Prof. Mor. Phil.</i>
Robert Patterson, <i>Prof. Nat. Phil.</i>	John A. G. David, <i>Prof. Law.</i>
John P. Emmett, <i>Prof. Chem. &amp; Mat. Med.</i>	J. Herve, <i>Tutor Mod. Lang.</i>

*Chairman of the Faculty*, in 1833, Professor Tucker.—The chairman is annually chosen from the professors by the rector and visitors.

*Board of Visitors.*—James Madison, *Rector*; James Breckenridge, Chapman Johnson, Joseph C. Cabell, John H. Cocke, Thomas J. Randolph, and William H. Brodnax.—Frank Carr, *Secretary*.—The Visitors are appointed by the governor and council every four years.

#### COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

This institution, which is at Williamsburg, formerly the capital of Virginia, and is, next to Harvard College, the oldest in the United States, derives its name from William and Mary, sovereigns of England, by whom its charter was granted in 1691. It received with its charter a grant of £1,985, 20,000 acres of land, and a penny a pound on tobacco exported from Virginia and Maryland; and it was further aided by private donations, particularly by the munificence of the Hon. Robert Boyle. In 1693, the Assembly of Virginia ordered that it should be built at Williamsburg, and made some additional grants, so that its annual

income became upwards of £3,000; but it was subsequently greatly diminished. — “The funds,” as recently stated by the President of the college, “consist of bonds, stocks, lands, and houses, amounting in all to about \$150,000, not yielding, however, a revenue in proportion to the amount.” — “No regular list of students or graduates, has been kept till within the last few years; the number, therefore, of alumni we cannot determine; but it is certainly greater than from any other college south of the Potomac. Owing to peculiar circumstances, our graduates have always been few. Nine-tenths of our students have gone through one course without applying for a degree.” Many of the most eminent men of Virginia were educated here. The condition of the college, at different periods, has been very variable; but, after a period of declension, it has had, for some years past, a considerable degree of prosperity. — It is under the legislative government of a board of 24 trustees who supply vacancies in their own body.

The college edifice is a large misshapen pile of building. The college library contains 3,500, and the students' library, 600 volumes.

The Rev. James Blair, D. D., was named *President* in the charter, but is said not to have entered upon the duties of the office till 1729; he died in 1742, and was succeeded by the Rev. William Stith, who died in 1750. The Rev. James Madison, D. D., (Bishop of Virginia) was president from 1777 to 1812. His successors have been the Rev. W. H. Wilmer, Dr. J. Augustine Smith, and the Rev. Dr. Adam Empie.

#### *Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. Adam Empie, D. D., <i>Pres. &amp; Prof. Mor. Phil.</i>	Th. R. Dew, <i>Prof. Hist., Metaph., &amp;c.</i>
William B. Rogers, <i>Pr. Chem. &amp; Nat. Phil.</i>	Robert Saunders, jr., <i>Prof. Mathematics.</i>
Dabney Brown, <i>Prof. Humanity.</i>	—————, <i>Prof. Law.</i>

Number of students in the Senior and Junior classes in 1833, 26; irregular students 15; law students 12; academical 37; — total 90. — Graduates in 1829, 5; in 1830, 7; in 1831, 15; in 1832, 11.

*Commencement* is on the 4th of July. — *One Vacation*, from commencement to the last Monday in October.

*Annual expenses*; — for a Junior student; — board and lodging \$100; washing, fuel, candles, &c. \$20; three fees for the moral, mathematical, and chemical courses, and half a fee for the metaphysical course, \$70; matriculation \$5: — total \$195: — for a Senior student \$185.

The *Law Course* commences at the opening of the college, and terminates on the Saturday before the last Monday in April. *Expenses*; board, washing, and fuel \$90; — tuition \$20; — matriculation \$5: — total \$115.

The Grammar School opens on the 1st of October, and closes on the 1st of August. *Expenses*; — board, including every thing, \$100; tuition \$20: — total \$120.

## WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

An academy was incorporated, at Lexington, in Rockbridge county, in 1782, under the name of Liberty Hall Academy; and in 1812 it was chartered as a college, called Washington College from General Washington, who endowed it with 100 shares in the James River Canal, which produced, in 1821, an annual income of \$2,400. "This donation constitutes the only part of its funds that are now productive, and may be estimated at \$25,000. Its other funds consist also of donations, one devised by a private citizen of Lexington, estimated at \$50,000, when relieved from certain debts of the testator, and another from the Cincinnati Society of Virginia, on their voluntary dissolution, amounting to \$15,000, but not yet drawn out of the hands in which it was deposited; making in all \$90,000." See *Education in Virginia*. There are two buildings of brick, which afford accommodations for 50 or 60 students; and a library of 1,500 volumes. It is pleasantly situated; its expenses for education are not high; but its students have never been very numerous. — Number in 1833, 46.

*Faculty in 1833.*Louis Marshall, M. D., *President*.Rev. Henry Ruffner, *Prof. Math.*\_\_\_\_\_, *Prof. Ethics.*J. W. Farnum, M. D., *Prof. Chem. & Nat. Phil.*N. Brown Seabrook, *Tutor*.

## HAMPDEN-SIDNEY COLLEGE.

This institution, which has an elevated and pleasant situation, a mile from the court-house in Prince Edward county, 80 miles SW. of Richmond, was founded in 1774; and it owes its establishment altogether to individual enterprise. The annual income of its funds has not, till recently, been more than about \$600, but within 5 or 6 years, a contribution has been made to the funds of the institution of \$30,000, of which \$25,000 have been set apart as a permanent fund for the support of professors; so that the annual income of the funds is now stated to be upwards of \$2,000. It has two buildings, both of brick, one 190 feet by 50, of 4 stories, containing 48 rooms for students, a chapel, a library room, and other public rooms; the other 45 feet by 40 of 3 stories, occupied by the academy or preparatory school attached to the college. It has a valuable philosophical apparatus, and a considerable library. The legislative government is vested in 27 trustees who fill up vacancies in their own body. Number of students for several years past variable from 40 to 140; — in 1832, 60. *Annual expenses*; — for tuition, board, room-rent, washing \$150. *Commencement* is on the 4th Wednesday in September. *Vacations*; — 1st, the month of October; — 2d, the month of May.

Jonathan P. Cushing, A. M., *President & Prof. Ment. & Mor. Phil., Rhet., &c.*

There are professorships of Mathematics, Languages, and Chemistry.

#### RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE.

This institution was founded by the Methodists, in 1831, at Boydton, in Mecklenburgh county, 88 miles SW. of Richmond, and the sum of \$50,000 is said to have been raised for it.

#### *Officers Elected.*

John Emory, D. D., *President.*  
Martin P. Parks, *Prof. Math.*

Lorenzo Lea, *Prin. Prepar. School.*

#### UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This institution, which is situated in the vicinity of Hampden Sidney College, was founded by the Presbyterians. It went into operation in 1824; and on the 1st of January of that year the Rev. John H. Rice, D. D., was inaugurated professor of theology. It has three handsome buildings for the accommodation of the professors and students, a library of 3,000 volumes, and the income of the funds is sufficient to support two professors. The Directors consist of 8 clergymen and 4 laymen of the Synod of Virginia, and 8 clergymen and 4 laymen of the Synod of North Carolina. — Number of students, in 1833, 33: — whole number educated 71.

#### *Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. George A. Baxter, D. D., <i>Prof. Christ. Theol.</i>	_____, <i>Prof. Church Hist.</i>
Rev. H. G. Goodrich, D. D., <i>Pr. Orient. Lit.</i>	Elisha Ballentine, <i>Assistant Teacher.</i>

#### PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SEMINARY.

This theological seminary, which is under the care of the diocese of Virginia, is pleasantly situated 3 miles from Alexandria, and 6 from Washington. The building is of brick, 42 feet by 30, three stories high, and will accommodate 30 students. The library contains 2,000 volumes.

Rev. Reuel Keith, D. D., *Prof. Syst. Divin.* | Rev. Edward R. Lippitt, *Prof. Sac. Lit.*

#### VIRGINIA BAPTIST SEMINARY.

This institution, about 4 miles from Richmond, has been recently established; — had in 1833, 14 students, all preparing for the ministry, and devoting 3 hours 5 days in the week to manual labor.

*Annual expenses*; — \$95. Rev. Robert Ryland, *Principal.*

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*Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society*; formed in 1832. John Marshall, LL. D., *President.*

## XIII. NORTH CAROLINA.

## GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
David L. Swain,	<i>Governor</i> ; term expires December, 1834 ;	\$2,000
William S. Mhoon,	<i>Treasurer</i> , . . . . .	1,500
William Hill,	<i>Secretary of State</i> , . . . . .	800 & fees.
James Grant,	<i>Comptroller</i> , . . . . .	1,000

## JUDICIARY.

*Supreme Court.*

		Salary.
_____,	<i>Chief Justice</i> , . . . . .	\$2,500
Thomas Ruffin,	<i>Associate Justice</i> , . . . . .	2,500
J. J. Daniel,	<i>do.</i> . . . . .	2,500

*Judges of the Superior or Circuit Court.*

William Norwood,	Robert Strange,	Henry Seawell,
John R. Donnell,	James Martin,	Thomas Settle.

The state is divided into six circuits, in which the court is held half yearly in the several counties ; so that each judge attends in about ten counties ; and he is paid \$ 90 for every court which he holds ; in all about \$ 1,800.

Romulus Sanders, *Attorney General*. John Scott, *Solicitor General*. A. Troy, Stephen Miller, William J. Alexander, and John L. Bailey, *Solicitors*.

## EDUCATION.

North Carolina has no system of common or free schools ; and nothing has yet been done by the government to promote them. The counties in the state generally contain one or more academies ; but the high price of tuition is a great obstacle to a general diffusion of education among the lower orders of the people. The state possesses a Literary Fund arising from bank dividends, entries of vacant lands, &c., amounting, November, 1832, to \$88,156.61. The income of this fund when it shall be sufficiently large, is to be appropriated to the support of schools, divided according to the free population.

The *Book Establishment* of Messrs. Turner and Hughes has done much within a few years past, to diffuse useful knowledge, and promote education in North Carolina. From their extensive book-store, at Raleigh, they have been in the habit of sending forth, throughout the year, useful publications, and especially school-books ; and by a system of "book itinerancy," maintaining a constant communication with all parts of the state.

A school or seminary has been projected by the Episcopalians, and is intended to be opened at Raleigh in January, 1834, under the direction of the Bishop of North Carolina and a committee. The object of the institution is to afford a good education at a small expense.

#### UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This institution, which is at Chapel Hill, 28 miles WNW. of Raleigh, was founded in 1791, incorporated in 1793, and it first conferred degrees in 1797. Its funds, a few years since, consisted of \$30,000, or \$40,000 in bank stock, 50,000 or 60,000 acres of land, and all escheated property in the state. It has three college edifices, a good chemical apparatus, a library of 1,800 volumes; and the students' libraries contain 3,000 volumes.

#### Faculty in 1833.

Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D., *Pres. & Prof.* Walker Anderson, *Prof. Rhet. & Bel. Let. Mor. Phil.* \_\_\_\_\_, *Prof. Mod. Lang.*

Rev. Elisha Mitchell, A. M., *Pr. Chem. & Min.* De Berniers Hooper, A. B., *Tutor.*

Rev. Wm. Hooper, LL. D., *Pr. Anc. Lang.* J. Thompson, A. B., *Tutor.*

James Phillips, A. M., *Pr. Math. & Nat. Ph.* Giles Mebane, A. B., *Tutor.*

Number of regular students, in 1833, 99; irregular students 5. — Alumni about 450.

*Commencement* is on the 4th Thursday in June. *Vacations*; — 1st, from commencement, 6 weeks, — 2d, from the 15th of December, 4 weeks.

*Annual expenses*; — tuition, room-rent, damages, &c. \$42; — board from \$5 to 8 a month; — washing, &c. \$16.

*North Carolina Institute*; formed in 1831; meets annually at Chapel Hill at the time of the commencement of the university, and hears lectures and addresses on the subject of education. Simmons Jones Baker, M. D., *President.*

### XIV. SOUTH CAROLINA.

#### GOVERNMENT.

ROBERT Y. HAYNE	<i>Governor</i> , elected December, 1832; term of	<i>Salary.</i>
office expires December, 1834,		\$3,500
Ch. Cotesworth Pinckney,	<i>Lieut.-Governor.</i> William Laval,	<i>Comp. Gen.</i>
S. Hammond,	<i>Secretary of State.</i>	Th. Lehre, Jun.,
Theo. Stark,	<i>Surveyor General.</i>	Tandy Walker,
R. Barnwell Smith,	<i>Attorney General.</i>	
Benj. F. Whitner,	<i>Superintendent of Public Works.</i>	
Charles J. Colcook,	<i>President of the Bank of South Carolina.</i>	

The *Senate* consists of 45 members, elected for four years, one half being chosen biennially. H. Deas, *President*.

The *House of Representatives* is composed of 124 members, elected for two years. H. L. Pinckney, *Speaker*.

The legislature meets annually, at Columbia, on the fourth Monday in November. Pay of members \$4,00 a day.

#### JUDICIARY.

##### *Judges of the Court of Appeals.*

				Salary.
David Johnson,	<i>appointed,</i>	1824,	. . . . .	\$3,500
William Harper,	<i>do.</i>	1830,	. . . . .	3,000
J. B. O'Neal,	<i>do.</i>	1830,	. . . . .	3,000

##### *Chancellors in Equity.*

				Salary.
Henry W. Desaussure,	<i>appointed,</i>	1808,	. . . . .	\$3,500
Job Johnson,	<i>do.</i>	1830,	. . . . .	3,000

Henry Bailey, *Reporter*.

##### *Judges of the General Sessions and Common Pleas.*

				Salary.
Elihu H. Bay,	<i>appointed</i>	1791,	. . . . .	\$2,572
Robert Gantt,	<i>do.</i>	1815,	. . . . .	3,500
John S. Richardson,	<i>do.</i>	1818,	. . . . .	3,500
Josiah J. Evans,	<i>do.</i>	1829,	. . . . .	2,500
Baylis J. Earle,	<i>do.</i>	1830,	. . . . .	2,500
William D. Martin,	<i>do.</i>	1830,	. . . . .	2,500

#### EDUCATION.

##### FREE SCHOOLS.

The first free school in South Carolina was established at Charleston in 1712; but the system of free schools throughout the state, was not established till December, 1811, at which time, by an act of the legislature, a number of schools were established in each election district, and placed under the care of commissioners appointed for three years. The act provides that, "where more children shall apply for admission at any school than can be conveniently educated therein, a preference shall always be given to poor orphans and the children of indigent and necessitous parents." The commissioners are also required to make an annual return of the state of the schools to the legislature. In October, 1824, there had been appropriated to the support of the free school system the sum of \$441,176.90. The usual annual appropriation is from \$37,000 to \$38,000; in 1832, it was \$37,000. According to the report made to the legislature, Dec., 1832, there were in the state 817 free schools, in which 8,390 children were instructed. From one parish

no returns were received. — “It is believed the system might be improved; but it is highly useful, especially in Charleston and all the villages.”

#### ACADEMIES.

The following list of academies is taken from Mills's “Statistics of South Carolina,” (1826,) with the exception of four or five, which have been incorporated since the publication of that work.

Abbeville,	Chesterville, 2	Marion,	Rocky Spring,
Barnwell,	Columbia, 2	Minervaville,	St. Matthew's,
Beaufort,	Edgefield,	Monticello,	Society Hill,
Blocher Settle'nt	Edisto Island,	Mount Ariel,	Unionville,
Boiling Springs,	Fair-View,	Mount Clio,	Varennnes,
Broad River,	Gilesborough,	Newberry,	Wellington,
Cambridge,	Greenville, 2	Pendleton,	Winnsborough,
Camden, 2	Lancasterville,	Pineville,	Woodville,
Cedar Springs,	Long Town,	Platt's Springs,	Yorkville,
Cheraw,			

In 1795, a charter was granted for a college at *Beaufort*; a handsome edifice was erected; and “the college fund,” according to Mills, “amounts to about \$60,000 or \$70,000;” but the institution has not assumed a higher form than that of a respectable academy.

A charter was granted for a college at *Cambridge*, in Abbeville district, in 1785; but it has never gone into operation as a college. With respect to the institution at *Winnsborough*, it is stated by Mills (1826); “Mount Zion College was established at this place before the war, and received an act of incorporation in 1777. It was formerly in high repute, and conferred degrees. — It has gone again into successful operation, and realized considerable funds to enable it to be put upon the most respectable footing.” But, as is stated by a correspondent (Sept., 1833), “It has long ceased its operations as a college, and is now merely a respectable academy.”

#### COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

This institution, which is pleasantly situated at Columbia, was incorporated in 1801; but did not go into operation till 1804; and degrees were first conferred in 1807. It has been very liberally patronized by the state; and has two large brick edifices, three stories high, about 210 feet long, and 25 wide; containing rooms for students, recitation-rooms, and a chapel; and other buildings for the officers, the library, philosophical apparatus, &c. The whole expense of the college to the state has been more than \$420,000; and of this sum the buildings, library, and cabinets cost \$154,231. The usual annual appropriation from the state for the current expenses of the college, exclusive of what is appropriated for special purposes, is about \$14,000. The philosophical and chemical apparatus, and the cabinet of minerals, are extensive, and the library contains about 10,000 volumes. — The buildings have now become much dilapidated.



The trustees "consist of the governor and lieutenant-governor of the state, the president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, the judges of the court of appeals, the circuit judges of the court of law, and the chancellor, *ex officio*, together with 20 other persons to be elected by joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives, to continue in office four years, and until others shall be elected."

#### *Faculty in 1833.*

Thomas Cooper, M. D., <i>President &amp; Prof. Chem. and Polit. Econ.</i>	James Wallace, <i>Prof. Math., Astron., &amp;c.</i>
Thomas Park, LL. D., <i>Prof. Lang.</i>	Henry J. Nott, <i>Prof. Logic &amp; Belles Lettres.</i>
Rev. Robert Henry, A. M., <i>Pr. Met., Mor. Ph.</i>	R. W. Gibbes, M. D., <i>Adj. Prof. Chem., Min.</i>
	Louis Gibbes, A. B., <i>Tutor.</i>

Number of students, in 1833, 93.

#### CHARLESTON COLLEGE.

This institution, which is in the city of Charleston, and which was commenced under Robert Smith, D. D., afterwards bishop of South Carolina, was originally chartered in 1785; but it was for about 40 years no more than a respectable grammar school: and though a considerable number of the most distinguished men of South Carolina received their education within its walls, yet only six degrees in the arts were conferred before 1826. Its funds were originally large; but, through mismanagement, they were much diminished; and after having been for several years in a state of depression and neglect, it was organized anew on the 1st of January, 1824, by the Rev. John Dickson, the Rev. Mr. Gilbert, and Wm. E. Bailey, Esq., who, having been instructors in the city, were appointed professors, and brought their schools together in the college buildings: the same year the Rev. Jasper Adams was elected principal, and the institution was placed on a respectable footing as a college. It received, some years since, the sum of \$10,000 from Elias Horry, Esq., and \$12,500 from Thomas Hanscome, Esq. Its entire property is now estimated at \$60,000; and its income from tuition has, since 1824, amounted annually to as much as \$10,000. It has a very commodious college edifice, a good philosophical apparatus, and a library of 3,000 volumes, and there are libraries belonging to the students containing several hundred volumes.

#### *Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. Jasper Adams, D. D., <i>Principal and Prof. Mor. and Polit. Phil.</i>	Ch. B. Cockran, jr., A. B., <i>Master Eng. Dep.</i>
Wm. E. Bailey, <i>Prof. Languages.</i>	Henry M. Burns, A. B., <i>Tutor Lat. &amp; Greek.</i>
Stephen Lee, A. M., <i>Pr. Math. &amp; Nat. Phil.</i>	Oliver M. Smith, A. B., <i>Tutor in Latin.</i>
	Samuel A. Burns, A. B., <i>Tutor in English.</i>

Students:—Scientific Department (four classes) 46;—Classical Department 76;—English Department 55;—total 177. Alumni 32.—*Commencement* is on the last Thursday in Oct. *Vacations*;—1st, the month of Dec.;—2d, 3 weeks in April.

"An-improvement introduced into the course," as is stated by the President of Charleston College, "is that which makes provision that the instruction be given by departments. While this arrangement can be in no way injurious to those who are pursuing the regular course, it will be of great benefit to those who may wish to pursue a partial course. Thus any, whose pursuits in life render such a course desirable, may study the sciences without giving attention to ancient literature; or they may study Latin or Greek in the classical, and any of the sciences in the scientific department. The entire machine moves on in an equable course;—if any do not choose to attach themselves to it during the whole way, they may attach themselves through such a part of the course as suits their purpose. The price of tuition is \$12 per quarter in the three lower English classes, and \$15 in the highest. Mathematical and classical students are charged \$20; except that mathematical students who have advanced no farther than through quadratic equations in algebra, are charged but \$15. Stationery \$1. Students in the scientific, and in the first class of the classical department, pay \$25 per quarter. By an arrangement made with the medical college, the students of Charleston College attend the lectures of the professors of chemistry, natural history, and physiology, of that institution."

#### MEDICAL COLLEGES.

By a legislative act of Dec., 1823, the Medical Society of South Carolina was "authorized to organize a Medical School and to confer medical degrees." In 1824, professors were elected and the school was organized. In 1825, the city council of Charleston appropriated \$15,000 to erect a building for the school; and accordingly a handsome edifice was built. The legislature appropriated in aid of the institution, in 1825, the sum of \$10,000; and, in 1830, an additional sum of \$7,000. In consequence of difficulties between the medical society and the professors, the legislature created, in 1831, a new corporation with 13 trustees, and transferred to and vested in the new corporation "all the rights, powers, and duties, before conferred on, or required of, the medical society in relation to the Medical College." A suit of law arose under this act, and in 1832, it was decided by the Court of Appeals to be unconstitutional. In Dec., 1832, the legislature established a new Medical College, entirely independent of the Medical Society, consisting of a board of trustees and professors. The professors under the former organization resigned their offices, and were made by the new act the professors of the new college; but the right to the college edifice, which has been in dispute between the new corporation and the Medical Society, has been decided to belong to the latter. Two medical schools are now instituted at Charleston; the old one entitled the "Medical College of South Carolina," and the new one, the "Medical College of the State of South Carolina." The trustees of the former have given notice that the vacant chairs are to be filled on the 2d Monday in October, 1833.

*Faculty of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina.*

Samuel H. Dickson, M. D., <i>Dean &amp; Prof.</i>	Edmund Ravenel, M. D., <i>Prof. Chem.</i>
<i>Inst. and Prac. Med.</i>	Henry R. Frost, M. D., <i>Prof. Mat. Med.</i>
J. Ed. Holbrook, M. D., <i>Prof. Anat.</i>	John Wagner, M. D., <i>Prof. Surgery.</i>
Th. C. Prioleau, M. D., <i>Prof. Obstet.</i>	James Moultrie, jr., M. D., <i>Prof. Physiol.</i>

The session begins on the 2d Monday in November, and ends on the 1st Saturday in March.

## THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

*Theological Seminary*, at Columbia; founded in 1829; incorporated in 1832; under the care of a board of directors appointed by the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia. The permanent fund, embracing houses, land, money invested, and subscriptions, amounts to about \$55,000. The Charleston Union Presbytery stands pledged for the support of one professorship, but the whole amount is not yet subscribed; and the sum of \$28,000 has been raised by subscription in Georgia for the support of a second, called the "Georgia professorship." The salary of a professor is \$1,500 per annum. Funds are provided for two scholarships, — \$2,500 for each; and provision is made for the support of several other students. — The library contains 1,800 volumes. — Number of students, in 1833, 22.

Rev. Thomas Goulding, D. D., *Prof. Eccl. Hist. and Church Gov.*

Rev. Wm. A. McDowell, D. D., *Prof. Theology.*

Rev. George Howe, *Prof. Biblical Literature.*

First session, from the 1st of Jan. to the 15th of April; — 2d, from the 1st of June to the 1st of December.

*Lutheran Theological Seminary*, at Lexington; incorporated in 1832. —

Rev. John C. Hope, *Professor*. Salary \$700 and a house. — Students, in 1833, 9. — A classical school is to be attached to it, in which young men are to be prepared for admission into the seminary.

*Furman Theological Seminary*, at the High Hills on the Santee, 40 miles E. of Columbia; under the direction of the Baptists. It has a library of 1,000 volumes, and 20 students. — Rev. Samuel Furman and Rev. Jesse Hartwell, *Professors*; with a salary of \$1,000 each.

## LEARNED SOCIETIES.

*Literary and Philosophical Society of South Carolina*; organized in 1813; Stephen Elliot, LL. D., 1st *President*; Timothy Ford, the 2d; and Joel R. Poinsett, LL. D., the 3d; appointed in 1831.

*Medical Society of South Carolina*; formed in 1789; incorporated in 1794; and by an act in 1817, it was constituted a Board of Physicians to examine and license candidates to practice physic and surgery.

## XV. GEORGIA.

## GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
WILSON LUMPKIN,	<i>Governor</i> ; term of office expires Nov. 1833,	\$3,000
E. Hamilton,	<i>Secretary of State</i> , . . . . .	2,000
John Williams,	<i>Treasurer</i> , . . . . .	2,000
I. Bethune,	<i>Surveyor General</i> , . . . . .	2,000
T. B. Howard,	<i>Comptroller General</i> , . . . . .	2,000
Thomas Stocks,	<i>President of the Senate</i> ,	
Asbury Hall,	<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives</i> .	

The *Senate* consists of 73 members; the *House of Representatives* of 185.

## JUDICIARY.

*Superior Court.*

			Salary.
William H. Crawford,	<i>Judge of the</i>	Northern Circuit,	\$2,100
Thaddeus G. Holt,	<i>do.</i>	Southern Circuit,	2,100
William Law,	<i>do.</i>	Eastern Circuit,	2,100
Charles Doughurty,	<i>do.</i>	Western Circuit,	2,100
Lucius Q. C. Lamar,	<i>do.</i>	Oakmulgee Circuit,	2,100
Christopher B. Strong,	<i>do.</i>	Flint Circuit,	2,100
Lot Warren,	<i>do.</i>	Middle Circuit,	2,100
G. E. Thomas,	<i>do.</i>	Chatahoochee Circuit,	2,100
John W. Hooper,	<i>do.</i>	Cherokee Circuit,	2,100

*Inferior Court.*

An *Inferior Court* is held in each county, composed of five justices, elected by the people every four years. These Courts possess the powers of Courts of Probate. The justices have no salary.

## EDUCATION.

This state has a fund of \$500,000 for the promotion of education; one half of which (\$250,000) forms an academic fund, the interest of which is annually divided among the incorporated academies:—the other half is appropriated to the education of the poor, and the interest of it is divided among the several counties according to their population; but no general system for rendering this fund useful to those for whom it was designed, has been devised and carried into effect. There are flourishing and well endowed academies at Savannah, Augusta, and some other places. A number of manual-labor schools have been established in different parts of the state, which are flourishing; and an increasing attention is now paid to education. For some further notices of education in Georgia, see the *American Almanac* for 1832.

## FRANKLIN COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

This institution, which is at Athens, 92 miles NW. of Augusta, was founded by an act of the legislature in 1788-9, and was at the same time endowed with 30,000 acres of unappropriated land, which was to be leased, but not sold. According to the plan of the charter, the university was to embrace the whole system of public education in the state, including an academy to be established in each county; but the design has never been carried into effect. In 1802, the University of Georgia, or as it is otherwise called, Franklin College, was established at Athens, and the first president appointed. The institution languished for want of means; and in 1816, the trustees obtained leave to sell the university lands, and vest the proceeds in stocks. By the sale of the lands the sum of \$100,000 was realized, and invested in the state bank of Georgia; and the legislature guaranteed that it should yield 8 per cent., or an annual income of \$8,000; and, in 1830, it granted an additional annuity of \$6,000. The income from tuition varies from \$3,500 to \$4,000:—total annual income about \$17,500.

In 1830, one of the college buildings, which cost \$25,000, together with the library, was burnt; but it has since been rebuilt by the state, and a library of 3,200 volumes has been procured; and the students' libraries contain 3,000 volumes. It now has two brick edifices of three stories, 120 feet by 50, for the accommodation of students, having also recitation-rooms; a chapel, 84 feet by 50; a philosophical hall; a hall for the meetings of the trustees, with rooms for the library and cabinet of minerals; two society halls; and the president's house. The philosophical apparatus and the chemical are well furnished; the cabinet of minerals contains 3,000 specimens; and there is also a botanic garden. The board of trustees consists of 28 laymen; the board of visitors of 10 laymen and 5 clergymen.

*Succession of Presidents.*

Josiah Meigs, LL. D.,	1802 to 1808	Rev. N. S. S. Beman, D. D.,	1818 to 1818
Rev. John Brown, D. D.,	1309 " 1817	Rev. Moses Waddel, D. D.,	1819 " 1829
Rev. Robert Finley, D. D.,	1817 " 1817	Rev. Alonzo Church, D. D.,	1829

*Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. Alonzo Church, D. D., <i>President.</i>	Rev. S. Olin, A. M., <i>Pr. Mor. Phil. &amp; Rhet.</i>
James Jackson, A. M., <i>Prof. Nat. Phil. &amp; Chemistry.</i>	Malthus A. Ward, M. D., <i>Prof. Nat. Hist.</i>
Rev. James Shannon, A. M., <i>Prof. Anc. Lan.</i>	Wm. Lohmann, A. M., <i>Prof. Mod. Lang.</i>
Henry Hull, M. D., <i>Prof. Math. &amp; Astron.</i>	Wm. L. Mitchell, A. M., <i>Tutor Math.</i>
	Wm. H. Hunt, A. M., <i>Tutor Anc. Lang.</i>

Number of students, in 1833, 97. Number of alumni 286.

*Commencement* is on the 1st Wednesday in August. *Vacations*;—1st, from commencement, 1 week;—2d, from the Wednesday before the 2d Monday in Nov., to the 1st of Jan.;—3d, the first half of the month of April. *Expenses*:—tuition, library, and servants' hire \$38 per annum.—Board in families from \$8 to 10 a month.

### MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA, AT AUGUSTA.

L. A. Dugas, M. D., *Prof. Anat. & Physiol.* | M. Antony, M. D., *Prof. Obstetrics, &c.*  
 J. A. Eve, M. D., *Prof. Thera. & Mat. Med.* | A. Cunningham, M. D., *Pr. Inst. & Prac. Med.*  
 D. Ford, M. D., *Prof. Chem. and Pharm.* | Paul F. Eve, M. D., *Pr. Inst. & Prac. Surg.*

The lectures begin on the 3d Monday in October. Fees for six tickets \$100:—graduation \$10:—matriculation \$5.

### XVI. ALABAMA.

#### GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
JOHN GAYLE,	<i>Governor</i> ; term of office from Nov. 1831, } to Nov. 1833, . . . }	\$2,000
James I. Thornton,	<i>Secretary of State,</i> . . . . .	1,000
George W. Crabb,	<i>Comptroller of Public Accounts,</i> . . . . .	1,000
Hardin Perkins,	<i>State Treasurer,</i> . . . . .	1,000
Peter Martin,	<i>Attorney General,</i> . . . . .	\$425 and perquisites.

The *Senate* consists of 22 members; the *House of Representatives* of 72 members. The pay of the members of both Houses is \$4 a day each.

#### JUDICIARY.

##### *Supreme Court.*

The Supreme Court was formerly composed of the seven judges of the Circuit Courts, but in January, 1833, the legislature established a separate Supreme Court, composed of three judges, who are elected by a joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly, and hold their office 6 years.

Judges of the Supreme Court. — Abner S. Lipscomb, *Chief Justice*; Reuben Saffold, and John M. Taylor.

##### *Circuit Courts.*

		Salary.
Ptolemy S. Harris,	<i>Judge of the 1st Circuit,</i> . . . . .	\$1,750
Horatio G. Perry,	. . . <i>do.</i> 2d <i>do.</i> . . . . .	1,750
Henry W. Collier,	. . . <i>do.</i> 3d <i>do.</i> . . . . .	1,750
John White,	. . . <i>do.</i> 4th <i>do.</i> . . . . .	1,750
William J. Adair,	. . . <i>do.</i> 5th <i>do.</i> . . . . .	1,750
Anderson Crenshaw,	. . . <i>do.</i> 6th <i>do.</i> . . . . .	1,750
Sion L. Perry,	. . . <i>do.</i> 7th <i>do.</i> . . . . .	1,750

#### EDUCATION.

##### COMMON SCHOOLS.

In 1820, the Congress of the United States granted one *section* of land to the inhabitants of each *township*\* in the state for the use of

\* A *township* is 36 miles square and contains 36,000 acres, and is divided by lines crossing each other at right angles into 36 equal parts or square miles, called *sections*. A *section* contains 1,000 acres.

*schools*, and 72 sections or two entire townships, for the support of a *seminary of learning*; the latter being invested in the legislature of the state, to be appropriated solely to the object of the grant. The Constitution of Alabama, formed in 1819, declares that, "schools and the means of education shall for ever be encouraged in this state, and the general assembly shall take measures to preserve from unnecessary waste or damage, such lands as are, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States for the use of schools within each township in this state, and apply the funds which may be raised from such lands in strict conformity to the object of such grant." The same provision was made with regard to the lands granted "for the support of a seminary of learning."

The 16th section of each township was vested in three school commissioners, who were empowered to lease the lands, and whose duty it was to divide the townships into convenient school districts, so that each district shall not contain more than 40, nor less than 30 scholars, or as near that number as may be practicable. Three trustees are to be elected by the qualified voters of each district, whose duty it is to employ teachers at an annual salary or stated price for each; to cause a school-house to be built; to make regulations; and to determine what pupils shall be admitted without tuition fees. The teachers must be examined by the commissioners. — By an act passed, in 1828, the lands may be sold with the consent of the qualified voters of the township, and the proceeds vested in some productive stock. — The benefits intended by this grant have not as yet been realized; and they must of necessity be very unequally distributed, as the section in one township may be of great value, and in another of very little.

#### ACADEMIES.

The following academies were all incorporated as early as January, 1830.

Academies.	Counties.	Academies.	Counties.	Academies.	Counties.
Athens,	Limestone	Greenville,	Butler	Rocky Mt.,	Autauga
Athens, <i>Fem.</i>	do.	Jefferson,	Jefferson	St. Stephen's,	St. Stephen's t.
Bellefonte,	Jackson	Lafayette,	Franklin	Sims Fe.	Tuscaloosa t.
Canton,	Wilcox	Marion,	Perry	Solon Grove,	Monroe
Claiborne,	Monroe	Milton,	Montgomery, t	Sparta,	Conecuh,
Concord,	Green	Moulton,	Lawrence	Tuscumbia,	Tuscumb.
Coosawda,	Autauga	Oak Grove,	Perry	Tuscumbia, <i>Fem.</i>	do.
Franklin,	Rus'elville, t.	Poplar Spring,	Morgan,	Valley Creek,	Dallas.
Green,	Madison				

In these academies generally the Greek and Latin languages are taught in addition to the various branches of English education. — There are several female academies of good reputation chiefly under the management of preceptresses from the northern states.

## UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.

This institution was incorporated by the General Assembly, Dec., 1820, under the title of the "University of the State of Alabama"; and, in 1821, two trustees from each judicial circuit were elected by the legislature for three years, the governor of the state being *ex officio* president of the board. The trustees were authorized and required to sell by auction or to rent the university lands; to select a site for the institution; to superintend the erection of the buildings; to appoint officers and fix their salaries; to prescribe the course of studies, and make regulations and laws for the university; and to make an annual report of its financial concerns to the legislature. In the session of 1827-8, the university was placed by the legislature in a fine, healthy situation, about a mile and a half to the east of the state-house in Tuscaloosa, 268 miles NNE. of New Orleans. According to an official report, dated Jan. 14, 1830, 21,845½ acres of the land had been sold for the sum of \$304,651.06, of which \$111,712.59 had been invested in 6 per cent. stock; and 24,234½ acres remained unsold. — The buildings already erected consist of a Rotunda, a circular edifice of three stories, in the centre of the grounds, 70 feet in diameter, and 70 in height, — the ground floor or lower story being used for a chapel, for commencements, examinations, &c., the 2d story forming a circular gallery for spectators, — and the 3d story forming the library room; — of three edifices or dormitories, all three stories high, for the accommodation of students, two of them 60 feet by 30, and the other 90 by 30, — the two former affording accommodations for 48 students each, the latter for 72; — of a laboratory containing the chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet of minerals, and several lecture-rooms; — of a hotel in which the steward resides; — and of 4 houses for professors. The cost of these buildings has not exceeded \$100,000. In order to complete the plan, there are required three more dormitories, four more houses for professors, and another hotel. The university went into operation in April, 1831, a president and three professors having been previously appointed; and the first commencement was held in Dec., 1832. The library consists of 2,000 volumes, and about a thousand additional volumes have been ordered.

*Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. Alva Wood, D. D., <i>President &amp; Prof. Moral Phil.</i>	Wm. W. Hudson, A. M., <i>Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil.</i>
John F. Wallis, <i>Prof. Nat. Hist. &amp; Chem.</i>	Calvin Jones, A. B., <i>Tutor Anc. Lang.</i>
Henry Tutwiler, <i>Prof. Anc. Lang.</i>	John G. Davenport, <i>Librarian.</i>
Sauveur F. Bonfils, A. M., <i>Prof. Mod. Lang.</i>	Robert B. McMullen, <i>Assist. Prof. Chem.</i>
Rev. Henry W. Hilliard, <i>Prof. Eloc., Eng. Lit.</i>	Robert A. Taylor, Esq., <i>Steward.</i>



Number of students, in 1823, 93. — *Commencement* is on the 2d Monday in August. — There is but one *vacation*, — extending from commencement to the 3d Monday in October; — with a recess from Christmas to the 1st of January inclusive.

*Annual expenses*: — for tuition, library, fuel, and servants' hire, \$ 40 a year; — for board during the college year \$ 80. — One student of good talents and character, and in indigent circumstances, from each county, may be educated free of expense for the former of these charges.

#### LAGRANGE COLLEGE.

This institution, which is pleasantly situated a few miles from Florence, and at the head of steamboat navigation on the Tennessee, in Franklin county, was established principally by the Methodists; and was incorporated in 1830; but it has not received any public endowment. Buildings have been erected, a philosophical apparatus procured, and a library commenced. — The faculty consists of two professors, one of mathematics and natural philosophy, the other of the ancient languages, and a tutor.

#### COLLEGE OF SPRING HILL.

This is a Catholic institution under the direction of the bishop of Mobile, recently founded, and has an elevated and pleasant situation, 7 miles W. of Mobile. The faculty consists of two professors of the English language, two of the French, two of Latin, one of Spanish, and one of mathematics, and a director general of the studies. No pupil is admitted who is more than 12 years old. — The annual expense for tuition, board, books, stationery, &c., is \$260.

### XVII. MISSISSIPPI.

#### GOVERNMENT.

		Salary,
Hiram G. Runnels,	<i>Governor</i> ; elected in 1833, for 2 years,	\$2,500
David Dickson,	<i>Secretary of State</i> , do. . . .	1,200
James Phillips,	<i>State Treasurer</i> , do. . . .	1,200
John H. Mallory,	<i>Auditor of Public Accounts</i> , do. . . .	1,200

#### JUDICIARY.

##### *High Court of Errors and Appeals.*

		Salary.
William L. Sharkey,	<i>Presiding Judge</i> , . . . .	\$2,000
Cotesworth P. Smith,	<i>Judge</i> , . . . .	2,000
David W. Wright,	do. . . .	2,000
Matthew D. Patton,	<i>Attorney General</i> , . . . .	1,000

This court, which has no jurisdiction except what properly belongs to a court of errors and appeals, holds two sessions annually at Jackson, commencing on the first Monday in January and July.

*Superior Court of Chancery.*

John A. Quitman, *Chancellor*, . . . . salary, \$2,000

This court which has jurisdiction over all matters, pleas, and complaints whatsoever, belonging to or cognizable in a court of equity, holds two sessions annually, beginning on the first Monday in January and July.

*Circuit Courts.*

Judges.	Salary.	Judges.	Salary.
James F. Trotter, . . .	\$2,000	Thomas A. Willis, . .	\$2,000
A. M. Kegan, . . . .	2,000	Alexander Montgomery,	2,000

The state is divided into 4 districts or circuits, and one judge and a district attorney are chosen by the electors of each district; and a circuit court is held in each county twice every year. It has original jurisdiction in civil cases in which the sum in controversy exceeds \$50.

*Outlines of the Constitution as revised by a Convention at Jackson,  
October 26, 1832.*

The chief executive power is vested in a Governor who is chosen by the qualified electors, for two years, and cannot hold the office more than four years in any term of six years. The Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Auditor of Public Accounts, are all chosen by the electors for two years.

The legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, both together being styled "The Legislature of Mississippi." The representatives are chosen every two years, on the 1st Monday in November and the day following; their number not to be less than 36 nor more than 100. The senators are chosen for 4 years, one half being elected biennially, at the same time with the governor and representatives; and their number cannot be less than one-fourth, nor more than one-third, of the whole number of representatives.

The legislature meets every two years at the town of Jackson (which is established as the seat of government till 1850), at such time as may be prescribed by law. Time of the meeting of the first session under the revised constitution, 3d Monday in November, 1833.

The judicial power is vested in a High Court of Errors and Appeals, held at least twice a year, consisting of three judges, chosen by the electors for six years, one being elected in each of the three districts into which the state is divided, and one of the three judges being chosen biennially; in a Circuit Court, held in each county at least twice in each year, the judges being chosen by the electors of each judicial dis-

trict, and holding their office 4 years ; — in a Superior Court of Chancery, the chancellor being chosen by the electors of the whole state for 6 years ; — in a Court of Probate, the judge being elected by the electors of each county for 2 years ; — and a Board of Police for each county, consisting of 5 members elected for 2 years. Justices of the Peace and constables are also elected for 2 years. No person can ever be appointed or elected to any office in this state for life, or during good behavior.

Every free white male person of the age of 21 years or upwards, who shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in this state one year next preceding an election, and the last four months within the county, city, or town, in which he offers to vote, is a qualified elector. — The mode of electing is by ballot.

### EDUCATION.

This state possesses a Literary Fund for the encouragement and support of education, established by an act of the legislature passed in 1821 ; and in 1833, the Fund having amounted to the sum of \$50,000, the legislature passed an act for annually distributing the income of it among the several counties according to the white population.

The lands in this state appropriated by Congress to the support of schools, amount to 800,000 acres. In 1833, an act was passed by the legislature authorizing the trustees of the *school lands* in each township (consisting of the 16th section) to lease these lands (when a majority of the heads of families within the township should request it) for the term of 99 years, and apply the income of the proceeds to the support of schools.

### JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

This institution, which is at Washington, 6 miles east of Natchez, was incorporated in 1802, and received from Congress valuable endowments in lands. A college edifice, 170 feet by 40, capable of accommodating more than 100 students was erected ; but for more than 20 years, the institution did not take a higher rank than an ordinary academy. In December, 1829, it was organized on a military plan similar to that of the military school at West Point, under the direction of Major John Holbrook, Superintendent and Professor, and Mr. E. B. Williston, President and Professor ; and in 1830, it had 98 cadets ; in 1831, 130 ; and in 1832, 114 ; — and at the commencement in April, 1832, the degree of A. B. was conferred upon 3 students.

May 5, 1832, E. B. Williston, A. M., having resigned the office of president, was succeeded by John Holbrook, A. M., who died on the 1st of September following, and was succeeded by Captain Alden Partridge, who took charge of the institution in January, 1833 ; but on the breaking out of the cholera a few months after, the operations of the institution were suspended, and Captain Partridge resigned the presidency, having previously submitted to the trustees a general plan for

the permanent organization of the institution. — The college has but a very small library ; but “ the funds are now permanent and available, amounting to about \$11,000 per annum.”

## XVIII. LOUISIANA.

### GOVERNMENT.

A. B. ROMAN, <i>Governor</i> ; term of office expires January, 1835 ;	Salary. \$7,500
<i>Secretary of State</i> ,	George Eustis, <i>Attorney General</i> ,
F. Gardere, <i>Treasurer</i> .	Louis Bringier, <i>Surveyor General</i> .

The *Senate* consists of 17 members elected for four years. Sebastian Hiriart, *President*.

The *House of Representatives*, 50 members, elected for two years. Alexander Mouton, *Speaker*.

### JUDICIARY.

*Judges of the Supreme Court*. George Matthews, Francis X. Martin, Alexander Porter.

*Criminal Court of New Orleans*. F. Grima, *Judge*.

#### *Judges of the Eight District Courts.*

- |                         |                      |                    |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. { _____,             | 3. Charles Bushnell, | 6. J. H. Johnston, |
| Isaac Baldwin,          | 4. Charles Watts,    | 7. J. H. Overton,  |
| 2. Benjamin Winchester, | 5. Seth Lewis,       | 8. Clark Woodruff. |

The *Supreme Court* sits in the city of *New Orleans*, for the Eastern District of the state, during the months of November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June, and July ; and for the Northern District at *Opelousas* and *Attakapas*, during the months of August, September, and October, and at *Baton Rouge*, commencing the 1st Monday in August. The *District Courts*, with the exception of the Courts in the First District, hold, in each parish, two sessions during the year, to try causes originally instituted before them, and appeals from the Parish Courts. The *Parish Courts* hold their regular sessions in each parish on the first Monday in each month. The Courts in the First District, composed of the District, Parish, and Criminal Courts, and Courts of Probate, are in session during the whole year, excepting the months of July, August, September, and October, in which they hold special Courts when necessary.

### EDUCATION.

The United States granted to Louisiana 46,000 acres of land for the endowment of a college, and 873,000 acres for the support of schools. — The state appropriates annually about \$40,000 for the support of parish

schools; but there is a great deal of mismanagement in the distribution and application of this money; and it has become a subject of interesting inquiry to devise a new and improved system for managing it.

#### COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.

This institution, which is at Jackson, in the parish of East Feliciana, was incorporated in 1825; and it receives annually the sum of \$7,000 from the state treasury for its support. The college buildings are of wood, four in number, two stories high, with galleries or piazzas to each story; one 100 feet by 40; another 60 by 40; the other two 32 by 26. The library contains 350 volumes.

*Faculty*; H. H. Gird, *Prof. Math. & Nat. Phil., & Pres.* ad interim; M. F. Benet, *Prof. Mod. Lang.*; C. M. Smith, and the Rev. A. D. Wooldrige, *Tutors*. Number of college students, in 1833, 15; in the preparatory department 45;—total 60. None have yet been graduated.—*Commencement* on the 2d Wednesday in June. *Vacations*,—1st, from commencement, 4 weeks;—2d, from the 20th of December to the 10th of January.

*Annual expenses*, for tuition, room-rent, fuel, &c., \$30.75; board, washing, &c., \$68:—total \$98.75.

An institution styled *Franklin College*, has been incorporated by the legislature, to be established at Opelousas; and there was formerly a Catholic college at New Orleans.

### XIX. TENNESSEE.

#### GOVERNMENT.

William Carroll, *Governor*; term of office expires Sept. 1, 1835, Salary.  
\$2,000

*Senators*; elected for 2 years, August, 1833.

Stephen Adams,	Joseph Coe,	Wm. Moore,	L. H. Simms,
Cullen Andrews,	Henry Frey,	B. T. Motley,	Thomas Smith,
David Burford,	J. F. Foute,	J. R. McMeans,	Miles Vernon,
Robert Cannon,	S. Jarnagin,	J. Netherland,	Jas. W. Wyley,
Jacob P. Chase,	E. B. Littlefield,	John Rayburn,	Geo. S. Yerger.

The representatives were elected at the same time, also for 2 years.—Pay of the senators and representatives \$4 a day.

#### JUDICIARY.

##### *Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals.*

		Salary.
Robert White,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$1,800
John Catron,	<i>do.</i>	1,800
Jacob Peck,	<i>do.</i>	1,800

*Chancellors.* Nathan Green, and W. A. Cook — Salary \$1,500 each.

*Judges of the Circuit Courts.* — Salary \$1,300 each.

Samuel Powell,	J. C. Mitchell,	J. C. Hamilton,
Edward Scott,	Thomas Stuart,	Joshua Haskell,
Charles F. Keith,	William E. Kennedy,	William B. Turley.
N. W. Williams,	P. W. Humphreys,	

#### EDUCATION.

A correspondent in Tennessee has furnished the following statement respecting the provision which has been made by the legislature of the state for common schools. — “All the capital and interest of the new state bank, except one-half of the principal sum already received; the sales of the Hiwassee lands, and all moneys due, and which will hereafter fall due, for lands sold in the Hiwassee district of country; all lands which have heretofore been appropriated in this state to the use of common schools, as well as all the vacant and unappropriated lands within the limits of the same; all the funds denominated School Funds, which have accrued from the sale of lands at 12½ cents per acre, and at 1 cent per acre, together with the interest which has accrued on this und; the donation of John Rice of 5,000 acres of land to the schooling of the poor of Cumberland (now Tennessee); all other donations by devise or otherwise, which have been made to the state, and not designated to any other purpose; all the stock owned by the state in the old bank of the state at Knoxville, namely, 400 shares, are appropriated to the encouragement and support of common schools.

“It is made the duty of the several county courts to appoint one commissioner in each captain’s company in the county. The commissioners so appointed, are required to meet at the muster-ground of the county, lay off the county into convenient school districts, and order an election, in each district, of five trustees for the same; who shall be chosen by voters qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly of the state. The chairman of each board of trustees so elected is required to repair to the court-house of the county on the 1st Saturday of June every year. And the chairmen thus assembled are to choose not less than five nor more than seven discreet and intelligent citizens for common school commissioners of said county.

“The School Commissioners and the district Trustees are both incorporated bodies; and each member is bound by an oath of office.

“The Commissioners receiving the moneys are required to distribute the interest thence accruing in proportion to the number of white children between the ages of 6 and 18 years in the respective districts, when the chairman of the trustees of the districts shall have given to said Commissioners satisfactory evidence, that a comfortable school-house is erected in his district, and shall have given them a bond, that

the money so received shall be honestly applied to the support of a free school in said district. The president and directors of the Bank of the State of Tennessee are required to make an estimate of the proportion of money to which each county in the state is entitled, on the basis of the free white population and the school commissioners, to make a report of their proceedings and of the schools, before the 1st of September in each year, to the Secretary of the State.

"The district trustees are required to report annually to the commissioners, to solicit and receive subscriptions for their district, employ teachers, to endeavor to induce all within the specified ages to attend school; with power to dismiss teachers for neglect of duty, and scholars for criminal or censurable conduct.

"The whole amount of funds received by the common-school commissioners through the state, from the best estimate that can now be made is \$400,000; and it is probable that \$200,000 more will be paid in accordance with the above law.

"Academies, one in each county, were long since established nominally by the appropriation of land. They have not all of them gone into actual operation. But the fund now amounts to an active available capital of \$1,500 for each county, in the hands of trustees duly appointed to take charge of the same."

Another correspondent writes:—"There are many good schools in every part of the state—particularly in the towns and villages. Although the state government has done nothing worthy of notice in behalf of education, it is rare to meet with a *native* who cannot read and write."—There are two very respectable classical seminaries for boys at Nashville, and several excellent female institutions, particularly the Nashville Female Academy:—and in Maury county, 30 miles S. of Nashville, a manual-labor school, with 6 instructors, has been recently commenced.

#### UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

This institution, which is situated at Nashville, was originally incorporated, in 1806, by the name of "Cumberland College." It was reorganized in 1824; and in 1827, its name was changed by an act of the legislature to "The University of Nashville." It is the most important seminary in Tennessee. Its buildings consist of a college edifice, three stories high, 200 feet long, and 50 broad, containing a chapel, recitation rooms, and 44 rooms for students; a building of one story, 100 feet by 40, containing a laboratory, apparatus, &c.; a house for the steward, refectory, &c.; and a house for the president; all of brick. The mineralogical cabinet contains upwards of 10,000 specimens; the philosophical apparatus cost \$6,000; there is a good chemical apparatus; and also a museum of natural history. The library contains 2,000 volumes; and

there are libraries belonging to the students containing 1,200 volumes. The university has no productive funds. The value of its property in and near Nashville, exclusive of the college buildings, &c., is stated at about \$50,000; and it owns 25,000 acres of land in the Western District. It has hitherto been supported by tuition-fees, the occasional sale of land, and private benefactions.

*Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D., *Pres. & Prof. Mor. Phil., Rhet., Polit. Ec., &c.*

Gerard Troost, M. D., *Prof. Chemistry, Mineralogy, & Geology.*

James Hamilton, A. M., *Prof. Mathematics & Natural Philosophy.*

N. S. Parmantier, *Prof. French Language and Literature.*

C. Parish, A. M., and A. Stephens, A. B., *Tutors in Greek and Latin.*

Number of students in the four classes, in 1833, from 70 to 100.—Whole number of alumni 118.

*Commencement* is on the 1st Wednesday in October. *Vacations*;—1st, from commencement, 5½ weeks;—2d, from the 1st Wednesday in April, 5½ weeks.

*Annual expenses*;—tuition, room-rent, servants' hire, &c. \$50;—for board \$1,75 a week; for the year \$70:—total \$120.—Candidates for the ministry of all denominations are admitted at half price.

GREENEVILLE COLLEGE.

This institution, which is situated 3 miles S. of Greeneville in Greene county, was founded chiefly by the exertions of the Rev. Hezekiah Balch, and was incorporated in 1794. It has received no aid from the national or state government; but the funds necessary for erecting a respectable college edifice, procuring a library, &c., have been derived from private liberality. It has a productive fund of about \$5,000; and a library of 3,500 volumes. Though limited in its means, it has exerted, since its foundation, a salutary influence in the part of the country in which it is situated. *Succession of Presidents*;—Rev. Hezekiah Balch, from 1794 to 1810:—Rev. Charles Coffin, D. D., from 1810 to 1827:—Henry Hoss, Esq., 1827, who is now in office, and there is no other permanent professor.

Number of students, in 1833, 47. The students are divided into four classes; and no qualification for admission is required except in English studies. The records of the college do not furnish the means of ascertaining the number of graduates or alumni; but the number is estimated at about 100.

*Commencement* is on the 2d Wednesday in September. *Vacations*;—1st, from commencement, 5 weeks;—2d, from the 3d Wednesday in March, 5 weeks.

*Annual expenses*;—tuition \$20;—library \$2;—for board \$1,50 a week.



## EAST TENNESSEE COLLEGE.

This institution, at Knoxville, was founded in 1807. It possesses funds to the amount of about \$25,000; a tract of about 15,000 acres of land in the Western District of the state; and a library containing 1,400 volumes. — Number of students, in 1833, 28.

Rev. John H. Piper, *President*. Rev. Stephen Foster, *Professor*.

An institution styled *Washington College*, has been established in Washington county in East Tennessee.

## SOUTHERN AND WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This institution, which is at Maryville, East Tennessee, was established, in 1821, by the Presbyterian synod of Tennessee. It has both a theological and literary department. A boarding-house is connected with a farm which is cultivated by indigent students. The library contains about 6,000 volumes. — Rev. Isaac Anderson, D. D., *Principal*.

Number of students, 1833, 22. Whole number educated 50.

## XX. KENTUCKY.

## GOVERNMENT.

JOHN BREATHTITT, *Governor*; term of office expires in September, 1836, . . . . . Salary, \$2,000

James T. Morehead, *Lieut.-Governor and Speaker of the Senate*, — pay \$4 a day, while presiding over the Senate.

Lewis Sanders, Jun. *Secretary of State*, . . . . . 750

Porter Clay, *Auditor of Public Accounts*, . . . . . 1,500

John M. Foster, *Register of the Land Office*, . . . . . 1,500

James Davidson, *Treasurer*, . . . . . 1,200

Joel Scott, *Keeper of the Penitentiary*.

## JUDICIARY.

*Court of Appeals.*

George Robertson, *Chief Justice*, . . . . . Salary, \$1,500

Joseph R. Underwood, *Judge*, . . . . . 1,500

Samuel S. Nicholas, *do.* . . . . 1,500

Charles S. Morehead, *Attorney General*, . . . . . 400

James G. Dana, *Reporter*.

*Circuit Courts.*

The state is divided into 16 circuits; salary of each Judge \$1,000.

William P. Roper, *1st District*. | Henry O. Brown, *2d District*.

Thomas M. Hickey,	3d District.	Richard French,	10th District.
David White,	4th do.	Silas W. Robbins,	11th do.
John M. Herritt,	5th do.	John L. Bridges,	12th do.
Asher W. Graham,	6th do.	A. H. Churchill,	13th do.
Benj. Shackelford,	7th do.	Alney McLean,	14th do.
Benj. Monroe,	8th do.	Joseph Eve,	15th do.
William L. Kelly,	9th do.	Rezin Daridge,	16th do.

## EDUCATION.

*Statistical View of Common Schools in Kentucky.*

The 1st column shows the number of schools; the 2d, the average number of pupils in each; the 3d, the whole number of pupils; the 4th, the number of children, between the ages of 5 and 15, not at school; the 5th, the whole number of children, in 1830, between the ages of 5 and 15; the 6th, the average annual income of teachers; the 7th, the amount paid for education; the 8th, the average cost of tuition. [From the Lexington Journal of Education, 1832.]

Counties.	No. Sch.	Av. no. P.	No. Child- ren.	No. Child. not at Sch'l.	Total No. Child'n.	Average income of Teac'rs.	Amount paid for Educa- tion.	Average cost of Tuition.
Adair, . . . .	13	22	292	1,528	1,820	\$173	\$2,259	\$7.75
Allen, . . . .	12	24	286	1,356	1,642	181	2,178	7.50
Anderson, . .	9	33	302	1,644	946	275	2,480	8.20
Barren, . . . .	24	27	644	2,578	3,222	275	5,603	8.40
Bath, . . . . .	15	30	453	1,549	2,002	219	3,281	7.25
Boone, . . . .	19	31	599	1,356	1,955	270	5,136	8.57
Bourbon, . . .	48	26	1,226	1,693	3,019	253	12,134	7.73
Bracken, . . .	12	27	325	1,252	1,587	197	2,360	7.25
Breckenridge,	16	25	400	1,312	1,715	216	3,452	8.63
Butler, . . . .	7	22	158	620	768	184	1,289	8.15
Bullitt, not reported.								
Caldwell, . . .	16	28	453	1,380	1,833	267	4,276	9.43
Calloway, . . .	11	22	245	1,137	1,382	190	2,084	8.51
Campbell, . . .	17	21	443	2,113	2,616	187	3,188	7.03
Casey, . . . . .	6	21	126	1,028	1,154	145	872	6.92
Christian, . . .	20	31	624	1,710	2,334	304	6,093	9.76
Clarke, . . . .	21	40	810	2,176	2,423	304	6,383	7.88
Clay, . . . . .	3	17	51	918	959	180	540	10.59
Cumberland, . .	9	27	241	1,754	2,005	227	2,044	8.48
Daviess, . . . .	9	25	229	835	1,069	238	2,140	9.34
Edmondson, . .	2	31	62	665	727	372	744	12.00
Estill, not reported.								
Fayette, . . . .	39	29	1,122	2,748	3,870	300	11,467	10.22
Fleming, . . . .	28	31	870	2,477	3,347	217	6,192	7.00
Floyd, . . . . .	6	25	151	1,256	1,307	201	1,208	8.00
Franklin, . . . .	16	30	485	1,144	1,629	287	4,638	9.56
Gallatin, . . . .	14	28	396	1,222	1,618	224	3,167	8.03
Garrard, . . . .	20	23	459	1,842	2,301	188	3,945	8.59
Grant, . . . . .	9	33	296	516	816	334	2,105	7.11

Counties.	No. Sch.	Av. no. P.	No. Child-ren.	No. Child. not at Sch'l.	Total No. Child'n.	Average income of Teac'rs.	Amount paid for Education.	Average cost of Tuition.
Graves, . . .	4	25	102	543	645	\$255	\$1,020	\$10.00
Grayson, . . .	8	31	252	825	1,080	267	2,140	8.49
Greene, . . .	14	23	329	2,529	2,858	232	3,314	10.07
Greenup, . . .	9	30	270	1,270	1,541	268	2,418	8.95
Hancock, . . .	3	29	86	240	327	271	814	9.46
Hardin, . . .	23	30	693	2,529	3,234	277	6,372	9.19
Harlan, . . .	3	21	64	777	841	214	642	10.03
Harrison, . . .	24	35	835	2,157	3,000	308	7,373	8.82
Hart, . . .	6	26	155	1,207	1,372	230	1,381	8.90
Henderson, . . .	12	20	243	910	1,153	241	2,896	11.09
Henry, . . .	23	26	606	1,915	2,521	195	4,557	7.51
Hickman, . . .	5	25	127	1,142	1,269	220	1,112	8.75
Hopkins, . . .	13	20	260	1,327	1,587	161	2,240	8.02
Jefferson, not reported in full.								
Jessamine, . . .	18	29	520	1,279	1,789	254	4,416	8.49
Knox, . . .	4	28	113	991	1,104	259	1,038	9.18
Laurel, . . .	2	20	41	541	582	164	328	8.00
Lawrence, . . .	9	20	179	945	1,124	150	1,346	7.52
Lewis, . . .	9	27	242	1,123	1,365	189	1,686	6.97
Lincoln, . . .	24	22	537	1,491	2,028	203	4,896	9.11
Livingston, not rep.								
Logan, . . .	16	23	393	1,928	2,331	297	5,046	12.91
McCracken, not rep.								
Madison, . . .	33	32	1,054	2,392	3,446	248	8,197	7.77
Mason, . . .	39	30	1,180	1,900	3,080	241	11,089	9.57
Meade, . . .	8	32	256	461	896	284	1,984	7.75
Mercer, . . .	39	28	1,043	2,610	3,441	250	9,737	9.33
Monroe, . . .	7	36	252	1,121	1,483	282	1,976	7.84
Montgomery, . . .	15	36	551	1,595	2,146	279	4,251	7.71
Morgan, . . .					893			
Muhlenberg, . . .	12	21	258	990	1,248	156	1,900	7.36
Nelson, . . .	23	35	857	2,016	2,873	361	8,320	10.31
Nicholas, . . .	16	38	612	1,568	1,180	277	4,435	7.26
Ohio, . . .	7	24	168	953	1,121	212	1,485	8.84
Oldham, . . .	17	26	446	1,538	1,984	215	3,689	8.27
Owen, . . .	12	25	299	1,196	1,468	175	2,108	7.05
Pendleton, . . .	8	40	318	708	1,026	300	2,379	7.48
Perry, . . .	3	17	52	940	992	162	498	9.58
Pike, . . .	3	17	53	732	785	155	464	8.75
Pulaski, . . .	23	26	599	1,847	2,438	170	4,038	6.74
Rockcastle, . . .	7	21	145	539	784	177	1,200	8.28
Russel, . . .	1	28	28	898	926	244	224	8.00
Scott, . . .	18	38	690	1,835	2,525	399	7,288	10.56
Shelby, . . .	43	26	1,125	2,370	3,704	235	8,852	6.67
Simpson, . . .	12	33	393	1,025	1,418	301	3,613	9.19
Spencer, . . .	12	23	282	1,262	1,544	197	2,176	7.71
Todd, . . .	16		363		1,471			
Trigg, . . .	13	24	318	981	1,294	228	3,053	9.81
Union, . . .	8	31	252	673	923	254	2,470	8.20
Warren, . . .	13	31	405	1,886	2,291	237	3,112	7.68
Washington, . . .	34	27	907	3,212	4,119	257	8,551	9.42
Wayne, . . .	9	34	307	2,041	2,350	272	2,650	8.03
Whitley, . . .	7	28	195	891	1,086	228	143	7.35
Woodford, . . .	23	29	666	1,141	1,812	304	7,378	11.08

"Our facts, on this subject," says the Lexington Journal of Education, "are deduced from returns made by the assistant marshals engaged in taking the last census. Full certified reports were received from 78 of the 83 counties of the state, which show that there are, in these counties, between 1,100 and 1,200 schools, in which there were in the summer of 1830, 31,834 children out of 139,242, in all the counties, between the ages of 5 and 15; leaving 107,328 of the same ages reported not at school.

"The sum paid by these counties for common-school education, in 1830, was (supposing the same number of children to continue at school during the whole year), \$278, 592. — One county (Morgan) was reported not to have a single school in it, or not a child at school out of 893 in the county. — The proportion of the children at school of the county of Bourbon, the highest in the scale, was as 10 to 23."

The state has a Literary Fund of \$140,000. There is an asylum for the deaf and dumb at Danville; respectable academies or high schools at Lexington, Louisville, and various other places.

#### TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

This institution, which is at Lexington, is the oldest of the kind in the Western States. In 1780, the legislature of Virginia made a grant of 8,000 acres of land to endow a public school in Kentucky, which, in 1783, was denominated the "Transylvania Seminary;" in 1788, it was fixed at Lexington; and in 1793, the Rev. James Moore was elected the first president. With the Seminary, the Kentucky Academy, which was founded in 1794, was united, in 1798, and the institution was incorporated under the name of the "Transylvania University." It is very favorably situated, but its prosperity has been variable. In 1829, the principal edifice was burnt; the loss, including the books consumed, was estimated at \$38,000; but it has been since rebuilt. The library, before the destruction of the edifice, contained 6,000 volumes: it now contains about 2,400; and libraries belonging to the students, 1,500.

#### *Succession of Presidents.*

Rev. James Moore,	1793 to 1794	Rev. Horace Holley, LL. D.,	1818 to 1827
Rev. Henry Toulman,	1794 " 1796	Rev. Alva Woods, D. D.,	1827 " 1830
Rev. James Moore,	1796 " 1804	Rev. Benj. O. Peers,	1833
Rev. James Blythe, D. D.,	1804 " 1817		

#### *Faculty of Arts in 1833.*

Rev. Benj. O. Peers, <i>President.</i>	E. Rovel, <i>Prof. Lang.</i>
John Lutz, D. P., <i>Prof. Math.</i>	Charles E. Bains, <i>Prin. Prepar. Depart.</i>

Number of college students, in 1830, 81; medical students 200; law students 19; students in the preparatory department 62: — total 362.

*Medical Faculty.*

Dr. Dudley, <i>Prof. Anat. and Surgery.</i>	Dr. Richardson, <i>Prof. Obstetrics, &amp;c.</i>
Dr. Caldwell, <i>Prof. Inst. Med. &amp; Clin. Prac.</i>	Dr. Short, <i>Prof. Mat. Med. and Med. Bot.</i>
Dr. Cooke, <i>Prof. Theo. and Prac. Phys.</i>	Dr. Yandell, <i>Prof. Chem. and Phar</i>

The lectures commence on the 1st Monday in November, and end early in March. The Professor of Anatomy and Surgery gives nine lectures, each week during the course; the other Professors six lectures a week each. Fees for the entire course, with matriculation and use of the library, \$110:—graduation \$20. The medical department of the university has, for several years, been a flourishing institution. In 1831–2, it had 211 students.

*Law Department.* The following gentlemen have successively held the office of professor of law in the university, viz.; 1799 George Nicholas; 1799 James Brown;—Henry Clay; 1807 John Monroe;—1824 John Pope—Wm. T. Barry—Jesse Bledsoe.—1829 John Boyle;—1830 Daniel Mayes. The number of students in the law school in the public session of 1832–3, was 39; in the private session 25. The private session commences on the 1st Monday in May, and continues 6 months. The public session begins on the 1st Monday in November, and continues 4 months. *Commencement* is held on the last Saturday in February. No student can be a candidate for graduation who has not attended at least two public sessions, or who has not been two years a regular licensed practitioner, and attended one session. *Expenses*:—fee for the public session \$25; library \$5; matriculation fee \$5.

## CENTRE COLLEGE.

This institution, which is at Danville, 34 miles SSW. of Lexington, was founded by the Presbyterian church, and incorporated in 1818. "Its affairs are managed by a board of 11 trustees appointed by the Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky. The legislature gave up all control over its concerns, and surrendered it into the hands of the Synod, in consideration of their endowing it without legislative assistance. The charter, however, stipulates that no sectarian peculiarities shall be taught by the professors, and that all sects shall have free access for their children to the institution." The Synod promised the college \$20,000 as an equivalent for the right of choosing the trustees, only about half of which had been received in 1830. The college is pleasantly situated in a central part of the state, and has a library of 1,600 volumes, and a chemical and philosophical apparatus. The buildings consist of a brick edifice of two stories, a refectory, and a dormitory. There is a grammar school connected with the college. The Rev. Gideon Blackburn, D. D., was the first president.

*Officers of Government and Instruction in 1833.*

Rev. John C. Young, A. M., <i>President and Prof. Logic and Mor. Phil.</i>	Luke Munsell, M. D., <i>Prof. Chem., Min., and Nat. Phil.</i>
James M. Buchanan, A. M., <i>Prof. Math.</i>	Rev. Joseph Huber, <i>Prof. Mod. Lang.</i>
Rev. Wm. L. Breckenridge, A. M., <i>Prof. Anc. Lang.</i>	Wm. Y. Allen, } <i>Tutors of the Grammar School.</i>
Lewis W. Green, A. M., <i>Prof. Belles Lettres and Polit. Econ.</i>	Henry G. Comingo, }

Number of students, in 1833, 66. *Commencement* is on the Thursday following the 3d Wednesday in Sept. *Vacations*; — 1st, from commencement to the Thursday after the 3d Wednesday in Oct.; — 2d, after a session of 21 weeks, 4 weeks.

*Expenses*, for tuition \$30 per annum in the college, and \$24 in the grammar school; for board, (the common price with washing and lodging,) \$1,50. — “Exclusive of books and clothing, a student may support himself on from \$80 to \$100 per annum.” — Near the college is a farm on which a student, intende for the gospel ministry, by laboring two hours daily, may obtain his entire support, except books and clothing, for \$60 per annum.

**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.**

St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown, which was founded in 1819, is under the direction of Roman Catholic clergymen. The college buildings are sufficient to afford accommodation for 200 pupils. “The institution has no endowment, but is supported by the tuition-fees and board of the students; the faculty and most of the professors and tutors having generally labored gratuitously.” — “Catholic pupils are required to practise the religion they profess; but students of other denominations are received upon the sole condition of submitting to the general laws of the institution and (as far as pertains to religion) of attending morning and evening prayer daily, and catechism and divine service on Sundays and holy-days.” The library contains about 5,000 volumes, and there is a good philosophical apparatus.

*Officers of Government and Instruction in 1833.*

Rev. Geo. A. M. Elder, <i>President and Prof. Hist., Belles-Lettres, and Mental Phil.</i>	John McGill, <i>As't. Teacher of Greek.</i>
Joseph Haseltine, <i>Vice-President.</i>	Dr. A. Audd, <i>As't. Teacher of Latin.</i>
Rev. Mr. Deluynes, <i>Prof. Theol. &amp; French.</i>	Rev. Mr. Chambige, <i>As't. Teacher of French.</i>
Rev. Mr. Powell, <i>Prof. Latin and Prefect.</i>	Paul Santasé, <i>Prof. Spanish.</i>
John Cheshire, <i>Prof. Nat. Phil. and Chem.</i>	Col. B. S. A. Lowe, <i>Instructor of Cadets.</i>
Richard Spalding, <i>Prof. Math.</i>	Messrs. Francis, Abell, } <i>Tutors of Preparatory Department.</i>
Rev. Mr. Clark, <i>Prof. Greek.</i>	Grayham, & McMullon, }

The number of students, in 1833, 130; whole number graduated about 30. *Vacations*, the month of August, and one week at Christmas and Easter.

*Annual expenses*, for tuition in reading, writing, and arithmetic, \$20 ; —in English grammar, geography, and surveying \$30 ; —in the languages and higher branches \$50, with \$10 extra for the class in natural philosophy ; —for board and washing \$100, with a charge of \$8 for bed and bedding.

*St. Thomas's Seminary*, which was established in 1811, situated 4 miles from Bardstown, is under the direction of the bishop of Bardstown, and is an appendage to St. Joseph's College. — Rev. Walter Coombs, *Superior*. *Annual expense* for tuition \$16 ; — board \$72.

*St. Mary's Seminary*, in Washington County, was established about 10 years since by the late Rev. Wm. Byrne ; and it is now governed by the Jesuits under the superintendence of the Rev. Father Chasel. It is a very cheap school, and has annually educated about 100 of the middle class of society.

#### AUGUSTA COLLEGE.

This institution, which is pleasantly situated at Augusta, on the Ohio, 22 miles below Maysville, was founded, in 1822, by the Ohio and Kentucky Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was originally incorporated as a college, but was conducted as an academy till 1827, when it went into operation as a college ; and the first commencement was held in 1829. The college edifice is 80 feet by 40, three stories high. The college library contains 2,000 volumes ; and there are libraries belonging to the students which contain 500 volumes. There is a grammar school, or preparatory department, connected with the college. It is under the legislative government of 23 Trustees. — The Rev. Martin Ruter, D. D., the first president, resigned in 1832.

#### *Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. Joseph S. Tomlinson, A. M., <i>Pres.</i>	Fred. A. W. Davis, M. D., <i>Pr. Chem. &amp; Bot.</i>
———, <i>Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil.</i>	———, <i>Precept. Acad. Department.</i>
Rev. Henry B. Bascom, A. M., <i>Prof. Mor. Sc.</i>	Solomon Howard, <i>As't. Acad. Department.</i>
Rev. Burr H. McCown, A. M., <i>Prof. Lang.</i>	John Vincent, <i>Teacher Primary School.</i>

Number of students in the collegiate department, in 1833, 75 ; in the academical department, in 1832, 30 ; in the primary school 45 : — total 146. Number of alumni 60.

*Commencement* is on the Thursday succeeding the 1st Wednesday in August. *Vacations* ; — 1st, from commencement, 6 weeks ; — 2d, at the close of a session of 21 weeks, 4 weeks.

#### CUMBERLAND COLLEGE.

This institution, which is at Princeton, in Caldwell county, was founded by the Cumberland Presbyterians, and incorporated in 1824. It has two college edifices of two stories, one of them 60 feet by 22 ;

the other, just built, 70 feet by 40; a refectory; two ranges of buildings of one story, containing dormitories for students; a library of 500 volumes; and an excellent farm of upwards of 5,000 acres, valued at about \$10,000.

#### *Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. F. R. Cossitt, *President.*

Levingston Lindsay, *Prof. Math. & Nat. Ph.*

Rev. R. Beard, *Prof. Anc. Lang.*

Rev. A. Shelby, *Steward & Superint. Farm.*

Number of students, in 1833, 72. Number of graduates 28. *Commencement* is on the 1st Wednesday in Dec. *Vacation*; — from commencement to the 1st of Feb.

*Annual expenses*: — \$ 80, with two hours' manual labor daily.

#### GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

Georgetown College, at Georgetown, 12 miles N. of Lexington, was founded, in 1830, by the Baptist denomination, and went into operation under the Rev. Joel S. Bacon as president. The college has a fund of \$ 45,000, and a library of 1,200 volumes.

#### *Officers of Government and Instruction in 1833.*

Rev. Silas M. Noel, D. D., *President.*

Wm. Craig, A. M., *Prof. Lang.*

Rev. Geo. W. Eaton, A. M., *Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil.*

Samuel Hatch, M. D., *Prof. Chem.*

Number of students, in 1833, 36.

### XXI. OHIO.

#### GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
ROBERT LUCAS, <i>Governor</i> ; term of office expires on the 1st Monday in December, 1833, . . . . .	\$ 1,000
Moses H. Kirby, <i>Secretary of State.</i>	
John A. Bryan, <i>Auditor of State,</i> . . . . .	1,000
Henry Brown, <i>Treasurer.</i>	

The *Senate* consists of 36 members, elected biennially; Samuel R. Miller, *Speaker.*

The *House of Representatives* consists of 72 members, elected annually; David T. Disney, *Speaker.*

#### JUDICIARY.

##### *Supreme Court.*

	Salary.
Reuben Wood, <i>Chief Judge,</i> . . . . .	\$ 1,200
Joshua Collet, <i>Associate Judge,</i> . . . . .	1,200
John C. Wright, <i>do.</i> . . . .	1,200
Ebenezer Lane, <i>do.</i> . . . .	1,200



*Courts of Common Pleas.*

For holding the Courts of Common Pleas, the state is divided into 9 districts or circuits, in each of which there is a presiding judge, whose salary is \$1,000. These judges are severally assisted by three associate judges in each county, who receive \$2,50 a day during their attendance at court.

The names of the present presiding judges are as follows.

George B. Holt,	1st Circuit.	George I. Smith,	6th Circuit.
F. A. Grimké,	2d do.	David Higgins,	7th do.
Matthew Burnhard,	3d do.	Thomas Irwin,	8th do.
Alexander Harper,	4th do.	John M. Goodenow,	9th do.
J. H. Hallock,	5th do.		

All the judges of the Supreme Court and the Courts of Common Pleas are elected by the General Assembly for the term of 7 years. — The Supreme Court sits once a year in each county, and the Court of Common Pleas three times.

For other information concerning the Courts of Ohio, see the American Almanac for 1832.

**EDUCATION.****COMMON SCHOOLS.**

A system of common schools was established by law in this state in 1825, by which an *ad valorem* tax of a mill upon a dollar is assessed upon all the taxable property in the state. This tax is united with the school fund arising from the land appropriated by congress for the support of schools; and a general system of free schools similar to that of New England has been carried into operation throughout the state, and is becoming useful and popular.

**ACADEMIES.**

"There are," according to Kilburn's Ohio Gazetteer, 1831, "15 or 20 incorporated academies in various parts of the state. But few if any of them have regular classical schools kept in them, and not one of them is endowed with any permanent fund for its support." — There are now respectable academies at Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Dayton, Columbus, and several in the Western Reserve; and at Columbus there is an asylum for the deaf and dumb.

**OHIO UNIVERSITY.**

This institution, which is at Athens, 40 miles W. of Marietta, is the oldest in Ohio; it was founded, in 1802, by the Territorial Legislature, and endowed by congress with two townships, or 46,000 acres, of land; in 1804, the act of the territorial government was confirmed by the

legislature of the state; in or about 1810, a grammar school was opened; and in 1821, a college was organized. The institution consists of a college and an academy. The college edifice is of brick, 80 feet by 50, of four stories including a basement story; and the academy is a brick building of two stories. The philosophical apparatus cost \$ 2,000; the library contains 1,000 volumes; and there are two libraries belonging to the students which contain 500 volumes each. The rents of the lands amount at present to about \$3,500 per annum.

#### *Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D., <i>President.</i>	Rev. Wm. Wall, <i>Prof. Math.</i>
Th. M. Drake, M. D., <i>Prof. Natural Phil.</i>	Joseph Dana, Esq., <i>Prof. Greek and Latin.</i>
<i>Chemistry, &amp;c.</i>	Daniel Read, A. M., <i>Precept. Acad.</i>

Number of students, in 1833, in the college classes 45; in the academy 29. — Whole number of alumni 72.

*Commencement* is on the Wednesday after the 3d Tuesday in Sept. *Vacations*: — 1st, from commencement, 6 weeks; — 2d, from the Wednesday after the 2d Tuesday in April, 4 weeks.

*Annual expenses*: — for tuition \$20; — room-rent, wood, candles, &c., \$15; — board from \$1.25 to 1.50 a week.

#### MIAMI UNIVERSITY.

This institution, which is at Oxford, 37 miles NW. of Cincinnati, was incorporated in 1809; first opened in Nov., 1824; and the first commencement was held in Sept., 1826. The township in which it is situated, was granted by Congress for its support; and the annual income derived from the lands which are now let out on perpetual leases, amounts to \$5,000; and the yearly income from tuition is about \$2,000; — total \$7,000. There are two college edifices, one 100 feet by 40, containing 24 rooms for students; the other, 85 feet by 65, containing a chapel, library, laboratory, and recitation-rooms; with a wing containing rooms for students. The library contains 1,200 volumes; and there are libraries belonging to the students containing 2,500 volumes.

#### *Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. R. H. Bishop, D. D., <i>President.</i>	Rev. Th. Armstrong, A. B., <i>Pr. Lat. &amp; Greek.</i>
Rev. W. H. McGuffey, A. M., <i>Prof. Mental Phil., Philol., &amp;c.</i>	Sam'l. McCracken, A. B., <i>Prof. Math.</i>
Rev. J. W. Scott, A. M., <i>Prof. Nat. Phil., Chem., &amp;c.</i>	W. F. Ferguson, A. M., <i>Master Gram. Sch.</i>
	B. Clark, C. Miller, W. F. Robert, } <i>Assist.</i>
	son, S. Moorehead, J. G. Montford, } <i>Teach.</i>

Number of students in the four college classes, in 1833, 126; English science department 7; resident graduates 6; — students in the grammar school 68; — total 207. Number of alumni, from 1824 to 1832, 80.

*Commencement* is on the last Wednesday in September. *Vacations*; — 1st, from commencement to the 1st Monday in November; — 2d, from the last Wednesday in March to the 1st Monday in May.

*Annual expenses*: — tuition in the college \$20; in the grammar school \$16: — board from \$1 to 1,50 a week.

#### WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE.

This institution, which is at Hudson, 25 miles SE. of Cleaveland, was incorporated in 1826; and it was founded by benevolent individuals, chiefly with a view to the education of young men designed for the ministry, in order to supply the wants of the western country. Its funds consist wholly of private benefactions; and it has a theological and a preparatory department. The college library contains 1,600 volumes; and the students' libraries 300. — Manual labor is introduced as a part of the general system of discipline. — Rev. Charles B. Storrs, the first president, died in 1833.

#### *Faculty in 1833.*

—— ———, *President.*

Rev. Beriah Green, *Prof. Sac. Lit.*

Rev. Rufus Nutting, *Prof. Lang.*

Elizur Wright, jr., *Prof. Math. & Nat. Phil.*

Rev. Daniel Coe, *Assist. Instructor.*

Number of students in the college 46; in the preparatory department 32. Number of alumni 10.

*Commencement* is on the 4th Wednesday in August. *Vacations*; — 1st, from commencement, 5 weeks; — 2d, from the 2d Wednesday in January, 2 weeks; — 3d, from the 1st Wednesday in May, 3 weeks.

#### KENYON COLLEGE.

This institution, which is at Gambier, in the central part of a tract of land belonging to it, 5 miles E. of Mount Vernon, and 52 NE. of Columbus, was founded, in 1828, by the exertions of Bishop Chase, who went to England in 1823, and returned in 1825, having there obtained for it about \$30,000; and he gave to the college the name of "Kenyon," from Lord Kenyon, one of its principal benefactors, and to the town the name of "Gambier," from Lord Gambier, another of its benefactors. It has received considerable additions to its funds from individuals in several of the states; and it possesses 8,000 acres of land. The college edifice, which is of stone, contains 36 rooms, and forms only one third part of the entire design. The library contains 2,300 volumes. The college is under the direction of a board of 16 trustees, of which the bishop of Ohio is president *ex officio*. The college has connected with it a theological department and a grammar school.

The *Faculty* consists of a *President* (the Bishop of Ohio, Dr. C. P. Mellvaine, who has only a general superintendence,) a *Vice-President*, who is also Professor of *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*, Professors

of Greek, of Latin, of Chemistry and Mineralogy, of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric; and three of Theology.

Number in the college classes, in 1831-2, 48;—irregular students 11;—theological students 3;—students in the grammar school 82:—total 144. Total number, in 1833, 132.

*Commencement* is on the 1st Wednesday in September. *Vacations*;—1st, from commencement, 8 weeks;—2d, after the close of the first session of 20 weeks, 4 weeks.

*Annual expenses* for two sessions of 20 weeks each, for board, tuition, room-rent, fuel, and lights,—for a theological student \$50,—for a college student \$70,—for a member of the grammar school \$60.

#### FRANKLIN COLLEGE.

This institution, which is at New Athens, in Harrison county, 18 miles NW. of Wheeling, Va., was founded by the Rev. Wm. McMillan, the first president; was incorporated in 1824; and went into operation in 1825. The college edifice is a brick building of two stories, 60 feet by 30, and was built by private subscription. The college has no endowments, but is supported wholly by tuition. The library contains 1,200 volumes. "The charter prohibits the professors from teaching sectarian views."—It is under the direction of a board of 21 trustees.

#### *Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. Richard Campbell, *President*.  
Rev. John Walker, *Vice-President*.

| John Armstrong, *Prof. Mathematics*.  
| George W. Jenkins, *Prof. Languages*.

Number of students, in 1833, 40;—alumni 7.

*Commencement* is on the last Wednesday in September. *Vacations*;—1st, the month of October;—2d, the month of April.

*Annual expenses*:—for tuition, &c. \$16,75:—for board from \$1 to \$1,25 a week.

#### LANE SEMINARY.

This institution, which is situated on a small eminence or elevated ground, called "Walnut Hill," 2 miles from Cincinnati, was founded, in 1829, chiefly for the promotion of theological education: and it derives its name from Messrs. E. and W. A. Lane, merchants of New Orleans, its earliest benefactors. A donation of \$20,000 has been made to it by Arthur Tappan, Esq., the sum of \$20,000 has been subscribed in Cincinnati and its vicinity; and considerable sums been obtained in Philadelphia, New York, and other places. In 1832, an edifice of 4 stories, with a basement, 100 feet long and 40 wide, containing upwards of 100 single rooms for students, was erected; and there is a building for the preparatory school which was previously built. A valuable farm is connected with the institution, and the manual-labor system is

introduced. Measures have been taken for procuring a valuable library. The institution comprises a theological department, a literary or academical department, and a department for the preparation of school-teachers. The board of trustees consists of 25 members.

*Faculty and Instructors in 1833.*

Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D., <i>Pres. &amp; Prof. Theol.</i>	Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, A. M., <i>Prof. Bib. Lit.</i>
Rev. Th. J. Biggs, A. M., <i>Prof. Church Hist. and Polity.</i>	Rev. N. H. Fulsom, A. M., <i>Prof. Lang.</i>
	Th. D. Mitchell, M. D., <i>Prof. Chem.</i>
	E. Whitney, A. M., <i>Teacher Eng. Depart.</i>

Two *vacations* of 6 weeks each; the 1st commencing from the 1st Wednesday in May; — the 2d, from the last Monday in October.

*Annual expenses*: — for board (\$1 a week) \$40; room-rent \$2; washing \$7; fuel and lights \$8; contingent expenses \$3; — total \$60. — Students in the theological department pay nothing for tuition; those in the literary department pay \$20 per annum. — Whole number of students, in 1832, 88.

GRANVILLE LITERARY AND THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

This institution, which was founded by the Baptists at Granville, 30 miles W. of Zanesville, went into operation in December, 1831. There is attached to it a large and valuable farm, and the manual-labor system is introduced. It consists of two departments, — one literary, in which an English and classical education is given; — the other theological, in which young men of the Baptist denomination are educated for the ministry. — The annual expense for tuition, board, washing, room-rent, fuel, &c. is only \$70. — *Commencement* on the 2d Wednesday in Aug.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO, AT CINCINNATI.

This institution was founded in 1818; remodelled by the legislature in 1824–5; and it has since been flourishing. It has a valuable library of 1,500 volumes.

*Medical Faculty.*

Jedediah Cobb, M. D., <i>Prof. Anat., Physiol.</i>	Charles E. Pierson, M. D., <i>Prof. Mat. Med.</i>
Th. D. Mitchell, M. D., <i>Pr. Chem. &amp; Phar.</i>	John Moorhead, M. D., <i>Prof. Obstet., &amp;c.</i>
———, <i>Prof. Surg.</i>	John Eberle, M. D., <i>Prof. Theo. and Prac.</i>

The winter course of lectures commences on the last Monday in Oct., and ends in the last week in Feb. Degrees are conferred in March. The summer course begins in May, and ends in Oct., having a recess in Aug. The aggregate cost of the winter course is \$98: of the summer course \$50.

Number of students, in 1833, 110.

## OHIO REFORMED MEDICAL SCHOOL.

This institution was established at Worthington, 9 miles N. of Columbus, in 1830. — The lectures commence on the 1st Monday in October, and continue 6 months or longer. There is no specified time for completing a course of study, but when a student is qualified to pass an examination, he receives a degree. — Expense of the course \$ 140, with \$ 10 for a diploma. Board \$ 1 a week.

## LAW SCHOOL AT CINCINNATI, ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

*Professors.* Messrs. John C. Wright, John M. Goodenow, Edward King, and Timothy Walker.

*The Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio*; established at Columbus in 1830. — Benjamin Tappan, *President*. P. B. Wilcox, *Secretary*.

## XXII. INDIANA.

## GOVERNMENT.

NOAH NOBLE, *Governor*; term of office expires in Dec., 1834; <sup>Salary.</sup> \$1,000  
David Wallace, *Lieut.-Governor*. — Pay \$ 2 a day during the session of the General Assembly.

James Morrison, *Secretary of State*; elected by Gen. Assembly for 4 years.  
Samuel Merrill, *Treasurer of the State*; elected by the General Assembly for 3 years.

Morris Morris, *Auditor of Public Accounts*; elected by the General Assembly for 3 years.

## JUDICIARY.

*Judges of the Supreme Court.*

Isaac Blackford, Stephen C. Stevens, and John T. McKinney; — who hold their offices for 7 years from the 28th of January, 1831: — salary, \$ 700 each.

*President Judges of the Circuit Courts.*

John R. Porter, Amory Kinney, J. R. E. Goodellet, John F. Ross, B. F. Morris, Miles C. Eggleston, and Charles Test. Salary of each, \$ 700. The *Associate Judges* receive \$ 2 a day.

## EDUCATION.

The Constitution of Indiana contains the following important provision respecting general education. "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law for a general system of education, ascending in a regular gradation, from

township schools to a state university, wherein tuition shall be *gratis*, and equally open to all." The 36th part of every township of land is reserved for the support of education; but no general system has yet been devised and carried into effect.

#### INDIANA COLLEGE.

This institution, which is situated at Bloomington, about 60 miles SSW. of Indianapolis, was incorporated in 1827, and endowed by Congress with two townships of land. About two thirds of the land have been sold, and the proceeds form a productive fund of \$60,000. There are two college buildings, one 36 feet by 25, containing recitation-rooms; the other 75 feet by 50, of three stories; the lower story forming a chapel, the 2d, recitation-rooms; the 3d, rooms for literary societies. The library contains 400 volumes; and the students' libraries 200.

#### *Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D., <i>President.</i>	Beaumont Parks, <i>Prof. Lang.</i>
Ebenezer Elliott, <i>Prof. Math.</i>	Matthew Campbell, <i>Tutor.</i>

Number of students in the college classes, in 1833, 34; and 10 in the English department. — Whole number graduated 10.

*Commencement* is on the last Wednesday in September. Two *Vacations*; — October and May.

*Annual expense* of education about \$100.

#### SOUTH HANOVER COLLEGE.

This institution, which is at South Hanover, 6 miles below Madison, was founded in 1825, by the Rev. Messrs J. M. Dickey and J. F. Crowe, and incorporated in 1829. It is styled "South Hanover College and Indiana Theological Seminary;" and comprises a collegiate, a theological, and a literary department. The principal college edifice is 100 feet by 40, and three stories high. The system of manual labor is introduced. The corporation consists of 16 members.

#### *Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. James Blythe, D. D., <i>Pres. &amp; Prof.</i>	M. A. H. Niles, A. B., <i>Prof. Lang.</i>
Rev. J. F. Crowe, <i>Vice-President &amp; Prof.</i>	Rev. John Matthews, D. D., <i>Prof. Theol.</i>
<i>Logic, &amp;c.</i>	Rev. J. W. Cunningham, A. B., <i>Prof. Bibl.</i>
John H. Harney, A. M., <i>Prof. Math.</i>	<i>Lit.</i>

Number of college students, in 1833, 35; theological 5; students in the preparatory department 52; — total 92.

*Vacations*; — 1st, from the last Wednesday in September to the 1st Monday in November; — 2d, from the last Wednesday in March to the 1st Monday in May.

*Annual expenses*; — college bills \$15; board (\$1 a week) \$42; room-rent \$1; fuel and lights \$5; washing \$4: — total \$67. For manual labor deduct \$25 — leaving \$42.

*Indiana Historical Society*; organized in 1830; incorporated in 1831. Benjamin Parke, *President.*

## XXIII. ILLINOIS.

## GOVERNMENT.

JOHN REYNOLDS, *Governor*; term of office expires on the 1st Monday in December, 1834; salary, \$1,000.

Zadoc Casey, *Lieutenant-Governor*.

Present number of Senators, 26; Representatives, 55; pay of each, usually \$3 a day.

## JUDICIARY.

*Supreme Court.*

		Salary.
William Wilson,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$1,000
Samuel D. Lockwood,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	1,000
Thomas C. Browne,	<i>do.</i>	1,000
Theophilus W. Smith,	<i>do.</i>	1,000
R. M. Young,	<i>Judge of the Circuit north of Illinois river,</i>	700

The judges of the Supreme Court officiate also as judges of the Circuit Courts.

## EDUCATION.

A thirty-sixth part of every township of land is granted to the support of schools; and three per cent. of the net proceeds of the United States' lands, sold within the state, is appropriated for the encouragement of learning, of which a sixth part is required to be bestowed on a college or university. But the state has not yet done any thing for the establishment of schools; and no system of general education has been formed. Funds from the sale of lands, have been received to a considerable amount; but instead of being applied to the support of schools, they have hitherto been employed to meet the demands of the state. The subject, however, arrests the attention of individuals; and in February, 1833, a society was formed at Vandalia, styled the "Illinois Institute of Education," the object of which is the promotion of education in the state.

## ILLINOIS COLLEGE.

This institution, which was founded in 1830, is pleasantly situated at Jacksonville, a flourishing town, in a very fertile district of country, which is very rapidly increasing in population. The sum of \$46,000 has been raised, wholly from private benevolence, to be expended in the purchase of land, the erection of buildings, the procuring of a library, apparatus, &c., the support of instructors, and the putting in operation the system of manual labor; but no provision has yet been made for permanent endowments. There are two college edifices, one 65 feet by 36, of two stories, containing a chapel, 4 recitation-rooms, and 8



rooms for students; the other 104 feet by 40, four stories high, besides a basement story, having two wings 36 feet by 27, of two stories, occupied by the families of the president and professors. The main body of the building contains 32 rooms, having each two bed-rooms, for students; and the basement contains a kitchen and dining-hall. The library contains about 1,200 volumes; the chemical apparatus is tolerably complete; the philosophical is yet very limited. A farm of 228 acres of very excellent land, with three work-shops, belong to the institution. This institution comprises two departments, the collegiate and the preparatory.

*Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. Edward Beecher, A. M., <i>President.</i>	J. Turner, A. B., <i>Inst. Greek &amp; Latin.</i>
Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, A. M., <i>Prof. Mat. &amp; Nat. Phil.</i>	Erastus Cotton, A. B., <i>Instructor Prepar. Department.</i>
Truman M. Post, A. M., <i>Inst. Gr. &amp; Latin.</i>	

*Commencement* is on the 3d Wednesday in August. *Vacations*;—1st, from commencement, 6 weeks;—2d, from the Wednesday before December 25th, 2 weeks; 3d, from the 2d Wednesday in April, 4 weeks.

*Annual expenses*;—tuition \$16,50; room-rent from \$5 to \$10; repairs and recitation-rooms \$3; board and washing from \$45 to \$60:—total from \$69,50 to \$89,50.

No students have yet been graduated, and only two classes (the Sophomore and Freshman, each having 4 members), had, previous to the summer vacation of 1833, been formed. The following remarks are given from the best authority: Aug. 1833.—“Our average number of students has been 65, including both departments. The greater part are yet in the preparatory department; but a considerable number will enter college this fall. Three years ago, there were none in the state fitted to enter college, and no preparatory schools. Hence the necessity of fitting our own scholars for college, and the small number yet in the college classes.”

**ALTON LITERARY AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.**

This institution was founded by the Baptists in 1833, at Alton, on the east bank of the Mississippi, 4 miles above the junction of the Missouri, and 20 miles above St. Louis. It is designed to comprise both a college and a theological seminary. A brick edifice is now in progress; and arrangements have been made to obtain the library (1,200 volumes) at Rock Spring, where there has heretofore been a Baptist seminary.

## XXIV. MISSOURI.

## GOVERNMENT.

**DANIEL DUNKLIN**, *Governor*; term of office expires on the 3d Monday in November, 1836; salary \$1,500.

**Lilburn W. Boggs**, *Lieutenant Governor*.

## JUDICIARY.

*Supreme Court.*

		Salary.
Matthias McGirk,	<i>Presiding Judge,</i>	\$1,100
George Tompkins,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	1,100
Robert Wash,	<i>do.</i>	1,100
<i>Judges, William C. Carr. David Todd, John D. Cook, Priestly H. McBride, John F. Ryland. Salary of each \$1,000.</i>		

## POPULATION.

Population of Missouri according to a census taken under the authority of the state government, in 1832, 176,236, including 32,184 slaves, and 681 free persons of color.

## EDUCATION.

Public lands have been granted by Congress of considerable extent in this state for the support of education; but no system of free schools has yet been put in operation. There are flourishing female academies at St. Louis, St. Charles, St. Ferdinand, and Apple Creek, under the direction of Catholic ladies. A number of other academies have been incorporated, and a college in Marion county is about to be commenced.

## ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY.

This institution, which was founded in 1829, and styled *St. Louis College*, was incorporated December, 1832, under the name and style of *St. Louis University*, and it is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of the Jesuits. It has an elevated and pleasant situation just on the confines of the city of St. Louis. The edifice is 130 feet by 40, of 4 stories, including the basement; and the library contains between 4,000 and 5,000 volumes. The course of instruction embraces both a mercantile and a classical education. The instructors consist of 6 professors, who are Catholic clergymen, and 5 assistant tutors. Rev. Peter J. Verhaegen, *President*.

The students, in 1833, consisted of 86 boarders, 8 half boarders, and 60 day scholars; — total 154. The scholastic year commences on the 1st of September, and ends on the 31st of July, on which day is a public exhibition or commencement. *Annual expenses*, for tuition, in the various branches of English education; in Greek, Latin, French, and Spanish; also for board, washing, &c. \$150, and \$10 entrance.

## ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

This institution, which is situated at the Barrens in Perry county, was established in 1822, by Dr. William Du Bourg, Catholic Bishop of New Orleans, and has lately been incorporated. It has received no endowment or foreign assistance. As the power of conferring degrees has been but recently granted, there are yet very few graduates, though many have finished their education here. It has a library of about 6,000 volumes; is under the government of a president, prefect, and 14 professors and assistants; and it had, in August, 1833, 124 students. *Commencement* is at the end of September; after which there is a vacation till the 1st of November. *Annual expense* for tuition, board, washing, &c., \$112.

Rev. John M. Odin, *President*. Rev. Joseph Paquin, *Prefect*.

*St. Mary's Seminary*, a diocesan clerical seminary or theological school, connected with the college is under the care of the priests of the Congregation of the Mission founded by St. Vincent of Paul. Young men designed for the clerical profession, are educated here without rendering any other compensation than some assistance in teaching such classes in the college as may suit their capacity. The present number of students is 15; but the number has been much greater. — There are 8 priests and 5 lay brothers, all under the direction of the Superior.

Rev. John B. Tornatore, *Superior*, who is also *Vicar General*.

## XXV. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia is under the immediate government of Congress. The city of Washington became the seat of the government of the United States in 1800; and it is the residence of the President and the other chief executive officers of the national government.

The Congress of the United States meets every year at Washington on the 1st Monday in December, unless it is otherwise provided by law: and the Supreme Court of the United States meets here annually on the 2d Monday in January.

*Circuit Court.*

	Residence.		Salary.
William Cranch,	Washington,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$ 2,700
Buckner Thurston,	do.	<i>Assistant Judge,</i>	2,500
James S. Morsel,	Georgetown,	do.	2,000
Francis S. Key,	Washington,	<i>Attorney,</i>	Fees, &c.
Henry Ashton,	do.	<i>Marshal,</i>	do.
William Brent,	<i>Clerk for Washington County.</i>		do.
Edmund I. Lee,	<i>Do. for Alexandria County.</i>		do.

The chief judge of the Circuit Court holds also a District Court.

## GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

This institution, which is pleasantly situated at Georgetown, is under the direction of the incorporated Catholic clergy of Maryland, and is the oldest Catholic seminary in the United States: it was first incorporated in 1799; and in 1815, it received an extension of its privileges from Congress, and was authorized to confer degrees. The college library contains 12,000 volumes. The course of ordinary studies is completed in 7 years. The academic or college year commences on the 15th of September, and ends on the 31st of July; and *commencement* is near the last of July. The number of students is usually about 140 or 150; a considerable part of them being day scholars. The number of graduates is not great. The number graduated at the commencement of July 25, 1833, was 7.—There are 19 professors and tutors, of whom three are professors of theology.—Rev. Thomas F. Mulledy, *President*.

## COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

This institution, founded by the Baptists, and incorporated by Congress in 1821, went into operation in 1822. It has an elevated and pleasant situation to the north of the city of Washington, one mile from the President's House, and 2½ miles from the Capitol. Its buildings consist of a college edifice of 4 stories, 117 feet by 46, having 48 rooms for students, a chapel, &c.; another edifice of the same dimensions, but partially erected, which is connected with the first by a building of one story, 80 feet by 40, designed for a refectory; a philosophical hall, and two houses for professors. The college has a good philosophical apparatus, and a library of between 3,000 and 4,000 volumes. The only public aid which it has received was a grant from Congress of \$25,000. A preparatory school is connected with the college;—also a medical department.

*Faculty in 1833.*

Rev. Stephen Chapin, D. D., <i>President</i> .	Wm. Boulware, A. M., <i>Prof. Anc. Lang.</i>
Thomas Sewall, M. D., <i>Pr. Anat. &amp; Physiol.</i>	Philip Leon, <i>Teacher of French</i> .
Wm. Ruggles, A. M., <i>Prof. Math. &amp; Nat. Ph.</i>	Washington Leverett, A. B., <i>Tutor</i> .
Alex. McWilliams, M. D., <i>Prof. Botany</i> .	D. J. Noyes, A. B., <i>Tutor Prep. School</i> .
Th. P. Jones, M. D., <i>Prof. Chemistry</i> .	

Number of students about 50. *Annual expenses*, exclusive of books and stationery, \$167.

*Commencement* is on the 1st Wednesday in October. *Vacations*;—1st, from commencement to the 1st Wednesday in November;—2d, from the 1st Wednesday in May to the 1st Wednesday in July.

*Medical Department.*

Thomas Sewall, M. D., <i>Pr. Anat. &amp; Physiol.</i>	Frederick May, M. D., <i>Prof. Obstetrics</i> .
Th. Henderson, M. D., <i>Pr. Theo. &amp; Prac. Med.</i>	Th. P. Jones, M. D., <i>Prof. Chemistry</i> .
N.W. Worthington, M. D., <i>Prof. Mat. Med.</i>	James C. Hall, M. D., <i>Prof. Surgery</i> .

The medical department was organized in 1824, and a large and commodious building has been erected for the use of the institution in the city of Washington, on Tenth Street, about equidistant from the Capitol and the President's House. The lectures commence on the 1st Monday in November, and continue till the last of February. The fee for the lectures on each branch, is \$ 15, or \$ 90 for the whole course ; — the matriculating fee \$ 5 ; — graduating fee \$ 20.

#### COLUMBIAN INSTITUTE.

The "Columbian Institute for the promotion of the Arts and Sciences," was formed at Washington in 1816, and incorporated by Congress in 1818. It consists of five classes, viz. mathematical sciences, physical sciences, moral and political sciences, general literature, and the fine arts. The annual meeting is held on the last Saturday in each year.

### XXVI. FLORIDA TERRITORY.

#### GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
WILLIAM P. DUVAL, <i>Governor</i> ; first appointed in 1822 ; term of office expires in April, 1834 ; . . . . .	\$2,500
James D. Westcott, . . . . .	1,500

#### JUDICIARY.

Judges.	Salary.	Attorneys.	Marshals.
West Florida, J. A. Cameron,	\$1,500.	Geo. Walker.	James W. Exum.
Middle Florida, Th. Randall,	1,500.		T. E. Randolph.
East Florida, Robert Rice,	1,500.	Th. Douglass.	Samuel Blair.
South Florida, James Webb,	1,500.	Ed. Chandler.	Th. Eastin.

### XXVII. MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

	Salary.
Geo. B. PORTER, <i>Governor</i> ; term of office expires Feb., 1835 ; . . .	\$ 2,000
<i>Judges.</i> George Morell, Solomon Sibley, Ross Wilkins, and David Irvine. — Salary of each \$ 1,200. Daniel Leroy, <i>Attorney</i> . Peter Desnoyers, <i>Marshal</i> .	

### XXVIII. ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

	Salary.
JOHN POPE, <i>Governor</i> ; term of office expires Feb. 1835 ; . . .	\$ 2,000
<i>Judges.</i> Alex. M. Clayton, Benj. Johnson, Th. P. Eskridge, and Edward Cross. — Salary of each \$ 1,200. Samuel C. Roane, <i>Attorney</i> . Elias Rector, <i>Marshal</i> .	

## UNITED STATES.

\* \* Most of the following Tables might have been placed with propriety before the division of the *Individual States* ; but it has been found expedient to insert them here on account of presenting the information which they contain more recent and complete than could have been done, if they had been introduced earlier.

### TABLES RELATING TO THE LEGISLATION, LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, AND RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

**I. TABLE exhibiting the Seats of Government, the Time of holding the Election of State Officers, and the Time of the Meeting of the Legislature of the several States.**

States.	Seats of Government.	Time of holding elections.	Time of the Meeting of the Legislature.
Maine,	Augusta,	2d Monday in Sept.	1st Wednesday in Jan.
N. Hampshire,	Concord,	2d Tuesd. in March,	1st Wednesday in June.
Vermont,	Montpelier,	1st Tuesday in Sept.	2d Thursday in Oct.
Massachusetts,	Boston,	2d Mond. in Novem.	1st Wednesday in Jan.
Rhode Island,	{ Providence,	Gov. & Sen. in Ap.	1st Wed. May & in June.
	{ & Newport,	Rep. in Ap. & Aug.	last Wed. Oct. & in Jan.
Connecticut,	Hart. & N. Hav.	1st Mond. in April,	1st Wednesday in May.
New York,	Albany,	In October or Nov.	1st Tuesday in January.
New Jersey,	Trenton,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	4th Tuesd. in October.
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	1st Tuesday in Decem.
Delaware,	Dover,	2d Tuesday in Nov.	1st Tues. in Jan. <i>bienn.</i>
Maryland,	Annapolis,	1st Monday in Oct.	last Monday in Decem.
Virginia,	Richmond,	In the month of April,	1st Monday in Decem.
N. Carolina,	Raleigh,	Commonly in August,	2d Mond. in November.
S. Carolina,	Columbia,	2d Monday in Oct.	4th Monday in Novem.
Georgia,	Milledgeville,	1st Monday in Oct.	1st Monday in Novem.
Alabama,	Tuscaloosa,	1st Mond. in August,	4th Mond. in October.
Mississippi,	Jackson,	1st Mond. in Nov.	3d Monday in Novem.
Louisiana,	New Orleans,	1st Monday in July,	1st Monday in January.
Tennessee,	Nashville,	1st Thurs. in Aug.	3d Mond. in Sept. <i>bienn.</i>
Kentucky,	Frankfort,	1st Mond. in Aug.	1st Monday in Novem.
Ohio,	Columbus,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	1st Monday in Decem.
Indiana,	Indianapolis,	1st Mond. in August,	1st Monday in Decem.
Illinois,	Vandalia,	1st Mond. in August,	1st Mond. in Dec. <i>bienn.</i>
Missouri,	Jefferson City,	1st Mond. in August,	1st Mond. in Nov. <i>bienn.</i>

**II. GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,**  
*with the Manner of their Election and the Commencement and Expiration*  
*of their respective Terms of Office.*

States.	Governors.	Elected by the	Term begins.	Term expires.
Maine,	Samuel E. Smith,*	People.	Jan. 1832	Jan. 1834
New Hampshire,	Samuel Dinsmoor,	do.	June 1832	June 1834
Vermont,	Wm. A. Palmer,	do.	Oct. 1831	Oct. 1834
Massachusetts,	Levi Lincoln,	do.	Jan. 1833	Jan. 1834
Rhode Island,	John B. Francis,	do.	Jan. 1831	May 1834
Connecticut,	Henry W. Edwards,	do.	May 1832	May 1834
New York,	Wm. L. Marcy,	do.	Jan. 1831	Jan. 1835
New Jersey,	Elias P. Seeley,	Legislat.	Oct. 1831	Oct. 1833
Pennsylvania,	George Wolf,	People.	Dec. 1829	Dec. 1835
Delaware,	Caleb P. Bennett,	do.	Jan. 1833	Jan. 1837
Maryland,	James Thomas,	Legislat.	Jan. 1832	Jan. 1834
Virginia,	John Floyd,	do.	Mar. 31, 1831	Mar. 1834
North Carolina,	David L. Swain,	do.	Dec. 1832	Dec. 1833
South Carolina,	Robert Y. Hayne,	do.	Dec. 1830	Dec. 1832
Georgia,	Wilson Lumpkin,	People.	Nov. 1831	Nov. 1833
Alabama,	John Gayle,	do.	Nov. 1831	Nov. 1833
Mississippi,	Hiram G. Runnels,	do.	Jan. 1834	Jan. 1836
Louisiana,	A. B. Roman,	do.	Jan. 1831	Jan. 1835
Tennessee,	William Carroll,	do.	Sept. 1831	Sept. 1835
Kentucky,	John Breathitt,	do.	Sept. 1832	Sept. 1836
Ohio,	Robert Lucas,	do.	Dec. 1833	Dec. 1833
Indiana,	Noah Noble,	do.	Dec. 1831	Dec. 1834
Illinois,	John Reynolds,	do.	Dec. 1830	Dec. 1834
Missouri,	Daniel Dunklin,	do.	Nov. 1832	Nov. 1836
<i>Territories.</i>				
Florida,	William P. Duval,		April 1831	April 1834
Michigan,	George B. Porter,		Feb. 1832	Feb. 1835
Arkansas,	John Pope,		Feb. 1832	Feb. 1835

With respect to those Governors who have been elected more than *once*, the commencement of the term for which they were *last* elected, is here given.

In all the states except New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the states in which such a majority is required, the legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people. In the state of *Louisiana*, the people give their votes, and the legislature elects one of the two candidates who have the greatest number of votes.

The Governors of the Territories are appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, for the term of three years.

\* Robert P. Dunlap has been chosen by the people Governor of Maine for the year beginning in January, 1834.

III. TABLE exhibiting the Governors' Term and Salary, the Number of Senators and Representatives with their respective Terms and Pay, and the Mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President, in the several States.

States.	Gov. Term. Years.	Salary.	Sen-ators.	Term Y'rs.	Repres-entatives.	Term Y'rs.	Total Sen. and Rep.	Pay per Day.	Electors of President and Vice-President chosen by \$
Maine,	1	1,500	25	1	186	1	211	2.00	G'l Tick.
New Hampshire,	1	1,200	12	1	230	1	242	2.00	do.
Vermont,*	1	750	none		230	1	230	1.50	do.
Massachusetts,†	1	3,666 $\frac{2}{3}$	40	1	561	1	519	2.00	do.
Rhode Island,	1	400	10	1	72	$\frac{1}{2}$	82	1.50	do.
Connecticut,‡	1	1,100	21	1	208	1	229	2.00	do.
New York,	2	4,000	32	4	128	1	160	3.00	do.
New Jersey,	1	2,000	14	1	50	1	64	3.00	do.
Pennsylvania,	3	4,000	33	4	100	1	133	3.00	do.
Delaware,	3	1,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	9	4	21	2	30	2.50	do.
Maryland,	1	3,500	15	5	80	1	95	4.00	Districts.
Virginia,	3	3,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	32	4	134	1	166	4.00	G'l Tick.
North Carolina,	1	2,000	64	1	134	1	198	3.00	do.
South Carolina,	2	3,500	45	4	124	2	169	4.00	Legislat.
Georgia,	2	3,000	78	1	185	1	263	4.00	G'l Tick.
Alabama,	2	2,000	22	3	72	1	94	4.00	do.
Mississippi,	2	2,500	11	3	36	1	47	3.00	do.
Louisiana,	4	7,500	17	4	50	2	67	4.00	do.
Tennessee,	2	2,000	20	2	60	2	80	4.00	do.
Kentucky,	4	2,000	38	4	100	1	138	2.00	do.
Ohio,	2	1,200	36	2	72	1	108	3.00	do.
Indiana,	3	1,000	30	3	62	1	92	2.00	do.
Illinois,	4	1,000	26	4	55	2	71	3.00	do.
Missouri,	4	1,500	18	4	49	2	67	3.00	do.

\* There is no Senate in the Legislature of Vermont; but the Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and 12 Counsellors, elected by the freemen, are empowered to lay before the General Assembly such business as shall appear to them necessary; also to revise and propose amendments to the laws passed by the House of Representatives.

† The number of Representatives in the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1833, was 561; but the number is very variable.

‡ The pay of the *Senators*, in the Legislature of Connecticut, is \$2 a day; that of the *Representatives*, \$1.50.

|| The Upper House, which forms an independent branch of the Legislature of New Jersey, is styled the "Legislative Council."

§ Three different modes of choosing the electors of President and Vice-President in the different states, are authorized by the Constitution, viz. by the people by districts, by the people by a general ticket, and by the state legislatures. The same states have not all uniformly adhered to the same mode; and the mode may be varied at the pleasure of the state legislatures. The table exhibits the mode practised at the last presidential election.



## IV. THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Name.	Place.	Denomina- tion.	Com. oper- ation.	No. Prof.	Stud. in 1833.	No. ed- ucated.	Vols. in Lib.
Bangor Theol. Sem.	Bangor, Me.	Cong.	1816	2	6	62	2,000
Theol. Seminary,	Andover, Mass.	Cong.	1808	5	145	574	11,000
Theological School,	Cambridge, do.	Con. Unit.	1824	3	31	100	
Theol. Institution,	Newton, do.	Baptist,	1825	3	40	31	1,800
Theol. Dep. Yale Col.	N. Haven, Ct.	Cong.	1822	3	49	113	
Theol. Ins. Epis. Ch.	New York, N. Y.	Prot. Epis.	1819	6	50	146	3,570
Th. Sem. of Auburn,	Auburn, do.	Presbyt.	1821	3	54	190	4,500
Hamilton Lit. & Th. In.	Hamilton, do.	Baptist,	1820	4	38	124	2,250
Hartwick Seminary,	Hartwick, do.	Lutheran,	1816	2	9		1,000
Th. Sem. Du. Ref. Ch.	N. Br'wick, N. J.	Dutch Re.		3	24		
Th. Sem. Pr. Ch. U. S.	Princeton, do.	Presbyt.	1812	3	136	619	6,500
Sem. Luth. Ch. U. S.	Gettysburg, Pa.	Evang. L.	1826	2	20		7,000
German Reformed,	York, do.	G. Ref. Ch.	1825	2	20		
West. Th. Seminary,	Allegh'ny, T. do.	Presbyt.	1828	2	29		4,000
Epis. Th. School Va.	Fairfax Co. Va.	Prot. Epis.		2	70		2,000
Union Th. Seminary,	Pr. Ed. Co. do.	Presbyt.	1824	2	33	71	3,000
Southern Th. Sem.	Columbia, S. C.	Do.	1829	3	21		1,800
Theol. Seminary,	Lex'gton, S. C.	Lutheran,	1832	2	1	9	
Furman Theol. Sem.	High Hills, S. C.	Baptist,		2		30	1,000
South West. Th. Sem.	Maryville, Ten.	Presbyt.	1821	1	22	50	6,000
Lane Seminary,	Cincinnati, O.	Do.	1829	3			

There are *Roman Catholic* Theological Seminaries at *Baltimore* and near *Emmitsburg*, Md., at *Charleston*, S. C., near *Bardstown*, and in *Washington County*, Ky., and in *Perry County*, Mo.

## V. MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Lectures com.	Prof	Stu.
Maine Medical School,	Brunswick,	February,	5	103
N. Hampshire Med. School,	Hanover,	2 weeks aft. Com.	3	94
Vermont Med. School, Univ. Vt.	Burlington,	2d Wed. Sept.	3	14
Vt. Academy of Medicine,	Castleton,	3d Thurs. in Aug.	6	62
Mass. Med. School, Harv. Univ.	Boston,	3d Wed. in Oct.	6	82
Berkshire Med. Inst., Wms. Col.	Pittsfield,	1st Thurs., Sept.	5	85
Medical School, Yale College,	New Haven,	last week in Oct.	5	73
Coll. Phys. & Surgeons, N. Y.	New York,	1st Mond., Nov.	7	188
Coll. Phys. & Surg. West. Dist.	Fairfield,	1st Tues., Oct.	5	190
Med. Dep. Jef. Col.	Philadelphia,	1st Mond., Nov.	6	121
Med. Dep. Univ. Penn.	Philadelphia,	1st Mond., Nov.	9	368
Med. Dep. Univ. Md.	Baltimore,	last Mond., Oct.	6	150
Washington Med. Coll.	Baltimore,	last Mond., Oct.	6	
Med. Dep. Columbian College,	Washington,	1st Mond., Nov.	6	30
Med. Dep. Univ. Va.	Charlott'sville,	September,	3	40
Med. Col., State S. C.	Charleston,	1st Mond., Nov.	7	150
Med. Col. of S. C.,	Charleston,			
Med. Col. of Georgia,	Augusta,	3d Mond, Oct.	6	
Medical Col. Trans. Univ.	Lexington,	1st Mond. Nov.	6	211
Medical College of Ohio,	Cincinnati,	1st Mond., Nov.	6	110
Ref. Med. Col. Ohio,	Worthington,			

## VI. LAW SCHOOLS.

At *Cambridge, Mass.*, 2 professors and 50 students; at *New Haven, Ct.*, 2 professors and 31 students; at *Litchfield, Ct.*; at *Philadelphia, Pa.*; at *Baltimore, Md.*; at *Williamsburg* and *Staunton, Va.*; at *Lexington, Ken*, 1 professor and 39 students; and at *Cincinnati, Ohio*, with 4 professors.

## VII. COLLEGES IN THE

Name.	Place.	Presidents.	Found- ed.
1 Bowdoin,	Brunswick, Me.	William Allen, D. D.	1794
2 Waterville,*	Waterville, do.		1830
3 Dartmouth,	Hanover, N. H.	Nathan Lord, D. D.	1770
4 Univ. of Vermont,	Burlington, Vt.	James Marsh, D. D.	1791
5 Middlebury,	Middlebury, do.	Joshua Bates, D. D.	1800
6 Harvard University,	Cambridge, Mass.	Josiah Quincy, LL. D.	1638
7 Williams,	Williamstown, do.	Edward D. Griffin, D. D.	1793
8 Amherst,	Amherst, do.	Heman Humphrey, D. D.	1821
9 Brown University,*	Providence, R. I.	Francis Wayland, D. D.	1764
10 Yale,	New Haven, Con.	Jeremiah Day, D. D.	1700
11 Washington,†	Hartford, do.	Nathaniel S. Wheaton, D. D.	1834
12 Wesleyan University,†	Middletown, do.	Wilbur Fisk, D. D.	1831
13 Columbia,†	New York, N. Y.	William A. Duer, LL. D.	1754
14 Union,	Schenectady, do.	Eliphalet Nott, D. D.	1795
15 Hamilton,	Clinton, do.	Sereno E. Dwight, D. D.	1812
16 Geneva,†	Geneva, do.	Richard S. Mason, D. D.	1823
17 University of N. Y.,	New York, do.	J. M. Matthews, D. D.	1831
18 College of New Jersey,	Princeton, N. J.	James Carnahan, D. D.	1746
19 Rutgers,	New Brunswick, do.	Philip Milledoler, D. D.	1770
20 University of Pennsylv.	Philadelphia, Penn.		1755
21 Dickinson,†	Carlisle, do.	John P. Durbin, A. M.	1783
22 Jefferson,	Canonsburg, do.	Matthew Brown, D. D.	1802
23 Washington,	Washington, do.	David McConaughy,	1820
24 Allegheny,†	Meadville, do.	Martin Ruter, D. D.	1806
25 Western University,	Pittsburg, do.	Robert Bruce, M. D.	1815
26 University of Maryland,	Baltimore, Md.	Charles Williams, D. D.	1812
27 St. John's,†	Annapolis, do.	Hector Humphreys, D. D.	1784
28 St. Mary's,§	Baltimore, do.	Samuel Eccleston,	1799
29 Mount St. Mary's,§	Near Emmitsburg, do.	John B. Purcell,	1830
30 Columbian,*	Washington, D. C.	Stephen Chapin, D. D.	1821
31 Georgetown,§	Georgetown, do.	Thomas F. Mulledy,	1799
32 William and Mary,	Williamsburg, Va.	Adam Empie, D. D.	1693
33 Hampden-Sydney,	Prince Ed. Co. do.	J. P. Cushing, A. M.	1774
34 Washington,	Lexington, do.	Louis Marshall, M. D.	1812
35 University of Virginia,	Charlottesville, do.	Prof. Tucker, <i>Chairman</i> .	1819
36 Univ. of North Carolina,	Chapel Hill, N. C.	Joseph Caldwell, D. D.	1791
37 Charleston,†	Charleston, S. C.	Jasper Adams, D. D.	1785
38 College of South Carolina,	Columbia, do.	Thomas Cooper, M. D.	1804
39 University of Georgia,	Athens, Ga.	Alonzo Church, D. D.	1785
40 Alabama University,	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Alva Woods, D. D.	1828
41 Jefferson,	Washington, Mi.		1802
42 Louisiana,	Jackson, La.	H. H. Gird,	1825
43 Greenville,	Greenville, Tenn.	Henry Hoss, Esq.	1794
44 University of Nashville,	Nashville, do.	Philip Lindsley, D. D.	1806
45 East Tennessee,	Knoxville, do.	John H. Piper,	1807
46 Transylvania,	Lexington, Ken.	Benj. O. Peers,	1798
47 Centre,	Danville, do.	John C. Young, A. M.	1822
48 Augusta,†	Augusta, do.	J. S. Tomlinson, A. M.	1821
49 Cumberland,	Princeton, do.	F. R. Cossit,	1825
50 St. Joseph's,§	Bardstown, do.	George A. M. Elder,	1819
51 Georgetown,*	Georgetown, do.	Silas M. Noel, D. D.	1830
52 University of Ohio,	Athens, Ohio.	Robert G. Wilson, D. D.	1821
53 Miami University,	Oxford, do.	R. H. Bishop, D. D.	1824
54 Western Reserve,	Hudson, do.		1826
55 Kenyon,†	Gambier, do.	C. P. McIlvaine, D. D.	1828
56 Franklin,	New Athens, do.	Richard Campbell,	1824
57 Indiana,	Bloomington, Ind.	Andrew Wylie, D. D.	1827
58 South Hanover,	South Hanover, do.	James Blythe, D. D.	1829
59 Illinois,	Jacksonville, Ill.	Edward Beecher, A. M.	1830
60 St. Mary's,§	Barrens, Mo.	John M. Odin,	1829
61 St. Louis University,§	St. Louis, do.	P. J. Verhaegen,	1829

Under the direction of Baptists (\*); Episcopalians (†); Methodists (‡); Catholics (§). The greater part of the students in the Catholic Colleges belong to the *preparatory department*.

## UNITED STATES.

	Instruct- ors.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Minis- ters.	Stud- ents.†	Vols. in College Lib'ries.	Vols. in Stud'ts' Lib'ries.	Commencement.
1	11	792	41	155	8,000	6,000	First Wednesday in September.
2	5	81	18	82	2,000	600	Last Wednesday in July.
3	10	1,702	429	181	4,500	8,500	Last Wednesday but one in Aug.
4	7	200	.	50	1,000	1,000	First Wednesday in August.
5	5	572	228	123	2,330	3,100	Third Wednesday in August.
6	30	5,260	1,344	212	40,000	4,500	Last Wednesday in August.
7	7	772	228	133	3,000	2,300	Third Wednesday in August.
8	9	308	66	227	4,300	6,250	Fourth Wednesday in August.
9	8	1,219	450	136	6,000	5,600	First Wednesday in September.
10	26	4,609	1,297	334	8,500	10,500	Third Wednesday in August.
11	8	.	.	60	2,000	2,500	First Thursday in August.
12	5	.	.	60	3,000	.	Second Wednesday in August.
13	10	1,150	.	100	8,000	6,000	First Tuesday in August.
14	9	1,444	308	223	5,350	8,920	Fourth Wednesday in July.
15	6	270	69	97	2,500	3,700	Second Wednesday in August.
16	8	18	9	44	820	1,150	First Wednesday in August.
17	16	.	.	137	.	.	.
18	12	1,930	406	133	7,000	4,000	Last Wednesday in September.
19	4	.	.	70	3,750	2,500	Third Wednesday in July.
20	17	.	.	105	2,000	.	Last Thursday in July.
21	.	.	.	.	2,000	.	.
22	8	404	170	155	1,000	2,400	Last Thursday in September.
23	7	146	.	47	1,500	.	Last Wednesday in September.
24	3	10	.	.	8,000	.	.
25	4	45	.	50	500	.	Last Friday in June.
26	7	.	.	.	.	.	Third Wednesday in July.
27	5	640	.	32	2,700	400	The 22d of February.
28	18	.	.	140	10,000	.	Third Tuesday in July.
29	25	21	.	130	7,000	.	Last week in June.
30	9	.	.	50	4,000	.	First Wednesday in October.
31	19	.	.	150	12,000	.	Near the last of July.
32	6	.	.	41	3,500	600	July 4th.
33	6	.	.	60	6,500	.	Fourth Wednesday in Sept.
34	4	380	.	46	1,500	.	Third Wednesday in April.
35	10	118	.	157	8,000	.	July 20th.
36	7	434	.	99	1,800	3,000	Fourth Thursday in June.
37	7	32	.	46	3,000	.	Last Thursday in October.
38	7	.	.	93	10,000	.	3d Mon. after 4th Mond. in Nov.
39	9	286	.	97	3,200	3,000	First Wednesday in August.
40	9	.	.	93	2,000	.	Second Monday in August.
41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
42	4	.	.	15	350	.	Second Wednesday in June.
43	1	100	.	47	3,500	.	Third Wednesday in September.
44	6	118	.	70	2,000	1,200	First Wednesday in October.
45	2	.	.	23	1,100	200	First Thursday in October.
46	11	.	.	.	2,400	1,500	Last Wednesday in September.
47	8	.	.	66	1,600	.	Thursday after 3d Wed. in Sept.
48	6	60	.	75	2,000	500	Thursday after 1st Wed. in Aug.
49	3	28	.	72	500	.	First Wednesday in December.
50	14	30	.	130	5,000	.	August 1st.
51	4	.	.	36	1,200	.	First Wednesday in September.
52	5	72	26	45	1,000	1,000	Wed. after 3d Tues. in Sept.
53	8	80	17	126	1,200	2,500	Last Wednesday in September.
54	5	10	1	46	1,600	300	Fourth Wednesday in August.
55	8	.	.	48	2,300	.	First Wednesday in September.
56	4	7	.	40	1,200	.	Last Wednesday in September.
57	4	10	.	34	400	200	Last Wednesday in September.
58	6	.	.	35	.	.	.
59	5	.	.	8	1,200	.	Third Wednesday in August.
60	15	.	.	124	6,000	.	Near the last of September.
61	11	.	.	154	4,500	.	July 31st.

† *Undergraduates*, not including medical, theological, and law students.

Several colleges, not included in this table, have been recently established in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Alabama, which are noticed under these different states.

## VIII. VACATIONS IN COLLEGES.

- Bowdoin.** 1. Com., 3 weeks;—2. Friday after 3d Wed. Dec., 8 weeks;—3. Friday after 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.
- Waterville.** 1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. Last Wed. Nov., 9 weeks.
- Dartmouth.** 1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. last Mon. Dec., 6 1-2 weeks;—3. Thursday preceding the last Wed. May, 2 1-2 weeks.
- Vermont Univ. Middlebury.** 1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. Jan., 8 weeks.
- Harvard.** 1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. Jan., 7 weeks;—3. 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.
- Williams.** 1. Wed. preceding 25th Dec., 2 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. April, 2 weeks;—3. preceding Commencement, 6 weeks.
- Amherst.** 1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. Wed. after 3d Wed. Dec., 6 weeks;—3. 1st Wed. May, 3 weeks.
- Brown.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. 2d Wed. Jan., 2 weeks;—3. 1st Wed. May, 4 weeks.
- Yale.** 1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. last Friday in Dec., 2 weeks;—3. 2d Friday in May, 3 weeks.
- Washington.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. Jan., 2 weeks;—3. last Wed. April, 4 weeks.
- Wesleyan Univ. Columbia.** 1. Com., 7 weeks;—2. Thursday before Christmas, 2 weeks;—3. Thursday before 12th April, 3 weeks.
- Union.** 1. Wed. before Christmas, 7 weeks;—2. preceding com., 5 weeks.
- Hamilton.** 1. Com. to the 1st Monday in October.
- Geneva.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. in Dec. 4 weeks;—3. in April, 4 weeks.
- College of N. J. Rutgers.** 1. Com., 5 weeks;—2. 3d Wed. Dec., 4 weeks;—3. 3d Wed. April, 4 weeks.
- Penn. University.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. at Christmas and New Year, 2 weeks;—3. in April, 3 weeks.
- Jefferson.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. 1st Thurs. after 2d Tuesday April, 5 weeks.
- Washington.** 1. Com. to Sept. 15;—2. Dec. 21 to Jan. 7;—3. April 7 to May 1.
- St. John's.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. Dec. 2 weeks;—3. April 2 weeks.
- St. Mary's.** 1. Month of October;—2. Month of May.
- Mt. St. Mary's.** 1. Month of October;—2. Month of May.
- Columbian.** 1. Good Friday, 10 days;—2. Last Wed. July to 1st Mond. Sept.;—3. Dec. 23 to 1st Mond. Jan.
- William and Mary.** 1. Com. to the 1st Monday in Sept.
- Hamp. Sydney.** 1. July 1 to August 16.
- Washington.** 1. Com. to 1st Wed. Nov.;—2. 1st Wed. May to 1st Wed. in July.
- Univ. Virginia.** 1. Com. to the last Monday in October.
- Univ. N. Carolina.** 1. Month of October;—2. Month of May.
- Charleston.** 1. Com. to 3d Wed. May;—2. 3d Wed. Oct. to 3d Wed. Nov.
- Coll. S. Carolina.** 1. July 20 to September 10.
- Univ. Georgia.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. Dec. 15, 4 weeks.
- Univ. Alabama.** 1. Month of December;—2. in April, 3 weeks.
- Louisiana.** 1. July 1 to the 1st Monday in October.
- Greenville.** 1. Com., 1 week;—2. Wed. before 2d Monday Nov. to Jan. 1;—3. April 1 to April 15.
- Nashville.** 1. Com. to the 3d Monday in October.
- E. Tennessee.** 1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. Dec. 20 to Jan. 10.
- Transylvania.** 1. Com., 5 weeks;—2. 3d Wed. March, 5 weeks.
- Centre.** 1. Com., 5 1-2 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. April, 5 1-2 weeks.
- Augusta.** 1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. 1st Thursday April, 4 weeks.
- Cumberland.** 1. Com. to 1st Mond. Nov.;—2. 2d Mond. March, 6 weeks.
- St. Joseph's.** 1. Com. to Thurs. after 3d Wed. Oct.;—2. After a session of 21 weeks, 4 weeks.
- Georgetown.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. in Feb. 21 weeks from 1st vacation, 4 weeks.
- University of Ohio.** 1. Com. to the 1st of February.
- Miami.** 1. The month of August.
- Western Reserve.** 1. Com. to 3d Monday Oct.;—2. 1st Monday March, 6 weeks.
- Kenyon.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. Wed. after 2d Tuesday April, 4 weeks.
- Indiana.** 1. Com. to 1st Mond. Nov.;—2. last Wed. March to 1st Mond. in May.
- Illinois.** 1. Com., 5 wks.;—2. 2d Wed. Jan., 2 wks.;—3. 1st Wed. May, 3 wks.
- 1. Com., 5 weeks;—2. 2d Wed. Jan., 2 weeks;—3. 1st Wed. May, 3 weeks.**
- 1. Month of May;—2. Month of October.**
- 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. Wed. before Dec. 25, 2 weeks;—3. 2d Wed. April, 4 weeks.**

**EXPLANATION.** Vacations of Bowdoin College: 1st, from Commencement, 3 weeks;—2d, from the Friday after the 3d Wednesday in December, 8 weeks;—3d, from the Friday after the 3d Wednesday in May, 2 weeks.

## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

IX. *Statistical Summary of the Baptist Denomination in the United States and the British Possessions in America, for the Year 1832.* [From "The U. S. Baptist Annual Register" for 1833.]

States and Territories.	Associa- tions.	Ch'ches.	Vacant Ch'ches.	Ordain- ed Min- isters.	Licen'd Min.	Bapti'd.	Communi- cants.
Maine, . . . . .	9	222	117	145	23	1,202	15,000
New Hampshire, . . . . .	6	90	26	64	14	596	6,505
Massachusetts, . . . . .	10	189	50	160	60	2,902	20,200
Rhode Island, . . . . .	1	20	5	17	3	249	3,271
Connecticut, . . . . .	5	92	21	77	20	967	10,039
Vermont, . . . . .	7	125	53	78	9	1,631	10,525
New York, . . . . .	32	605	175	448	97	7,920	60,006
New Jersey, . . . . .	2	61	17	53	7	560	3,981
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	13	157	64	95	26	1,747	11,103
Delaware, . . . . .	1	9	3	3	2	13	420
Maryland, . . . . .	2	34	7	21	2	66	1,341
District of Columbia, . . . . .		5	1	4		11	533
Virginia, . . . . .	22	435	146	225	36	7,598	54,302
North Carolina, . . . . .	19	332	177	165	46	932	18,918
South Carolina, . . . . .	10	273	118	155	43	7,206	28,496
Georgia, . . . . .	18	509	278	206	49	2,319	38,322
Alabama, . . . . .	13	250	149	109	36	1,445	11,445
Mississippi, . . . . .	3	84	31	34	5	278	3,199
Louisiana, . . . . .	1	16	4	12	1	77	728
Tennessee, . . . . .	20	413	178	219	24	805	20,472
Missouri, . . . . .	13	146	60	86	7	288	4,972
Kentucky, . . . . .	34	484	229	236	22	831	34,124
Illinois, . . . . .	16	161	50	107	16	197	4,622
Indiana, . . . . .	21	299	140	152	49	421	11,334
Ohio, . . . . .	21	280	115	142	24	826	10,493
Arkansas, . . . . .	2	17	7				181
Michigan, . . . . .	1	17	5	11	2	103	667
Upper Canada, . . . . .	4	37	5	32	16	214	1,976
Nova Scotia, . . . . .	1	44	3	31	7	353	3,633
New Brunswick, . . . . .	1	31	12	8	2		1,557
Jamaica, . . . . .	1	24		14			10,838
Seventh-day Baptists, . . . . .	1	32		32	9	643	4,258
Six-Principle Baptists, . . . . .	1	23	11	12		119	2,137
Total in 1832	311	5,513	2,457	3,153	657	42,517	409,658
Total in 1831	300	5,075		2,934	436	31,462	361,434
Increase	11	438		219	221	11,055	48,224

## RECAPITULATION.

Regular Baptists in America.	Associa- tions.	Ch'ches.	Vacant Ch'ches.	Ordain- ed Min- isters.	Licen'd Min.	Bapti'd.	Communi- cants.
U. States and Territories,	302	5,322	2,426	3,024	623	41,188	384,859
Upper Canada,	4	37	5	32	16	214	1,976
Nova Scotia & N. Brunswick,	2	75	15	39	9	353	5,190
Island of Jamaica, . . . . .	1	24		14			10,838
Total	309	5,458	2,446	3,109	648	41,755	402,863
Other Sects of Baptists.							
Seventh-Day,		32		32	9	643	4,258
Six-Principle,		23	11	12		119	2,137
Free-Will,		546	204	342	116	2,000	25,276
Grand Total,		6,059	2,661	3,495	773	44,517	434,534

## X. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Dioceses.	Bishops.	Cons.	Min.	Dioceses.	Bishops.	Cons.	Min.
Vermont,	J. H. Hopkins, D. D.	1832	15				
E. Diocese,	A. V. Griswold, D. D.	1811	57	Virginia, {	R. C. Moore, D. D.	1814	56
Connec't,	Th. C. Brownell, D. D.	1819	57		Wm. Meade, D.D.	1829	
New York,	B. T. Onderdonk, D. D.	1830	163	S. Carolina,	N. Bowen, D. D.	1818	34
N. Jersey,	Geo. W. Doane, D. D.	1832	19	Georgia,			3
Pennsyl. {	William White, D. D.	1787	60	Louisiana,			3
	H. U. Onderdonk, D. D.	1827	6	Mississippi,			4
Delaware,			6	Tennessee,			27
Maryland,	Wm. M. Stone, D. D.	1830	54	Kentucky,	B. B. Smith, D. D.	1832	9
N. Carol.,	Levi S. Ives, D. D.	1831	16	Ohio,	C. McIlvaine, D.D.	1832	19

## XI. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The following statistical view of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, is extracted from the "Minutes of the several Annual Conferences," for 1832.

Conferences.	No. of Dist.	Whites.	Colored.	Indians.	Total.	Trav. Preach.	Superannuated.
Maine, . . .	6	14,347	8	. .	14,355	104	6
New Hampshire, . .	5	14,560	11	. .	14,571	123	3
New England, . . .	3	15,257	289	. .	15,546	121	8
New York, . . .	5	46,471	615	. .	47,086	123	9
Troy, . . .	4			. .		88	
Oneida, . . .	7	31,449	111	. .	31,560	123	11
Genesee, . . .	5	21,415	56	. .	21,471	104	4
Philadelphia, . . .	6	39,529	8,516	. .	48,045	145	7
Pittsburg, . . .	5	25,874	187	. .	26,061	107	7
Baltimore, . . .	6	32,424	11,566	. .	43,990	121	17
Virginia, . . .	6	32,536	8,210	. .	40,746	114	13
South Carolina, . .	5	21,731	20,197	. .	41,928	74	7
Georgia, . . .	5	24,241	7,330	. .	31,571	89	11
Alabama, . . .	4			. .		38	
Mississippi, . . .	5	12,935	5,185	1,312	19,432	42	3
Holstein, . . .	5	19,257	2,319	. .	21,576	52	4
Tennessee, . . .	6	22,432	3,624	855	26,911	122	
Kentucky, . . .	6	21,513	4,594	. .	26,107	93	15
Missouri, . . .	3	4,754	451	. .	5,205	44	2
Illinois, . . .	8	27,349	204	. .	27,553	95	3
Ohio, . . .	7	44,290	344	245	44,879	135	13
<i>Total</i>	112	472,364	73,817	2,412	548,593	2,057	143

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States have no particular provinces or districts. Each one is bishop of the church throughout the whole United States. The Annual Conferences are severally defined by geographical limits; and the Bishops, by an arrangement of their own, so interchange their visits to the different Annual Conferences, that each Bishop visits each Conference once in four years. The General Conference, which is composed of delegates from the 21 Annual Conferences, meets once in four years.

There are six Bishops, and their names and the places where their families reside (for the Bishops themselves are most of the time travelling), are as follows :—

Elijah Hedding, D. D., Lynn, Mass.	Wm. McKendrie, D. D., Nashville, Ten.
John Emory, D. D., Baltimore, Md.	Joshua Soule, D. D., Lebanon, Ohio.
James O. Andrews, D. D., Augusta, Geo.	Robert R. Roberts, D. D., Bono, Ind.

## XII. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Dioceses.	Comprising	Bishops.
Boston, - -	New England,	J. B. Fenwick, D. D.
New York, - -	N. York and part of N. Jersey	J. Dubois, D. D.
Philadelphia, -	{ Penn. and part of N. Jersey	{ H. Conwell, D. D.
Baltimore, - -	and Delaware,	{ T. P. Kenrick, D. D., <i>Coadj.</i>
Charleston, - -	Md., Va., & Dist. Columbia,	Jas. Whitefield, D. D., <i>Abp.</i>
Mobile, - -	N. Caro., S. Caro., & Ga.,	J. England, D. D.
New Orleans, .	Alabama and Florida,	M. Portier, D. D.
Bardstown, - -	Louisiana and Mississippi,	{ B. J. Flaget, D. D.
Cincinnati, - -	Kentucky and Tennessee,	{ J. B. Davide, D. D., <i>Coadj.</i>
St. Louis, - -	Ohio and Indiana,	J. Rosati, D. D.
Detroit, - -	Missouri, &c.	Frederick Rese, D. D.
	Michigan,	

## XIII. ORTHODOX CONGREGATIONALISTS.

[American Quarterly Register.]

States.	Ch'ches.	Pastors.	Communicants.	Added in the year 1831 - 32.
Maine, . . .	172	111	13,000	2,547
New Hampshire, . . .	152	117	18,090	3,913
Vermont, . . .	195	118	22,633	5,300
Massachusetts, . . .	289	257	39,982	7,019
Rhode Island, . . .	10	10	12 or 1300	
Connecticut, . . .	226	190		7,007

## XIV. SEVERAL DENOMINATIONS.

	Synods.	Presbyt.	Chh. or Cong.	Ministers.	Licen.	Commun.
Presbyterians, . . .	21	110	2,381	1,730	205	217,348
Associate Presbyterians		<i>classes.</i>	151	73		12,033
Ref. Dutch Church, . . .	2	16	190	132	28	20,186
German Ref. Church, . . .	3		570	160		
Cumberland Presbyt., . .			100	60		10,000
Lutheran Church, . . .						44,356
United Brethren, . . .			24	33		4,000
Unitarians, . . .			193	150		
Universalists, . . .			600	600		3 or 4,000

Friends or Quakers 462 societies; Mennonites 200 ministers; Tunkers 40 congregations; Millennial Church or Shakers 15 congregations; New Jerusalem Church 28 churches.

# BRITISH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

	Population.
Lower Canada, . . . . . in 1831,	511,917
Upper Canada, . . . . . in 1832,	261,500
Nova Scotia . . . . . estimated, in 1832,	140,000
New Brunswick, . . . . . estimated, in 1832,	90,000
Cape Breton, Newfoundland, & Pr. Edw. Isl., est., in 1832,	100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,103,417</b>

*Lower Canada.*—Roman Catholics, in 1831, 403,472; belonging to the Church of England 34,620; Church of Scotland 15,069:—Houses 82,437; common schools 1,099; colleges, academies, and convents 38.

Governors.		Lieut.-Governors.	
L. Canada,	Lord Aylmer	U. Canada,	Sir John Colborne
Newf'land,	Sir Th. J. Cockrane	Nova Scotia,	Sir Peregr. Maitland
Bermuda,	Sir Step. R. Chapman	N. Brunswick,	Sir Arch. Campbell
Jamaica,	Earl of Mulgrave	St. Vincent,	George Tyler
Barbadoes,	Sir Lionel Smith	Grenada,	Geo. Middlemore
Antigua,	Sir Evan J. M. Macgregor	Tobago,	Henry C. Darling
Dominica,	Sir Ch. M. Schomberg	Montserrat,	Samuel P. Steward
St. Lucia,	Jas. A. Farquharson	St. Christopher,	Lewis Nixon
Bahamas,	Sir Ch. C. Smyth	Nevis,	John L. Nixon
British Guiana	Demarara, } Essequibo, } & Berbice }	Trinidad,	Sir Geo. F. Hill
	Sir Benj. D'Urban		

*A Statement of the Population, Produce, and Imports and Exports, of the British West Indies, compiled from official documents.*

Islands.	Whites.	Colored (Free.)	Slaves.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Rum.	Value of Exports to Great Britain.	Value of Imports from G. Britain.
				Cwt.	Lb.	Gallons.	£	£
Antigua,	2,000	3,000	30,000	169,000	.	160,000	270,000	115,000
Bahamas,	4,200	3,000	9,300	.	82,500	.	21,000	59,000
Barbadoes,	15,000	5,100	82,000	322,000	.	27,000	542,000	360,000
Berbice,	550	1,150	21,300	122,000	1,585,000	220,000	371,000	74,000
Bermuda,	3,900	740	4,600	.	.	.	4,000	60,000
Demerara,	3,000	6,400	70,000	737,000	1,940,000	2,320,000	1,627,000	450,000
Dominica,	850	3,600	15,400	56,000	613,000	63,000	150,000	16,000
Grenada,	800	2,800	24,000	186,000	6,000	330,000	338,000	79,000
Honduras,	250	2,300	2,100	.	.	.	222,000	572,000
Jamaica,	37,000	55,000	323,000	1,396,000	15,460,000	3,506,000	3,653,000	1,800,000
Montserrat,	330	800	6,200	26,000	.	41,000	33,000	8,000
Nevis,	700	2,000	6,600	50,000	.	150,000	80,000	14,000
St. Christoph.	1,600	3,000	19,200	102,000	.	257,000	203,000	70,000
St. Lucia,	980	3,700	13,600	50,000	82,000	12,000	149,000	32,000
St. Vincents,	1,300	2,800	23,500	222,000	.	160,000	395,000	82,000
Tobago,	320	1,200	12,500	121,000	.	500,000	165,000	41,000
Portola,	480	1,300	5,400	16,000	.	.	25,000	3,000
Trinidad,	4,200	16,000	24,000	241,000	.	62,000	355,000	200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,460</b>	<b>113,890</b>	<b>692,700</b>	<b>3,816,000</b>	<b>19,769,500</b>	<b>7,808,000</b>	<b>8,603,000</b>	<b>4,035,000</b>



# STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE GLOBE.

[From Balbi's "Abrégé de Géographie.]

## EUROPE.

States.	Geogra <sup>l</sup> square miles.	Popula- tion.	Pop. to sq. mile.	Revenue in Francs.	Debt in Francs.	Army or Con- tingent
<b>WESTERN EUROPE.</b>						
<i>Central Part.</i>						
France, . . . . .	154,000	32,000,000	208	987,620,000	3,900,000,000	279,957
Switzerland, . . . .	11,200	1,980,000	177	10,410,000		33,758
Germ. Confederation,	68,500	13,000,000	193	242,119,000	703,862,000	122,249
Bavaria, . . . . .	22,120	4,070,000	184	69,733,000	265,200,000	35,800
Wurtemberg, . . . .	5,720	1,520,000	266	20,000,000	60,000,000	13,955
Hanover, . . . . .	11,125	1,550,000	139	27,000,000	64,000,000	13,054
Saxony, . . . . .	4,341	1,400,000	314	28,000,000	70,000,000	12,000
Baden, . . . . .	4,480	1,130,000	252	20,000,000	39,000,000	10,000
Hesse-Darmstadt, . .	2,826	700,000	248	12,600,000	27,000,000	6,195
Hesse-Cassel, . . . .	3,344	592,000	177	11,000,000	5,000,000	5,679
Saxe-Weimar, . . . .	1,070	222,000	204	4,913,000	16,291,000	2,100
Mecklenburg-Schw.	3,582	431,000	120	6,000,000	20,500,000	3,580
Mecklenburg-Strelitz,	578	77,000	133	1,500,000	3,000,000	717
Oldenburg, . . . . .	1,880	241,000	128	3,800,000		1,650
Nassau, . . . . .	1,446	337,000	233	6,000,000	9,500,000	3,028
Brunswick, . . . . .	1,126	242,000	215	6,300,000	8,000,000	2,096
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha,	731	145,000	199	2,500,000	11,600,000	1,394
Saxe-Meiningen, . . .	691	130,000	188	1,939,000	8,000,000	1,268
Saxe-Altenburg, . . .	397	107,000	270	1,526,000	3,000,000	1,026
Anhalt-Dessau, . . . .	261	56,000	215	1,400,000	1,600,000	529
Anhalt-Bernburg, . . .	253	38,000	150	1,100,000	1,700,000	370
Anhalt-Cöthen, . . . .	240	34,000	142	630,000	3,103,000	324
Reuss, Elder Line, . . .	109	24,100	221	362,000	517,000	206
Reuss, Younger Line, .	156	30,000	191	336,000	1,810,000	280
Reuss, Loben.-Ebrf, . .	182	27,500	151	621,000		260
Schw. Rudolstadt, . . .	306	57,000	187	800,000	600,000	539
Schw. Sonderhausen, . .	270	48,000	178	600,000	540,000	451
Lippe-Detmold, . . . .	330	76,000	230	1,267,000	1,500,000	690
Lippe-Schaumburg, . . .	157	26,000	166	556,000	1,034,000	240
Waldeck, . . . . .	347	54,000	156	1,034,000	3,103,000	518
Hohenzol.-Sigmarn, . .	293	38,000	130	500,000	2,600,000	320
Hohenzol.-Hechin'n, . .	82	15,000	183	310,000	700,000	145
Lichtenstein, . . . . .	40	6,000	150	50,000		55
Hesse-Homburg, . . . .	125	21,000	168	400,000	1,164,000	200
Frankfort, . . . . .	69	54,000	783	1,634,000	17,000,000	473
Bremen, . . . . .	51	50,000	980	1,034,000	7,800,000	385
Hamburg, . . . . .	114	148,000	1,302	5,600,000	40,000,000	1,228
Lubeck, . . . . .	88	46,000	523	1,034,000	9,000,000	406
Kniphausen, L'dship, . .	13	2,859	220	40,000		23
Austria, . . . . .	194,500	32,000,000	165	440,000,000	1,700,000,000	271,404
Prussia, . . . . .	80,450	12,464,000	155	215,000,000	726,680,000	162,600
Holland, . . . . .	8,326	2,302,000	277	85,000,000	2,838,000,000	26,000
Belgium, . . . . .	9,700	3,816,000	392	90,000,000	849,445,000	47,000
<i>Southern Part.</i>						
Sardinia, . . . . .	21,000	4,300,000	205	70,000,000	100,000,000	46,857
Parma, . . . . .	1,680	440,000	264	6,500,000	12,000,000	1,800
Modena, . . . . .	1,570	380,000	238	5,000,000	1,500,000	1,780
Lucca, . . . . .	312	143,000	464	1,700,000	1,000,000	800
Monaco, . . . . .	38	6,500	171	120,000	?	
San Marino, . . . . .	17	7,000	412	70,000		40
Tuscany, . . . . .	6,324	1,275,000	202	17,000,000		4,000
States of the Church, . .	13,000	2,590,000	199	45,000,000	350,000,000	7,400
Two Sicilies, . . . . .	31,460	7,420,000	236	84,000,000	500,000,000	51,510
Portugal, . . . . .	29,150	3,530,000	121	54,096,000	160,000,000	29,645
Spain, . . . . .	137,400	13,900,000	101	178,600,000	4,000,000,000	90,000
Andorra, . . . . .	144	15,000	104	?		

States.	Geogra <sup>l</sup> square miles.	Popula- tion.	Pop. to sq. mile.	Revenue in Francs.	Debt in Francs.	Army or Con- tingent
<i>Northern Part.</i>						
Sweden and Norway,	223,000	3,866,000	17	49,300,000	81,000,000	45,201
Sweden, . . .	127,000	2,800,000	22	41,000,000	54,000,000	33,201
Norway, . . .	96,000	1,050,000	11	8,300,000	27,000,000	12,000
Denmark, . . .	16,500	1,950,000	119	33,000,000	150,000,000	30,838
Great Britain, . .	90,950	23,400,000	257	1,585,000,000	20,345,000,000	102,283
<i>EASTERN EUROPE.</i>						
Russia, . . .	1,535,700	56,500,000	37	434,000,000	1,575,000,000	710,000
Russia Proper, . .	1,499,000	52,575,000	35	400,000,000	1,440,000,000	674,000
Poland, . . .	36,700	3,900,000	106	34,000,000	135,000,000	36,000
Cracow, . . .	373	114,000	308	861,000	?	80
Turkey, . . .	112,500	7,100,000	63	360,000,000	. . .	300,000
Servia, . . .	9,000	380,000	42	3,900,000	. . .	?
Wallachia, . . .	21,600	970,000	45	13,000,000	. . .	?
Moldavia, . . .	11,600	450,000	39	6,000,000	. . .	?
Greece, . . .	11,800	600,000	51	6,000,000	70,000,000	11,800
Ionian Isles, . .	754	176,000	234	3,656,000	?	1,200

## ASIA.

States.	Geograph <sup>l</sup> square miles.	Population.	Pop. to sq. mile.	Revenue in Francs.	Army.
Chinese Empire, . . .	4,070,000	170,000,000	42	980,000,000	914,000
Empire of Japan, . . .	180,000	25,000,000	139	250,000,000	120,000
Empire of Annam, . . .	210,000	12,000,000	57	90,000,000	90,000
Kingdom of Siam, . . .	152,000	3,600,000	24	40,000,000	30,000
Birman Empire, . . .	153,000	3,700,000	24	45,000,000	35,000
Kingdom of Singhia, . .	29,760	4,000,000	134	26,000,000	20,000
Kingdom of Nepal, . . .	40,000	2,500,000	63	13,000,000	17,000
Confederation of Seikhs,	130,000	8,000,000	62	70,000,000	60,000
Principality of Sindhy, .	40,000	1,000,000	25	13,000,000	50,000
Kingdom of Cabul, . . .	110,000	4,200,000	38	27,000,000	150,000
Confed <sup>n</sup> of the Belouches,	110,000	2,000,000	18	?	150,000
Kingdom of Herat, . . .	50,000	1,500,000	30	8,000,000	8,000
Kingdom of Persia, . . .	338,000	9,000,000	26	80,000,000	80,000
Khanat of Bukharia, . .	60,000	2,500,000	42	12,000,000	25,000
Khanat of Khiva, . . .	110,000	800,000	7	?	100,000
Khanat of Khokhan, . .	58,000	1,000,000	17	?	100,000
Imamat of Yemen, . . .	40,000	2,500,000	63	12,000,000	5,000
Imamat of Mascut, . .	39,000	1,600,000	41	4,000,000	2,500
<i>Foreign Possessions.</i>					
English Empire in India,	849,650	114,430,000	135	. . .	. . .
Territory of Eng. E. Ind. Co.	349,000	80,800,000	231	527,236,000	210,000
Countries trib. to E. Ind. Co.	485,000	32,800,000	68	. . .	. . .
Kingdom of the Nizam,	72,000	10,000,000	138	48,000,000	20,000
Kingdom of Nagpour,	53,000	3,000,000	57	14,000,000	18,000
Kingdom of Mysore,	20,000	3,000,000	148	27,000,000	6,000
Kingdom of Oude, . . .	15,000	3,000,000	201	45,000,000	5,000
Kingdom of Guicowar,	13,600	2,000,000	147	18,000,000	22,000
Kingdom of Indore,	8,600	1,200,000	140	19,000,000	34,000
Kingdom of Sattarah,	8,000	1,500,000	183	4,400,000	4,000
Kingdom of Travancore,	5,800	900,000	155	7,800,000	11,000
Island of Ceylon (English),	15,650	830,000	53	. . .	. . .
Asiatic Turkey, with part of					
Arabia, . . .	556,000	12,500,000	23	. . .	. . .
Asiatic Russia, . . .	4,010,000	3,600,000	0.89	. . .	. . .
Portuguese Possessions, .	3,700	500,000	135	. . .	. . .
French Possessions, . .	400	209,000	523	. . .	. . .
Danish Possessions, . .	70	35,000	500	. . .	. . .

## AFRICA.

States.	Geograph'l square miles.	Population.	Pop. to sq. mile.	Revenue in Francs.	Army.
Empire of Morocco, -	130,000	6,000,000	46	22,000,000	26,000
State of Tunis, - -	40,000	1,800,000	45	7,000,000	6,000
State of Tripoli, - -	208,000	660,000	3.2	2,000,000	4,000
Kingdom of Tigré, - -	150,000	1,800,000	12	?	?
Empire of Bornou, - -	50,000	1,200,000	25	?	?
Empire of the Fellatahs,	70,000	1,700,000	24	?	?
Republic of Fouta-Toro,	15,000	700,000	47	?	?
Empire of Ashantee, -	100,000	3,000,000	30	?	?
Kingdom of the Molouas,	200,000	1,000,000	5	?	?
Kingdom of Changamera,	50,000	500,000	10	?	?
Kingdom of Madagascar,	120,000	2,000,000	17	?	?
<i>Foreign Possessions.</i>					
Turkish Possessions, -	367,000	3,000,000	3.2	100,000,000	70,000
Portuguese Possessions, -	390,000	1,400,000	3.6		
French Possessions, - -	74,000	1,600,000	22		
English Possessions, -	91,000	270,000	3		
Spanish Possessions, - -	2,430	208,000	86		
Dutch Possessions, - -	80	15,000	188		
Danish Possessions, - -	480	30,000	63		
American Possessions, -	3,000	25,000	8.3		
Arabian Possessions, - -	4,000	100,000	25		

## AMERICA.

States.	Geogra'l square miles.	Popula- tion.	Pop. to sq. mile.	Revenue in Francs.	Public Debt in Francs.	Army.
United States, - - -	1,570,000	11,800,000	7.5	138,490,000	395,900,000	5,779
Mexico, - - - - -	1,242,000	7,500,000	6	74,757,000	508,500,000	22,750
Central America, - -	139,000	1,650,000	11.9	10,000,000	9,500,000	3,500
Colombia, - - - - -	828,000	2,800,000	3.4	42,800,000	254,00,000	32,366
Peru, - - - - -	373,000	1,700,000	4.6	30,000,000	147,488,000	7,500
Bolivia, - - - - -	310,000	1,300,000	4.2	11,000,000	16,000,000	?
Chili, - - - - -	129,000	1,400,000	10.1	15,000,000	36,000,000	80,00
Rio de la Plata, - -	683,000	700,000	1	15,000,000	134,000,000	10,000
Banda Oriental, - -	60,000	70,000	1.2	1,800,000	?	?
Paraguay, - - - - -	67,250	250,000	3.7	5,000,000		5,000
Brazil, - - - - -	2,253,000	5,000,000	2.2	60,000,000	233,000,000	30,000
Hayti, - - - - -	22,100	800,000	36	15,000,000	150,000,000	45,000
Independent Indians, -	6,000,000	1,300,000	0.2			
<i>Foreign Possessions.</i>						
English Possessions, -	1,930,000	1,900,000	0.98			
Spanish Possessions, -	35,400	1,000,000	28			
French Possessions, -	30,000	240,000	8			
Dutch Possessions, -	30,000	140,000	3.8			
Danish Possessions, -	324,000	110,000	0.3			
Russian Possessions, -	370,000	50,000	0.1			
Swedish Possessions, -	45	16,000	356			

\* \* *Presidents* of the Republics of America:—United States, Andrew Jackson; Mexico, Santa Anna; Central America, Morazan; Colombia (New Grenada, Obando; Venezuela, Paez); Peru, Gamarra; Bolivia, Santa Cruz; Chili, Prieto; Rio de la Plata, or Buenos Ayres, Juan-Roman Balcarce; Banda Oriental, Lavalleja; Hayti, Boyer; Paraguay, Francia, *Dictator*; Brazil, Pedro II, *Emperor*.

## OCEANICA.

States.	Geogra'l square miles.	Popula- tion.	Pop. to sq. mile.
Kingdom of Siak, (Sumatra) - - - - -	20,000	600,000	30
Kingdom of Achem, (Sumatra) - - - - -	17,500	500,000	29
Kingdom of Borneo, (Borneo) - - - - -	30,000	400,000	13
Kingdom of Soulou, (part of Borneo) - - - - -	8,000	200,000	25
Kingdom of Mindanao, (Mindanao) - - - - -	12,100	360,000	30
Kingdom of Hawaii, (Sandwich Isles) - - - - -	5,100	130,000	26
Dutch Isles; Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Timor, &c.	203,000	9,360,000	46
Spanish Isles; Philippine and Mariana Isles - - -	39,000	2,640,000	68
English Isles; Australia, Van Diemen's Land, &c.	1,496,000	100,000	0.05
Portuguese Isles; — the most of Timor, &c. - - -	8,000	137,000	17

\* \* The "Abrégé de Géographie" of Balbi, from which these Tables are extracted, was published in 1832; but the statistical statements refer generally to the year 1826. The Table of Europe was inserted in the American Almanac for 1832; but it has been thought advisable to give here the entire summary of this learned and laborious geographer. — The statement of the *Army* relates to the time of peace. — The French *franc* according to the rate of exchange, is nearly equal to 20 cents.

## POPULATION AND EXTENT OF THE GLOBE.

	Balbi.			Weimar Almanac, 1833.		
	Population.	Geographa'l sq. miles.	Pop. to sq. mile.	Population.	English sq. miles.	Pop to sq. mile.
Europe,	227,700,000	2,793,000	82	221,906,964	3,134,652	61
Asia,	390,000,000	12,118,000	32	461,196,400	17,238,881	26.7
Africa,	60,000,000	8,500,000	7	107,615,048	10,787,063	9.9
America,	39,000,000	11,146,000	3.5	42,164,410	14,755,006	2.8
Oceanica,	20,300,000	3,100,000	6.5	2,695,400	3,347,840	0.8
<i>Total</i>	737,000,000	37,673,000	19.6	835,578,222	49,263,448	16.9

## NUMBERS OF THE DIFFERENT RELIGIONS.

	Malte-Brun.	Graberg.	Pinkerton.	Hassel.	Balbi.
Christianity	228,000,000	236,000,000	235,000,000	252,000,000	260,000,000
Judaism	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	3,930,000	4,000,000
Mahometan.	110,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,105,000	96,000,000
Bramanism	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	111,353,000	60,000,000
Buddhism	150,000,000	150,000,000	180,000,000	315,977,000	170,000,000
All others	100,000,000	115,000,000	100,000,000	134,490,000	147,000,000
<i>Total</i>	653,000,000	686,000,000	700,000,000	938,421,000	737,000,000

# EUROPE.

## REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>State.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Accession.</i>	<i>Age Accession.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>
Charles XIV.	King	Sweden	Jan. 26, 1764	Feb. 5, 1818	54	Lutheran
Nicholas I.	Emperor	Russia	July 6, 1796	Dec. 1, 1825	29	Gr. Ch.
Frederick VI.	King	Denmark	Jan. 28, 1768	Mar. 13, 1808	40	Lutheran
William IV.	do.	Great Britain	Aug. 21, 1765	June 26, 1830	65	Pr. Ep.
William I.	do.	Holland	Aug. 24, 1772	Mar. 15, 1815	41	Reform'd
Leopold	do.	Belgium	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831	40	Lutheran
Fred. Wm. III.	do.	Prussia	Aug. 3, 1770	Nov. 16, 1797	27	Evang'l
Anthony	do.	Saxony	Dec. 27, 1755	May 5, 1827	71	Cath.*
Francis	Gr. Duke	Mecklenburg-Schwer.	Dec. 10, 1756	April 24, 1785	28	Lutheran
George V.	do.	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Aug. 12, 1779	Nov. 6, 1816	37	do.
Augustus	do.	Oldenburg	July 13, 1783	May 21, 1829	46	do.
William	Duke	Brunswick	April 25, 1806	April 25, 1831	25	do.
William	do.	Nassau	June 14, 1792	Jan. 9, 1816	23	Evang'l
Ch. Frederick	Gr. Duke	Saxe-Weimar	Feb. 2, 1783	June 14, 1828	45	Lutheran
Ernest	Duke	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Jan. 2, 1784	Dec. 9, 1806	22	do.
Bernard	do.	Saxe-Meiningen	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 24, 1803	3	do.
Frederick	do.	Saxe-Altenburg	April 29, 1763	Sept. 22, 1780	17	do.
Leopold	do.	Anhalt-Dessau	Oct. 1, 1794	Aug. 9, 1817	22	Evang'l
Alexis	do.	Anhalt-Bernburg	June 12, 1767	April 9, 1796	28	do.
Ferdinand	do.	Anhalt-Cothen	June 15, 1769	Dec. 16, 1818	48	Cath.*
Fred. Gunther	Prince	Schwartz'g Rudolst't	Nov. 6, 1793	April 28, 1807	13	Lutheran
Gunther	do.	Schwartz'g Sonder'n	Dec. 5, 1760	Oct. 14, 1794	33	do.
Henry XIX.	do.	Reuss, Elder Line	Mar. 1, 1790	Jan. 29, 1817	26	do.
Henry LXII.	do.	Reuss, Younger Line	May 31, 1785	April 17, 1818	32	do.
Leopold	do.	Lippe-Deimold	Nov. 6, 1796	April 4, 1802	5	Reform'd
George William	do.	Lippe-Schauenburg	Dec. 20, 1784	Feb. 13, 1877	2	do.
George	do.	Waldeck	Sept. 20, 1789	Sept. 9, 1813	24	Evang'l
Louis	Landg've	Hesse-Homburg	Aug. 29, 1770	April 2, 1829	59	Reform'd
Ch. Leopold Fr.	Gr. Duke	Baden	Aug. 29, 1790	Mar. 30, 1830	40	Evang'l
William II.	Elector	Hesse-Cassel	July 28, 1777	Feb. 27, 1821	44	Reform'd
Louis II.	Gr. Duke	Hesse-Darmstadt	Dec. 25, 1777	April 6, 1830	52	Lutheran
Anthony	Prince	Hohenzol'n Sigmar'n	June 20, 1762	Dec. 26, 1785	23	Cath.
Frederick	do.	Hohenzol'n Hechin'n	July 22, 1776	Nov. 2, 1810	34	do.
John Joseph	do.	Lichtenstein	June 26, 1760	Mar. 24, 1805	44	do.
William	King	Wurtemberg	Sept. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816	35	Lutheran
Louis	do.	Bavaria	Aug. 25, 1786	Oct. 13, 1825	39	Cath.
Francis	Emperor	Austria	Feb. 12, 1768	Mar. 1, 1792	24	do.
Louis-Philip	King	France	Oct. 6, 1773	Aug. 9, 1830	57	do.
Melchior Hirzel	<i>Land'man</i>	Switzerland, <i>Rep.</i>				
Ferdinand VII.	King	Spain	Oct. 14, 1784	Mar. 19, 1808	23	Cath.
Miguel	do.		Oct. 26, 1802	June 26, 1828	24	do.
Donna-Maria	Queen	Portugal	April 14, 1819	May 2, 1826	7	do.
Ch'les Emanuel	do.	Sardinia	Oct. 2, 1798	April 27, 1831	31	do.
Leopold II.	Gr. Duke	Tuscany	Oct. 3, 1797	June 18, 1824	26	do.
Maria Louisa	Duchess	Parma	Dec. 12, 1791	May 30, 1814	22	do.
Francis IV.	Duke	Modena	Oct. 6, 1779	June 8, 1815	35	do.
Charles Louis	do.	Lucca	Dec. 23, 1799	Mar. 13, 1824	24	do.
Gregory XVI.	Pope	States of the Church	Sept. 18, 1765	Feb. 2, 1831	65	do.
Ferdinand II.	King	Two Sicilies	Jan. 12, 1815	Nov. 8, 1830	21	do.
Antonio Comuto	<i>President</i>	Ionian Isles, <i>Rep.</i>				Gr. Ch.
Otho	King	Greece	June 1, 1815	<i>elected</i> 1832		Cath.
Mahmoud II.	Sultan	Turkey	July 20, 1785	July 28, 1808	23	Mahom'n

\* The King of Saxony and the Duke of Anhalt-Cothen are *Catholics*, though the greater part of their subjects are *Protestants*; and the King of Belgium is a *Protestant*, though his subjects are mostly *Catholics*; — Frederick Augustus is *joint regent* of Saxony. See Am. Almanac for 1832, p. 298.

*A Table exhibiting the Numbers of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Institutions for them, in the different Countries of Europe, — [According to Edward Schmalz, Dresden, 1830.]*

	Population.	Persons Deaf & Dumb.	1 deaf and dumb to	Institutions.	Number educated.	Number admitted annually.
Portugal, . . .	3,000,000	1,950	1,539	1	20	4
Spain, . . .	11,000,000	7,150	1,539	1	30	6
France, . . .	32,000,000	20,800	1,539	26	700	120
Italy, . . .	20,000,000	13,000	1,539	5	150	30
Switzerland, . .	2,000,000	4,000	500	5	70	14
Germany, . . .	44,233,000	31,657	1,397	48	820	164
Hungary, . . .	9,444,000	6,139	1,539	1	48	8
Netherlands, . .	6,000,000	3,900	1,539	5	220	44
Denmark, . . .	1,800,000	1,260	1,420	2	180	36
Swed. & Norway, .	3,800,000	2,470	1,539	1	40	8
Russia in Europe, .	44,118,000	28,667	1,539	2	120	24
Poland, . . .	5,700,000	2,405	1,539	1	50	10
Great Britain, .	21,000,000	13,650	1,539	11	480	96
Europe, . . .	214,000,000	145,131	1,474	109	2,920	584

#### REMARKS ON EUROPE.

1. Malte-Brun, in the first volume of his valuable Geography, states the population of Europe at 170 millions; but in the sixth volume, at 200 or 205 millions, which is doubtless nearer the true amount. He says that "the mean annual increase of the whole European population cannot, according to the lowest estimate, be less than a million, so that before the year 1900, it may amount to 300 millions."

2. Hassel, a late learned geographical and statistical writer, computed the population of Europe, in 1824, at 206,772,400; and in 1828, at 216,667,463; and Balbi, in 1826, at 227,700,000. The present actual population of Europe, taking European Russia in its largest sense, does not probably fall short of 230 millions.

3. According to Malte-Brun, the *agricultural class*, in Europe, comprises two thirds of the whole population. In *Russia*, its proportion is considerably greater; but in *England*, it embraces only about one third, the other two thirds being chiefly supported by manufactures and commerce. England is not only the first commercial country in Europe, but surpasses all others with respect to manufactures, for which it possesses unrivalled advantages from an abundance of coal and ores, from facilities of intercourse, and excellence of machinery.

4. Europe is the most enlightened quarter of the globe, and the chief region of *authors*, who are most numerous in *Germany*, *Great Britain*, and *France*. The number of living writers is computed by Malte-Brun

at upwards of 12,000. "Such a body," he observes, "were it not divided against itself, might govern the world; but" (as he rather fancifully adds) "the republic of letters is paralyzed by three contending principles—attachment to particular sects in Germany, party-spirit in England, and self-interest in France."

5. The *soldiers* in the service of the different European governments, are stated by Malte-Brun at 2,000,000, or one hundredth part of the whole mass; and their pay amounts to two fifths of the public revenue in most of the states.

6. There is a remarkable difference in the amount contributed to the public revenue, on an average, by each individual in the different European states; and it is greater under constitutional governments, than under those that are despotic. Some governments are loaded with immense public debts, and are under the necessity of imposing very burdensome taxes on their subjects. Such is the case with *England*, whose public debt, amounting to nearly 800 million pounds sterling, exceeds the sum of the debts of all the other states; and yet England is the wealthiest country in Europe.

7. The following statement exhibits the amount which each individual contributes to the public revenue, according to Malte-Brun:—

England . . . .	\$ 16,28	Portugal, . . . .	\$ 2,95
British Empire in Europe, . . . .	11,28	Austria, . . . .	2,77
France, . . . .	6,15	Russia, . . . .	2,58
Netherlands, . . . .	6,11	Sardinian States, . . . .	2,40
Bavaria and Wurtemberg, . . . .	4,25	Sweden, . . . .	2,22
Denmark and Saxony, . . . .	4,07	States of the Church, . . . .	2,22
Prussia, . . . .	3,89	The Two Sicilies, . . . .	2,08
Spain, . . . .	3,33	Tuscany, . . . .	1,84
Poland, . . . .	3,13		

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\* \* In the preceding volumes of the American Almanac, especially that for 1833, much information is given respecting the government and statistics of the different countries of Europe; but it has been thought expedient to omit giving, in this volume, a separate article on each of the European states, in order to make room for a full view of the British Parliament, including both the House of Lords and the House of Commons; and other interesting matter.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

## GOVERNMENT.

The government of England is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, in which the power of the sovereign is controlled by the influence of the aristocracy in the House of Peers, and by that of the democracy in the House of Commons. The executive authority is vested in the King; the legislative, in the King and Parliament. The King has the power of appointing all the great officers of state, and all the executive acts of the government are performed in his name; but his ministers only are responsible for them.

## THE KING'S MINISTERS.

		Salary.
Earl Grey, . . . .	<i>First Lord of the Treasury,</i>	£5,000
Viscount Althorp, . . . .	<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer,</i>	5,000
Lord Brougham, . . . .	<i>Lord-Chancellor,</i>	14,000
Marquess of Lansdowne, . .	<i>President of the Council,</i>	2,000
Earl of Ripon, . . . .	<i>Lord Privy Seal,</i>	2,000
Viscount Melbourne, . . .	<i>Sec. State for the Home Dep.</i>	5,000
Viscount Palmerston, . . .	<i>Sec. State for the Foreign do.</i>	5,000
Rt. Hon. Edward G. S. Stanley,	<i>Sec. State for the Colonial do.</i>	5,000
Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. R. G. Graham, bt.	<i>First Lord of the Admiralty,</i>	4,500
Rt. Hon. Charles Grant, . .	<i>Pres. of the Board of Control,</i>	3,500
Duke of Richmond, . . . .	<i>Post-master General,</i>	2,500
Lord Holland, . . . .	<i>Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster,</i>	3,563
Lord John Russell, . . . .	<i>Paymaster of the Forces,</i>	2,000
Edward J. Littleton, . . . .	<i>Chief Sec. of State for Ireland,</i>	5,500
Earl of Carlisle, . . . .		

\*\* The above form the Cabinet.

Rt. Hon. Edward Ellice, . .	<i>Secretary at War,</i>	2,580
Lord Hill, . . . .	<i>Com. in Chief of the Forces,</i>	3,458
Rt. Hon. Sir James Kempt, .	<i>Master General of the Ordnance,</i>	3,000
Lord Auckland, . . . .	<i>Mast. Mint &amp; Pr. Board of Trade,</i>	2,000
Duke of Devonshire, . . .	<i>Lord-Chamberlain,</i>	3,058
Marquess Wellesley, . . .	<i>Lord-Steward,</i>	2,436
Earl of Albemarle, . . . .	<i>Master of the Horse,</i>	3,350
Marquess of Winchester, . .	<i>Groom of the Stole,</i>	2,130
Viscount Duncannon, . . .	<i>First Commis. of Land Revenue,</i>	2,000
Rt. Hon. Ch. Poulett Thompson,	<i>Treasurer of the Navy and Vice-</i>	
	<i>Pres. Board of Trade,</i>	2,000
Sir William Horne, kt. . .	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	6,200
Sir John Campbell, kt. . .	<i>Solicitor-General,</i>	4,000



## IRELAND.

		Salary.
Marquess of Anglesey,	Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland,	20,000
Lord Plunket,	Lord-Chancellor,	8,000
Rt. Hon. Sir Richard H. Vivian,	Commander of the Forces,	3,607
Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Blackburn,	Attorney-General,	3,000
Philip C. Crampton, Esq.	Solicitor-General,	3,000

## PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament of Great Britain consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

## HOUSE OF LORDS OR PEERS.

The Lord High Chancellor Brougham, *Speaker*.

The House of Lords is composed of all the five orders of nobility of England, dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons, who have attained the age of 21 years, and labor under no disqualification; of 16 representative peers from Scotland; 28 representative peers from Ireland; 2 English archbishops and 24 bishops; and 4 representative Irish bishops: — The number of each, in 1833, being as follows:

Dukes (4 Royal Dukes),	25	Representative Peers of Scotland,	16
Marquesses,	19	Representative Peers of Ireland,	28
Earls,	106	English Archbishops and Bishops,	26
Viscounts,	18	Irish Representative Bishops,	4
Barons,	185		
<hr/>			
<i>Total of the House of Peers,</i>			427

The Lords Temporal are Peers of the Realm, and are hereditary Counsellors of the Crown: their honors, immunities, and privileges are hereditary. A Peer may vote by proxy: when sitting in judgment he gives his vote not on *oath*, like a Commoner, but upon his *honor*. The persons of Peers are for ever sacred and inviolable from arrest and imprisonment for debts, trespasses, &c. They cannot be outlawed in any civil action; nor can any attachment lie against their persons; and they are possessed of various other privileges and immunities.

The number of the Lords Temporal is indefinite, and may be increased at the pleasure of the Crown. The ancient nobility sit in the house by *descent*; the new-made peers by *creation*; the 16 representative peers for Scotland, and the 28 representative peers for Ireland, by *election*: the former are elected for each parliament; the latter for life.

The prerogative which the King enjoys of increasing the peerage at his pleasure, is, when properly exercised, made use of for the purpose of rewarding such as are eminent for their public services; but there are too many instances on record of its application to purposes of favoritism; and not a few to the unworthy one of insuring votes in the Upper House, for the carrying of an obnoxious and oppressive measure.

*A List of the House of Lords, with the Title, Family Name, Date of Creation, and the Birth of the present Peer.*

The Peers who have a *star* (\*) prefixed to their names voted against the Reform Bill, Oct. 8th, 1831; and those who have a *section* (§) prefixed, voted in favor of it.

The other Peers whose names are not marked, are such as omitted to vote, or have succeeded or been raised to the peerage since that time.

Royal Dukes. — 4.		Born.	Title.	Name.	Created.	B <sup>n</sup> .
Title.	Name.					
*Cumberland	Ernest Augustus	1771	§Amherst	Wm. P. Amherst	1826	1773
§Sussex	Frederick Augustus	1772	Ashburnham	B. Ashburnham	1730	1797
Cambridge	Adolphus Frederick	1774	*Aylesford	Heneage Finch	1714	1786
*Gloucester,	William Frederick	1776	*Bathurst	Henry Bathurst	1772	1782
			*Beauchamp	J. R. P. Lygon	1815	1781
			Berkeley	T. M. F. Berkeley	1679	1796
			*Beverley	Algernon Percy	1790	1778
			*Bradford	G. A. F. Bridgeman	1815	1789
			Brooke & War'k	See Warwick		
			*Brownlow	John Cust	1815	1779
			§Buckinghamsh.	G. R. T. H. Hampden	1746	1816
			§Burlington	G. A. H. Cavendish	1831	1754
			Cadogan	G. Cadogan	1800	1750
			§Camperdown	R. D. D. Haldane	1831	1785
			*Cardigan	R. Brudenell	1661	1769
			§Carlisle	George Howard	1661	1773
			Carnarvon	H. J. G. Herbert	1793	1800
			Cathcart	W. S. Cathcart	1814	1765
			§Cawdor	J. F. Campbell	1827	1790
			Chatham	John Pitt	1766	1756
			*Chesterfield	G. A. F. Stanhope	1628	1805
			§Chichester	H. T. Pelham	1801	1804
			§Clarendon	J. C. Villiers	1776	1757
			§Cornwallis	James Mann	1753	1778
			*Coventry	G. Wm. Coventry	1697	1784
			§Cowper	P. L. L. F. Cowper	1718	1778
			§Craven	Wm. Craven	1801	1809
			*Dartmouth	Wm. Legge	1711	1784
			*De La Warr	G. J. West	1761	1791
			§Denbigh	B. P. Fielding	1622	1796
			§Durby	E. S. Stanley	1484	1752
			Devon	Wm. Courtenay	1553	1768
			*Doncaster	Walter F. Scott	1602	1806
				[D. Buccleuch, Sc.]		
			*Digby	Edward Digby	1790	1773
			§Durham	J. G. Lambton	1833	1792
			Egremont	G. O'B. Wyndham	1749	1751
			*Eldon	John Scott	1821	1751
			*Essex	G. C. Coningsby	1661	1757
			§Falmouth	Edw. Boscawen	1821	1787
			§Ferrers	Washington Shirley	1711	1760
			Fitzwilliam	C. W. Fitzwilliam	1746	1786
			§Fortescue	H. Fortescue	1789	1753
			*Graham	James Graham	1792	1755
				[D. Montrose, Sc.]		
			§Grey	Charles Grey	1806	1764
			*Guilford	Francis North	1752	1752
			Harborough	Philip Sherard	1719	1779
			*Hardwicke	Philip Yorke	1754	1757
			*Harewood	H. Lascelles	1812	1767
			Harrington	Charles Stanhope	1741	1780
			*Harrowby	Dudley Ryder	1809	1762
			§Hillsborough	A. B. S. T. Hill	1772	1788
				[M. Downsh. Ire.]		
			*Howe	R. W. P. C. Howe	1721	1806
			§Huntingdon	F. T. H. Hastings	1529	1808
			§Ibchester	H. S. F. Strangways	1756	1787
			*Jersey	George Villiers	1679	1773
			§Lichfield	Th. Wm. Anson	1831	1795
			Lindsey	Albemarle Bertie	1626	1814

Dukes. — 21.		Created.	Born.	Title.	Name.
Title.	Name.				
*Beaufort	H. Ch. Somerset	1682	1766		
§Bedford	John Russell	1694	1766		
*Brandon	Alex. Hamilton	1711	1767		
*Buckingham	R. G. C. Temple	1822	1776		
§Cleveland	Wm. Harry Vane	1833	1766		
*Devonshire	W. S. Cavendish	1694	1790		
*Dorset	Ch. S. Germain	1720	1767		
§Grafton	G. H. Fitzroy	1675	1760		
*Leeds	G. W. F. Osborne	1694	1775		
*Manchester	Wm. Montagu	1719	1771		
*Marlborough	G. S. Churchill	1702	1766		
*Newcastle	H. P. F. P. Clinton	1756	1785		
§Norfolk	B. Edw. Howard	1383	1765		
*Northumb'land	Hugh Percy	1766	1785		
§Portland	W. H. C. S. Bentinck	1716	1768		
*Richmond	Charles Lennox	1675	1791		
*Rutland	John H. Manners	1703	1778		
§St. Alban's	W. de V. Beauclerk	1683	1801		
§Somerset	E. A. Seymour	1546	1775		
Sutherland	G. G. Lev. Gower	1833	1786		
*Wellington	Arthur Wellesley	1814	1769		

Marquesses. — 19.		Created.	Born.	Title.	Name.
Title.	Name.				
Abercorn	J. J. Hamilton	1790	1811		
§Ailsa	Atch. Kennedy	1831	1770		
*Anglesey	H. W. Paget	1815	1768		
*Aylesbury	C. B. B. Bruce	1821	1773		
*Bath	Th. Thynne	1789	1765		
§Breadalbane	John Campbell	1831	1762		
*Bristol	F. W. Hervey	1826	1769		
*Bute	J. C. Stuart	1796	1793		
*Camden	J. J. Pratt	1812	1759		
*Cholmondeley	G. J. Cholmondeley	1815	1792		
*Exeter	Brownlow Cecil	1801	1795		
§Hastings	G. A. F. Hastings	1816	1803		
*Hertford	F. C. S. C. Conway	1793	1777		
§Lansdowne	Henry Petty	1814	1780		
*Northampton	S. J. A. Compton	1812	1790		
*Salisbury	J. B. W. G. Cecil	1789	1791		
Townshend	G. Townshend	1787	1778		
*Westminster	Robert Grosvenor	1831	1767		
§Winchester	Ch. F. Paulet	1551	1774		

Earls. — 106.		Created.	Born.	Title.	Name.
Title.	Name.				
Abergavenny	Henry Neville	1784	1755		
*Abingdon	M. Bertie	1682	1784		
Albemarle	W. C. Keppel	1696	1772		

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Cre- ated.</i>	<i>B'n.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Cre- ated.</i>	<i>B'n.</i>
*Liverpool	C. C. C. Jenkinson	1796	1785	§Leinster	A. G. Fitzgerald	1746	1791
*Lonsdale	Wm. Lowther	1807	1757		[D. Leinster, Ire.]		
*Macclesfield	George Parker	1721	1755	*Maynard	Henry Maynard	1766	1786
*Malmesbury	J. E. Harris	1800	1778	*Melville	R. S. Dundas	1802	1771
*Mansfield	Wm. Murray	1792	1777	§St. Vincent	E. J. Jervis	1801	
§Manvers	C. H. Pierrepont	1806	1778	*Sidmouth	Henry Adington	1805	1757
§Minto	G. E. Kynymound	1813	1782	*Sydney	J. R. Townshend	1789	1805
*Morley	John Parker	1815	1772	Torrington	George Hyng	1791	1768
*Mt. Edgecumbe	R. Edgecumbe	1789	1764				
§Mulgrave	Henry Phipps	1812	1797				
§Munster	Geo. Fitzclarence	1881	1794				
*Nelson	Wm. Nelson	1805	1757				
*Norwich	George Gordon	1784	1770				
	[D. of Gord., Sc.]						
§Onslow	A. G. Onslow	1801	1777	§Abercromby	G. Abercromby	1801	1770
*Orford	Horatio Walpole	1806	1783	§Alvanley	Wm. Arden	1801	1789
§Oxford	Edward Harley	1711	1773	*Arden	C. G. Perceval	1802	1756
Pembroke	R. H. Herbert	1551	1791	Ardrossan	A. Montgomerie	1806	1812
*Plymouth	O. A. Windsor	1682	1789		[E. Eglintoun, Sc.]		
§Pomfret	Th. Win. Fermor	1721	1771	*Arundel	Everard Arundel	1605	1786
Portsmouth	J. C. Wallop	1743	1797	§Auckland	George Eden	1793	1784
*Poulett	John Poulett	1706	1783	§Audley	G. J. T. Tuchet	1296	1783
*Powis	Edward Clive	1804	1754	*Bagot	Wm. Bagot	1780	1773
§Radnor	W. P. Bouverie	1765	1779	§Barham	Ch. Noel Noel	1805	1781
§Ripon	Fred. J. Robinson	1833	1782	*Bayning	H. W. Powlett	1797	1797
§Romney	C. Marsham	1801	1777	Belhaven	See Hamilton		
*Rosslyn	J. St. C. Erskine	1801	1762	Berners	Robert Wilson	1455	
*St. Germans	Wm. Eliot	1815	1766	Berwick	Wm. Noel Hill	1784	
*Sandwich	G. J. Montagu	1660	1811	*Bexley	Nich. Vansittart	1823	1766
*Scarborough	J. L. Saville	1690	1751	*Bolton	Wm. O. Powlett	1797	1782
*Shaftesbury	C. A. Cooper	1672	1768	*Boston	George Irbv	1761	1777
§Shrewsbury	John Talbot	1442	1791	§Boyle	Edmund Boyle	1711	1767
Somers	J. S. Cocks	1821	1760		[E. Cork & Orr, Ir.]		
§Spencer	G. J. Spencer	1765	1758	§Braybrooke	Richard Griffin	1788	1783
*Stamford	G. H. Gray	1623	1765	Brodrick	George Brodrick	1796	1754
Stanhope	P. H. Stanhope	1718	1781		[V. Middleton, Ir.]		
Stradbroke	J. E. Rous	1891	1794	§Brougham	Henry Brougham	1830	1779
Strange	John Murray	1786	1778	§Byron	Geo. A. Byron	1643	1789
	[D. of Athol, Sc.]			*Calthorpe	G. G. Calthorpe	1796	1787
§Suffolk	Th. Howard	1603	1676	§Carleton	Henry Boyle	1786	1771
*Talbot	C. C. T. Chetwynd	1784	1777		[E. Shannon, Ire.]		
*Tankerville	C. A. Bennet	1714	1776	*Carrington	Robert Smith	1797	1752
§Thanet	Henry Tufton	1628		*Carteret	Geo. Thynne	1784	1770
*Vane	C. W. Stewart	1823	1778	Carysfort	John Proby	1801	1780
	[M. Lond'ry, Ire.]				[E. Carrysfort, Ir.]		
*Verulam	J. W. Grimston	1815	1775	§Chaworth	J. C. Brabazon	1831	1772
*Waldegrave	J. J. Waldegrave	1729	1785		[E. of Meath, Ire.]		
*Warwick & B.	H. R. Greville	1416	1779	*Churchill	F. A. Spencer	1815	1779
*Westmoreland	John Fane	1624	1759	*Clanwilliam	Richard Meade	1828	1795
*Wilton	Th. Edgerton	1801	1799		[E. Clanwm. Ire.]		
*Winchelsea	G. W. F. Hutton	1628	1791	§Clifford	H. Ch. Clifford	1672	1790
				§Clifton	Henry Bligh	1608	1795
					[E. Darnley, Ire.]		
				§Clinton	R. C. S. J. Trefusis	1298	1787
				*Clanbrassil	Robert Jocelyn	1821	1788
					[E. of Roden, Ire.]		
				§Clements	N. Clements	1831	1768
					[E. Leitrim, Ire.]		
				§Cloncurry	V. B. Lawless	1831	1808
				*Colchester	Charles Abbot	1817	1798
				*Cowley	H. Wellesley	1828	1773
				Crews	John Crews	1806	1772
				§Dacre	Thomas Brand	1307	1744
				Dalhousie	George Ramsay	1815	1770
					[E. Dalhou. Scot.]		
				*De Dustanville	Francis Basset	1797	1757
				*Delamere	Th. Cholmondeley	1821	1767
				De Ros	H. W. Fitzgerald	1264	1792
				§De Saumarez	James Saumarez	1831	1757
				De Taubley	George Warren	1826	1811
				§Dinorben	Wm. L. Hughes	1831	1767
		</					

Title.	Name.	Cre- ated.	B'n.	Title.	Name.	Cre- ated.	B'n.
Dorchester	Guy Carleton	1786	1811	*Lauderdale	James Maitland	1806	1759
*Dormer	J. T. Dormer	1615	1790		[E. Lauderdale, S.]		
*Douglas	Arch. Douglas	1790	1773	§Lilford	Th. A. Powis	1797	1801
§Dover	G. J. W. Agar Ellis	1831	1797	*Loftus	John Loftus	1801	1770
§Ducie	T. R. Moreton	1763	1776		[M. of Ely, Ire.]		
Dudley	Humble Ward	1644	1781	§Lovel & Holl.	John Perceval	1762	1767
§Dundas	Laurence Dundas	1794	1766		[E. Egmont, Ire.]		
§Dunmore	George Murray	1831	1762	§Ludlow	George J. Ludlow	1831	1758
	[E. Dunmore, Sc.]				[E. Ludlow, Ire.]		
*Dynevor	G. T. Rice	1780	1765	*Lyndhurst	John S. Copley	1827	1772
*Ellenborough	Edward Law	1802	1790	§Lyndoch	Th. Graham	1814	1750
*Erskine	D. M. Erskine	1806	1773	§Lyttleton	Wm. H. Lyttleton	1794	1782
*Farnborough	Charles Long	1826	1710	*Manners	T. Manners Sutton	1807	1756
*Feversham	Th. Duncombe	1826	1764	*Maryborough	W. Wellesley Pole	1821	1763
§Fife	James Duff	1827	1776	§Melbourne	Wm. Lamb	1815	1779
	[Earl Fife, Ire.]				[V. Melbourne, Ir.]		
§Fingall	A. J. Plunkett	1831	1759	*Meldrum	George Gordon	1815	1761
	[E. Fingall, Ire.]				[E. Aboyne, Scot.]		
§Fisherwick	G. A. Chichester	1790	1769	*Melrose	Th. Hamilton	1827	1780
	[M. Donegal, Ire.]				[E. Hadington, S.]		
Fitzgibbon	J. Fitzgibbon	1799	1792	§Mendip	H. W. Agar Ellis	1794	1761
	[E. of Clare, Ire.]				[V. Clifden, Ire.]		
§Foley	Th. H. Foley	1776	1778	Middleton	H. Willoughby	1712	1761
*Forester	J. G. Forester	1821	1801	Minster	F. N. Conyngham	1821	1797
*Foxford	E. H. Percy	1815	1758		[M. Conyngham, Ire.]		
	[E. Limerick, Ire.]			*Monson	J. George Monson	1728	1809
*Gage	H. H. Gage	1790	1791	*Montagu	H. J. Montagu Scot	1786	1776
§Gardener	A. H. Gardener	1806	1810	Moore	Charles Moore	1801	1770
Gifford	R. F. Gifford	1824	1817		[M. Drogheda, Ir.]		
§Glenlyon	James Murray	1821	1782	§Montford	Henry Bromley	1741	1773
Godolphin	F. G. Osborne	1831	1777	§Mounteagle	H. P. Browne	1806	1788
§Gower	G. G. Leve. Gower	1703	1786		[M. of Sligo, Ire.]		
	[M. of Stafford]			§Mostyn	Edward P. Lloyd	1831	1768
§Granard	George Forbes	1806	1760	*Northwick	John Rushout	1797	1770
	[E. Granard, Ire.]			Oriel	T. H. Skeffington	1821	1765
*Grantham	Th. P. Weddell	1761	1781		[V. Ferrard, Ire.]		
*Grantley	Fletcher Norton	1782	1796	§Ormonde	James Butler	1821	1774
Grenville	Wm. W. Grenville	1790	1759		[M. Ormonde, Ire.]		
Grey of Groby	Geo. H. Grey	1603	1803	Paget	Henry Paget	1549	1797
*Grinstead	J. W. Cole	1815	1768		[E. of Uxbridge.]		
	[E. Enniskillen, I.]			§Panmure	Wm. Maule	1831	1771
§Hamilton	R. M. Hamilton	1831	1793	*Penhurst	P. C. S. Smythe	1824	1780
	[L. Belhaven, Sc.]				[V. Strangford, Ir.]		
*Harris	Wm. G. Harris	1815	1782	§Petre	W. F. H. Petre	1603	1793
§Hawke	E. W. Hawke	1776	1799	§Plunket	Wm. C. Plunket	1827	1765
*Hay	T. R. H. Drummond	1711	1785	§Poltimore	G. W. Bampfylde	1831	1786
	[E. Kinnoul, Sc.]			§Ponsonby	Fred. Ponsonby	1749	1758
Heytesbury	Wm. A'Court	1828	1779		[E. Besboro', Ire.]		
Hill	Rowland Hill	1814	1772	§Ponsonby	John Ponsonby	1806	1770
§Holland	H. R. Vassal Fox	1762	1773	*Prudhoe	Algernon Percy	1816	1792
*Hopetown	John Hope	1809	1803	§Ranfurly	Thomas Knox	1826	1754
	[E. Hopetown, Sc.]				[E. Ranfurly, Ire.]		
Howland	Francis Russell	1695	1788	*Ravensworth	Thomas H. Liddell	1821	1775
	[M. Tavistock.]			*Redesdale	J. Thomas Mitford	1802	1805
§Howard of Eff.	K. A. Howard	1553	1767	Ribblesdale	Thomas Lister	1797	
§Howard de W.	Ch. A. Ellis	1597	1799	*Rivers	George Pitt Rivers	1802	1777
§Howden	J. F. Caradoc	1831	1762	*Rodney	George Rodney	1782	1789
§Hunsdon	Lucius Carey	1831	1803	*Rolle	John Rolle	1796	1756
	[V. Falkland, Sc.]			§Rosebery	A. J. Primrose	1828	1783
§Kenlis	Th. Taylor	1831	1787		[E. Rosebery, Sc.]		
	[M. Headfort, Ire.]			*Ross	George Boyle	1815	1758
*Kenyon	George Kenyon	1783	1776		[E. Glasgow, Sc.]		
*Ker	J. W. R. Ker	1821	1794	§Rossie	G. W. F. Kinnaird	1831	1807
	[M. Lothian, Sc.]				[E. Kinnaird, Sc.]		
§Kilmarnock	Wm. G. Hay	1831	1801	*St. Helen's	A. Fitzherbert	1801	1753
	[E. of Errol, Scot.]			St John	St. Andrew St. John	1558	1811
King	Peter King	1725	1811	*Saltersford	J. G. Spotford	1796	1765
Kingston	George King	1821	1771		[E. Courtown, Ir.]		
	[E. Kingston, Ire.]			§Say and Sole	G. W. E. T. Fiennes	1603	1789

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Cre- ated.</i>	<i>B'n.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Cre- ated.</i>	<i>B'n.</i>
*Scarsdale	Nathaniel Curzon	1761	1751	§Sundridge & Hamilton	G. W. Campbe I	1766	1778
§Seaford	Ch. R. Ellis	1826	1771	*Tadcaster	[D. Argyll, Scot.]		
§Sefton	W. P. Molineux	1831	1779		Wm. O'Bryen	1826	1766
	[E. Sefton, Ire.]				[M. Thomond, Ir.]		
§Segrave	W. F. Berkeley	1831	1786	§Templemore	A. Chichester	1831	1797
§Selsey	H. J. Peachey	1794	1787	Tenterden	J. H. Abbot	1827	1796
*Sheffield	G. A. F. B. Holroyd	1809	1802	§Teynham	H. F. R. Curzon	1768	1768
	[E. Sheffield, Ire.]			Thurlow	E. T. H. Thurlow	1792	1814
§Sherborne	John Dutton	1784	1779	Tyrone	H. de la P. Beresford	1786	1811
*Silchester	Th. Pakenham	1821	1774		[M. Waterford, Ir.]		
	[E. Longford, Ire.]			§Vernon	G. C. V. Vernon	1762	1803
*Skelmersdale	E. B. Wilbraham	1828	1771	*Wallace	Th. Wallace	1828	
§Somerhill	U. J. de Burgh	1826	1802	*Walsingham	Th. de Grey	1780	1776
	[M. Clanciarde, I.]			§Wellesley	Richard Wellesley	1797	1760
§Sondes	L. R. Watson	1760	1792		[M. Wellesley, Ir.]		
*Southampton	Charles Fitzroy	1780	1804	Wemyss	F. W. C. Doug as	1821	1772
§Stafford	G. W. S. Jerningham	1640	1771		[E. Wemyss, Sc.]		
Stanley	Edward S. Stanley	1832	1775	§Wenlock	Robert Lawley	1831	
Stewart of G.	George Stewart	1796	1768	Western	Ch. C. Western	1833	
	[E. Galloway, Sc.]			*Wharnccliffe	J. A. S. Mackenzie	1826	1776
§Stourton	Wm. Stourton	1448	1776	*Wigan	James Lindsay	1826	1784
*Stowell	Wm. Scott	1821	1745		[E. Barcarra, Sc.]		
Stuart	Francis Stuart	1796	1771	*Willo'by de B.	Henry Verney	1492	1773
	[E. Moray, Scot.]			§Willo'by de E.	P. R. D. Burrell	1314	1782
*Stuart de Roth.	Charles Stuart	1828	1780	Wodehouse	J. Wodehouse	1797	1741
§Suffield	Edward Harbord	1786	1781	*Wynford	Wm. D. Best	1829	1767
				§Yarborough	C. A. Felham	1794	1781

\*. \* To obviate the difficulty of finding the names of those Scotch and Irish Peers, who sit in Parliament under *English Titles*, but who are commonly addressed by their higher Scotch or Irish Titles, the following List is subjoined.

Aberdeen, E., <i>see</i> Gordon	Downshire, M., <i>see</i> Hillsboro'	Limerick, E., <i>see</i> Foxford
Aboyne, E., <i>see</i> Meldrum	Drogheda, M., <i>see</i> Moore	Londonderry, M., <i>see</i> Vane
Argyll, D., <i>see</i> Sundridge	Eglintoun, E., <i>see</i> Ardrossan	Longford, E., <i>see</i> Silchester
Athol, D., <i>see</i> Strange	Egmont, E., <i>see</i> Lovell	Lothian, M., <i>see</i> Ker
Balcarras, E., <i>see</i> Wigan	Ely, M., <i>see</i> Loftus	Middleton, V., <i>see</i> Brodrick
Besborough, E., <i>see</i> Ponsonby	Errol, E., <i>see</i> Kilmarnock	Montrose, D., <i>see</i> Graham
Buccleuch, D., <i>see</i> Doncaster	Enniskillen, E., <i>see</i> Grinstead	Moray, E., <i>see</i> Stuart
Clanricarde, M., <i>see</i> Somerhill	Falkland, V., <i>see</i> Hunsdon	Roden, E., <i>see</i> Clanbrassil
Clare, E., <i>see</i> Fitzgibbon	Ferrard, V., <i>see</i> Oriel	Shannon, E., <i>see</i> Carleton
Clifden, V., <i>see</i> Mendip	Galloway, E., <i>see</i> Stewart	Sligo, M., <i>see</i> Mounteagle
Conyngham, M., <i>see</i> Minster	Glasgow, E., <i>see</i> Ross	Stafford, M., <i>see</i> Gower
Cork, E., <i>see</i> Boyle	Gordon, D., <i>see</i> Norwich	Strangford, V., <i>see</i> Penhuret
Courtown, C., <i>see</i> Saltersford	Haddington, E., <i>see</i> Melrose	Tavistock, M., <i>see</i> Howland
Darnley, E., <i>see</i> Clifton	Hamilton, D., <i>see</i> Brandon	Thomond, M., <i>see</i> Tadcaster
Donegal, M., <i>see</i> Fisherwick	Headfort, M., <i>see</i> Kenlis	Uxbridge, E., <i>see</i> Paget
Donoughmore, E., <i>see</i> Hutchin- inson	Kinnaird, E., <i>see</i> Rossie	Waterford, M., <i>see</i> Tyrone
	Kinpoul, E., <i>see</i> Hay	

## PEERS OF SCOTLAND. — 16.

*Elected Jan. 1833. — All Conservatives.*

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Cre- ated.</i>	<i>B'n.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Cre- ated.</i>	<i>B'n.</i>
<i>Marquess.</i>				<i>Viscounts.</i>			
*Tweeddale	George Hay	1694	1787	*Arbuthnot	John Arbuthnot	1641	1777
				*Strathallan	James Drummond	1686	1767
<i>Earls.</i>				<i>Barons.</i>			
Airlie	David Ogilvy	1639		*Colville	John Colville	1606	1768
*Elgin	Thomas Bruce	1633	1766	Elphinstone	John Elphinstone	1509	1807
*Home	Alex. Home Ramey	1605	1769	*Forbes	James C. Forbes	1440	1765
*Leven & Mel.	David Leslie	1641	1786	*Gray	Francis Gray	1445	1765
*Morton	George S. Douglas	1457	1789	*Saltoun	Alex. G. Fraser	1445	1785
Orkney	T. J. B. Fitzmaurice	1696	1803	Sinclair	Charles St. Clair	1489	
*Selkirk	Th. J. Douglas	1646	1809				

## PEERS OF IRELAND. — 23.

*Elected for Life.*

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Cre- ated.</i>	<i>B'n.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Cre- ated.</i>	<i>B'n.</i>
<b>Marquesses.</b>				*Mayo	John Baulke	1785	1760
*Thomond	Wm. O'Bryen	1800	1766	*Mt. Cashel	Stephen Moore	1781	1792
*Westmeath	G. T. J. Nugent	1822	1785	O'Neil	Ch H. St. J. O'Neil	1800	1779
				Rosse	Laurence Parsons	1806	1758
				*Wicklow	Wm. Howard	1793	1788
<b>Earls.</b>				<b>Viscounts.</b>			
Belmore	S. Lowry Corry	1797	1774	*Doneraile	Hayes St. Leger	1785	1786
*Caledon	D. Alexander	1800	1777	*Gort	Ch. Vereker	1816	1768
*Carrick	S. R. Butler	1748	1779	*Lorton	R. Edw. King	1806	1773
*Charlemont	F. W. Caulfield	1763	1776				
*Charleville	Ch. Wm. Bury	1806	1764				
*Clancarty	R. Le Poer Trench	1803	1767				
*Enniskillen	J. W. Cole	1789	1768				
*Glengall	Richard Butler	1816	1794				
Gosford	Archibald Acheson	1806	1775	*Carberry	J. Evans Freke	1756	1765
Kingston	George King	1768	1771	Downes	U. B. Burgh	1822	
*Limerick	Edm. Henry Pery	1803	1758	*Dufferin	J. S. Blackwood	1800	1775
*Longford	Th. Packenham	1785	1774	*Dunally	H. S. Prittie	1800	1775
*Lucan	Richard Bingham	1795	1764	*Farnham	John Maxwell	1756	1767

## ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

## ENGLAND.

<i>Cons.</i>	<i>Archbishops.</i>	<i>Sees.</i>	<i>Cons.</i>	<i>Bishops.</i>	<i>Sees.</i>
1813	*Wm. Howley, D. D.	Canterbury	1824	R. James Carr, D. D.	Worcester
1791	E. V. Harcourt, D. C. L.	York	1824	*Christo. Bethell, D. D.	Bangor
			1825	J. B. Jenkinson, D. D.	St. David's
	<b>Bishops.</b>		1827	*Robert Gray, D. D.	Bristol
1824	C. J. Blomfield, D. D.	London	1827	*Hugh Percy, D. D.	Carlisle
1819	*W. Van Mildert, D. D.	Durham	1827	*George Murray, D. D.	Rochester
1826	*C. R. Sumner, D. D.	Winchester	1828	*Edw. Copleston, D. D.	Llandaff
1803	*Th. Burgess, D. D.	Salisbury	1828	J. Bird Sumner, D. D.	Chester
1805	*H. Bathurst, D. C. L.	Norwich	1829	*Richard Bagot, D. D.	Oxford
1809	B. E. Sparke, D. D.	Ely	1830	*J. H. Monk, D. D.	Gloucester
1812	*G. Henry Law, D. D.	Bath & Wells	1830	*H. Phillpotts, D. D.	Exeter
1815	*Henry Rider, D. D.	Litchf. & Cov.	1831	*Edward Maltby, D. D.	Chichester
1816	*Herbert Marsh, D. D.	Peterborough	1832	Edward Grey, D. D.	Hereford
1820	*John Kaye, D. D.	Lincoln	1827	Wm. Ward, D. D.	Sodor & Man
1820	*Wm. Carey, D. D.	St. Asaph			

† Not a Lord of Parliament.

## IRELAND.

<i>Cons.</i>	<i>Archbishops.</i>	<i>Sees.</i>	<i>Cons.</i>	<i>Bishops.</i>	<i>Sees.</i>
1806	Lord J. G. Beresford, D. D.	Armagh	1812	John Leslie, D. D.	Elphin
1831	Richard Whately, D. D.	Dublin	1813	Robert Fowler, D. D.	Ossory
1822	Richard Laurence, D. C. L.	Cashel	1819	James Saurin, D. D.	Dromore
1802	*P. Le Poer Trench, D. D.	Tuam	1820	Richard Mant, D. D.	Down & Con.
	<b>Bishops.</b>		1820	*Th. Elrington, D. D.	Leighlin & F.
1801	N. Alexander, D. D.	Meath	1822	Wm. Blissett, D. D.	Ruphoe
1804	Ch. D. Lindsay, D. D.	Kildare	1822	John Jebb, D. D.	Limerick
1802	J. la P. Beresford, D. D.	Kilmore	1826	*John Brinkley, D. D.	Cloyne
1804	Christo. Butson, D. D.	Clonfert & K.	1828	R. Ponsonby, D. D.	Derry
1804	Ld. R. P. Tottenham, D. D.	Clogher	1830	*Samuel Kyle, D. D.	Cork & Ross
1810	J. Verschoyle, D. D.	Killala & A.	1831	Edmund Knox, D. D.	Killaloe & Th. Waterf. & L.

The Irish bench is represented in the first session of the first reformed Parliament by the archbishop of Dublin, and the bishops of Ossory, Killala, and Clonfert.

*A Table shewing the Kings' Reigns respectively in which the English Peerages now existing were created.*

Kings' Reigns.	Dukes.	Mar- quesses.	Earls.	Viscts.	Barons.
Henry III.	..	..	..	..	1
Edward I.	..	..	..	..	2
Edward II.	..	..	..	..	2
Henry VI.	..	..	1	..	2
Richard III.	1	..	..	..	..
Henry VII.	..	..	1	..	1
Henry VIII.	..	..	1	..	..
Edward VI.	1	1	1	1	2
Mary	..	..	1	..	..
Elizabeth	..	..	..	..	2
James I.	..	..	3	..	7
Charles I.	..	..	5	..	3
Charles II.	4	..	9	..	1
William III.	3	..	4	..	1
Anne	3	..	4	1	4
George I.	3	..	8	1	1
George II.	1	..	12	1	4
George III.	1	8	33	7	75
Regency	1	5	10	3	12
George IV.	1	2	8	4	39
William IV.	2	3	6	..	26

SCOTCH PEERS NOT IN PARLIAMENT.

<i>Duke.</i> Roxburgh	Carnwath	Roths	Blantyre	Rollo
<i>Marquess.</i> Queensbury	Dundonald	Seaford	Duffus	Ruthven
<i>Earls.</i> Buchan	Kintore	Stair	Elibank	Semple
	Mar	Stathmore	Fairfax	Somerville
	Newburgh	Traquair	Nairne	Torpichen
	Northesk	<i>Barons.</i>	Napier	
	Portmore	Aston	Reay	

IRISH PEERS NOT IN PARLIAMENT.

<i>Earls.</i> Aldborough	Mountnorris	Guillamore	Bridport	Langford
Annesley	Norbury	Gormanston	Clonbrock	Lisle
Arran	Normantown	Harberton	Clanmorris	Louth
Athlone	Portarlinton	Hawarden	Clarina	Macdonald
Bandon	Rathdowne	Kingsland	Cremorne	Massy
Bantry	Roscommon	Lifford	Crofton	Mt. Sandford
Castle-Stewart	Tyrconnel	Lismore	Decies	Muncaster
Cavan	Winterton	Massereene	Digby	Muskerry
Clonmell	<i>Viscounts.</i>	Molesworth	Dunboyne	Newborough
Desart	Allen	Mountmorres	Dunsany	Nugent
Dunraven	Ashbrook	Palmerston	Ffrench	Ongley
Erne	Avonmore	Powerscourt	Fitzgerald	Radstock
Howth	Bangor	Ranelagh	Gervagh	Rancliffe
Kenmare	Barrington	Southwell	Graves	Randelsbam
Kilkenny	Boyne	Taaffe	Hartland	Riversdale
Kilmorey	Castlemaine	Templetown	Headley	Rokeby
Lanesborough	Chetwynd	<i>Barons.</i>	Henley	Rossmore
Lisburne	De Vesci	Ashtown	Henniker	Teignmouth
Listowel	Downe	Aylmer	Hotham	Timbleston
Mexborough	Dungannon	Blaney	Kensington	Ventry
Milltown	Frankfort	Blaquire	Kilmaine	Wallscourt
	Galway	Bloomfield	Kinsale	Waterpark

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons consists of knights, citizens, and burgesses, respectively chosen by counties, cities, and boroughs. It is not accurately and satisfactorily ascertained at what precise period the Parliament, as it is now constituted, was formed; that is, when the Commons first began to compose a distinct assembly from the Lords; but the generally received opinion is, that the Parliament was, on the whole, much the same as it now is, so long ago as the 17th year of King John, A. D. 1215. (See "New Edinburgh Encyclopedia," Vol. VIII. p. 616.) The first Speaker certainly known was Petrus de Mountford, chosen in 1260, in the reign of Henry III. See "Key to Both Houses of Parliament."

Since the period when the House of Commons was first constituted, various changes have taken place with respect both to the number of members, and the places represented. In the reign of Henry VI. the number of members was upwards of 300; in the first parliament of Henry VII, 298; in the time of Sir Edward Coke, 493; and since the union of Ireland with Great Britain, in 1801, 658.

The duration of Parliament was formerly for three years; but the Septennial Act, in 1715, extended the duration to seven years, unless dissolved by the King; but it seldom happens that Parliament sits out this period. The union with Ireland was carried into effect, January 1, 1801; and the Parliament, which met the same month, and which included the members from Ireland, is styled the *First Imperial Parliament*, or the *First Parliament of the United Kingdom*. The following Parliaments have since been elected:

	When assembled.	When dissolved.	Existed.		
			Y.	M.	D.
2d Imperial Parliament,	August 31, 1802	October 24, 1806	4	1	25
3d do. do.	Nov. 25, 1806	May 27, 1807	0	6	2
4th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1807	Sept. 29, 1812	4	10	2
5th do. do.	Nov. 24, 1812	June 10, 1818	5	6	16
6th do. do.	August 4, 1818	February 29, 1820	1	6	25
7th do. do.	April 23, 1820	June 2, 1826	6	1	9
8th do. do.	Nov. 14, 1826	July 24, 1830	4	1	22
9th do. do.	Oct. 26, 1830	April 22, 1831	0	5	27
10th do. do.	June 14, 1831	Dec. 3, 1832	0	5	20
11th Im. or 1st Ref. Par.	Jan. 29, 1833				

\*\* For a view of the Act of Parliamentary Reform of 1832, see the American Almanac for 1833. The number of members added to the representation of Scotland by the Reform Act is *eight* instead of *five*, the number stated in the American Almanac for 1833.



*The Speaker.*

The presiding officer of the House of Commons is styled "Speaker," because it is his business to *speak* to or address the King in the name of the House, both at the opening and termination of the session; as well as on occasion of presenting grants of money by the Commons to the King on his throne; and when the royal assent is given to bills. In the House he sits merely as moderator or chairman of the assembly. In this capacity he is but little entitled to the appellation of *Speaker*, as he never speaks, except when he interposes the authority with which he is invested, for the due observance of the rules and usages of Parliament, and to allay the occasionally angry passions of the debaters.

During the Speaker's absence, no business can be transacted, nor any question proposed, but that of adjournment. When the mace is *on* the table (40 members being present) the assembly is "a House"; when *under* the table, it is "a Committee." On the latter occasion the Speaker leaves his chair, and takes his seat among the members, and speaks on the subject in hand as any other member. In the meantime, another member is voted to the chair, where he sits, *pro tempore*, as chairman of the Committee.

The Speaker is the great functionary of the House of Commons, which is in most respects entirely regulated by him; and by the Speaker and his clerks, a great portion of the public business is transacted. His emolument did not formerly amount to more than £3,000 per annum; in consequence of which some speakers held offices under the crown. The House, however, became so sensible of the inadequacy of such a salary, and so jealous of the dependence of their Chairman on the executive part of the government, that the sum was doubled.

In addition to his salary and fees (altogether about £8,000 per annum) the Speaker receives £1,000 of *equipment* money, and 2,000 ounces of plate, immediately on his election; 2 hogsheads of claret wine, and £100 for stationery, annually; besides a house, with extensive offices, the principal entrance to which is from the New Palace Yard.

During the session he holds parliamentary levees, and gives dinners in a princely style, to which all the members are in turn invited. The room in which these banquets are served is situated immediately under the House of Commons. The Speaker takes rank next to the Peers of Great Britain, and has also the same precedence at the King's Council-Table.

*Present Speaker of the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. Charles Manners Sutton.*

## FIRST REFORMED PARLIAMENT.

\* Conservatives : † Repealers : the rest Reformers. [Cabinet Annual Register.]

## ENGLAND.

## Counties.

<i>Members.</i>		<i>Members.</i>	
1 Bedfordshire,	Lord C. J. F. Russell	30 Lancaster, n.	E. G. S. Stanley
	*Wm. Stuart		J. W. Patten
2 Berkshire,	*Robert Palmer	31 Lancaster, s. -	George W. Wood
	R. Throckmorton		Lord Molyneux
	John Watter	32 Leicester, n. -	*Lord R. Manners
3 Buckingham- shire, {	*Marq. Chandos		C. M. Phillips
	John Smith	33 Leicester, s. -	E. Dawson
	G. Dashwood		*H. Halford
4 Cambridgeshire,	*Capt. C. P. Yorke	34 Lincoln, Lind- say, &c. {	Hon. C. A. Pelham
	R. Townley		Sir Wm. A. Ingilby
	J. W. Childers	35 Lincoln, Kes- tevan, &c. }	Henry Handley
5 Cheshire, n. e.	Edw. J. Stanley		G. J. Heathcote
	*Wm. T. Egerton	36 Middlesex, -	Joseph Hume
6 Cheshire, s. w.	E. W. Wilbraham		George Byng
	Earl Grosvenor	37 Monmouth, -	*Ld. G. Somerset
7 Cornwall, n. e.	Sir W. Molesworth		W. A. Williams
	W. S. Trelawney	38 Norfolk, e. -	W. H. Windham
8 Cornwall, s. w.	E. W. Pendarves		Hon. Geo. Keppel
	Sir Charles Lemon	39 Norfolk, w. -	Sir Wm. Folkes
9 Cumberland, e.	Sir Jas. R. Graham		Sir Jacob Astley
	Wm. Blamire	40 Northampton, n.	Lord Milton
10 Cumberland, w.	*Edw. Stanley		*Lord Brudenell
	Samuel Irton	41 Northampton, s.	Lord Althorp
11 Derbyshire, n.	Lord Cavendish		*W. R. Cartwright
	Th. Gisborne	42 Northumber- land, n. {	Lord Howick
12 Derbyshire, s.	Hon. G. Vernon		*Lord Ossulston
	Lord Waterpark	43 Northumber- land, s. }	*Matthew Bell
13 Devonshire, n.	N. Fellowes		T. W. Beaumont
	Lord Ebrington	44 Nottingham, n. w.	Lord Lumley
14 Devonshire, s.	Lord J. Russell		*T. Houldsworth
	J. C. Bulteel	45 Nottingham, s. e.	*Earl of Lincoln
15 Dorsetshire, -	*Lord Ashley		J. E. Denison
	W. Ponsonby	46 Oxfordshire, -	G. G. Harcourt
	*W. Bankes		*Lord Norreys
16 Durham, n. -	Hon. H. Lambton		Major R. Weyland
	Sir H. Williamson	47 Rutland, -	Sir Gerard N. Noel
17 Durham, s. -	J. Pease (Quaker)		Sir G. Heathcote
	John Bowes	48 Shropshire, n.	*Sir Rowland Hill
18 Essex, n. -	*Sir J. T. Tyrrell		John Cotes
	*Alex. Baring	49 Shropshire, s.	*Hon. R. Clive
19 Essex, s. -	*R. W. Hall Dare		*Lord Darlington
	Sir T. B. Lennard	50 Somerset, w. -	E. A. Sandford
20 Glo'stershire, e.	Sir B. W. Guise		Charles Tynte
	Hon. H. Moreton	51 Somerset, e. -	Wm. Gore Langton
21 Glo'stershire, w.	Hon. G. Berkeley		W. P. Brigstock
	Hon. A. Moreton	52 Stafford, n. -	Sir Osw. Mosley
22 Hampshire, n. -	Charles S. Lefevre		Edw. Buller
	James W. Scott	53 Stafford, s. -	Sir S. Wrottesley
23 Hampshire, s.	Vis. Palmerston		E. J. Littleton
	Sir G. Staunton	54 Suffolk, e. -	*Lord Henniker
24 Herefordshire, -	Sir Robert Price		R. N. Shawe
	K. Hoskins	55 Suffolk, w. -	Charles Tyrrell
	*E. T. Foley		Sir H. Parker
25 Hertfordshire, -	Sir J. Sebright	56 Surrey, e. -	J. I. Briscoe
	N. Calvert		A. W. Beauclerk
	*Lord Grimston	57 Surrey, w. -	W. J. Dennison
26 Huntingdonsh.	*Vis. Mandeville		J. Leech
	J. B. Rooper	58 Sussex, e. -	Hon. C. Cavendish
27 Isle of Wight,	Sir R. G. Simeon		H. B. Curteis
28 Kent, e. -	*Sir E. Knatchbull	59 Sussex, w. -	Lord Geo. Lennox
	W. Plumptree		Earl of Surrey
29 Kent, w. -	J. L. Hodges	60 Warwick, n. -	Sir J. E. Wilmot
	Th. Rider		*W. S. Dugdale

*Members.*

61 Warwick, s.	-	Sir G. Skipwith
		Sir G. Philips
62 Westmoreland,		*Lord Lowther
		*Colonel Lowther
63 Wiltshire, s.	-	J. Benett
		*Hon. S. Herbert
64 Wiltshire, n.	-	P. Methuen
		Sir J. D. Astley
65 Worcester, n.	-	T. H. Cookes
		W. C. Russell

*Members.*

66 Worcester, w.		*H. B. Lygon
		Hon. T. Foley
67 Yorkshire, n.	-	Richard Bethell
		P. B. Thompson
68 Yorkshire, n.	-	*Hon. W. Duncombe
		E. S. Cayley
69 Yorkshire, w.	-	Lord Morpeth
		G. Strickland

Reforming members	- - - - -	102
Conservative members	- - - - -	42
Total number of English county members	- - - - -	144

*ENGLAND. — Boroughs, Cities, and Universities.**Members.*

70 Abingdon,	- -	*Th. Duffield
71 Andover,	- -	H. A. W. Fellowes
		Ralph Etwall
72 Arundel,	- -	Ld. D. C. Stuart
73 Ashburton,	- -	W. S. Poyntz
74 Ashton,	- -	Col. Williams
75 Aylesbury,	- -	W. Rickford
		*Col. H. Hanmer
76 Banbury,	- -	H. W. Tancred
77 Barnstaple,	- -	J. B. Chicester
		C. St. J. Fancourt
78 Bath (city),	- -	Gen. Palmer
		J. A. Roebuck
79 Bedford,	- -	W. H. Whitbread
		Samuel Crawley
80 Berwick,	- -	Sir R. Donkin
		Sir F. Blake
81 Beverley,	- -	Hon. C. Langdale
		Henry Burton
82 Bewdley,	- -	Sir T. Winnington
83 Birmingham,	- -	Th. Attwood
		J. Scholefield
84 Blackburn,	- -	Wm. Fielden
		Wm. Turner
85 Bodmin,	- -	*Wm. Peter
		S. T. Spry
86 Bolton,	- -	Colonel R. Torrens
		Wm. Bolling
87 Boston,	- -	John Wilks
		Benjamin Handley
88 Bradford,	- -	E. C. Lister
		John Hardy
89 Bridgenorth,	- -	*Robert Pigott
		*T. C. Whitmore
90 Bridgewater,	- -	C. K. K. Tynte
		W. Tayleure
91 Bridport,	- -	H. Warburton
		John Romilly
92 Brighton,	- -	J. N. Wigney
		George Faithful
93 Bristol (city),	- -	*Sir R. R. Vyvyan
		J. E. Baillie
94 Buckingham,	- -	*Sir H. Verney
		Sir T. Freemantle
95 Bury St. Ed-	{	Lord C. Fitzroy
munds,		*Earl Jermyn
96 Bury (Lancas.)		Richard Walker
97 Calne,	- -	Earl of Kerry
98 Cambridge,	- -	G. Pryme
		T. S. Rice
99 Cambridge Uni-	{	*H. Goulbourn
versity,		*Ch. Manners Sutton

*Members.*

100 Canterbury	{	Hon. R. Watson
(city),		Lord Fordwich
101 Carlisle (city)	-	P. H. Howard
		W. James
102 Chatham,	- -	Col. W. Maberley
103 Chester (city),	- -	Ld. R. Grosvenor
		John Jervis
104 Cheltenham,	- -	Hon. C. Berkeley
105 Chichester,	- -	Lord A. Lennox
		J. A. Smith
106 Chippenham,	- -	*Joseph Neeld
		W. H. F. Talbot
107 Christchurch,	- -	G. W. Tapps
108 Cirencester,	- -	*Lord Apsley
		Joseph Cripps
109 Clitheroe,	- -	John Fort
110 Cockermouth,	- -	F. L. Dykes
		H. A. Aglionby
111 Colchester,	- -	D. W. Harvey
		*R. Sanderson
112 Coventry,	- -	Edw. Ellice
		Henry L. Bulwer
113 Cricklade,	- -	Th. Calley
		Robert Gordon
114 Dartmouth,	- -	Col. J. H. Scale
115 Derby,	- -	Edward Strutt
		Hon. H. Cavendish
116 Devizes,	- -	Wadham Locke
		Montague Gore
117 Devonport,	- -	Sir Geo. Grey
		Sir E. Codrington
118 Dorchester,	- -	*R. Williams
		*A. H. A. Cooper
119 Dover,	- -	*Sir J. R. Reid
		John Halcombe
120 Droitwich,	- -	J. H. Foley
121 Dudley,	- -	Sir J. Campbell
122 Durham,	- -	W. C. Harland
		W. Chaytor
123 Evesham,	- -	Sir C. Cockerell
		Th. Hudson
124 Exeter,	- -	J. W. Buller
		Edward Divett
125 Eye,	- -	*Sir E. Kerrison
126 Finsbury (Div.)	- -	Robert Grant
		Sergeant R. Spankie
127 Frome,	- -	Th. Shepard
128 Gateshead,	- -	C. Rippon
129 Gloucester,	- -	H. Th. Hope
		J. Phillpotts
130 Grantham,	- -	Admiral Talmash
		*G. E. Welby

<i>Members.</i>		<i>Members.</i>	
131 Greenwich, (with Deptford & Woolwich),	J. W. D. Dundas E. G. Barnard	170 Malton, . . .	C. C. Pepys J. C. Ramsden
132 Grimsby, . . .	Capt. Wm. Maxfield	171 Manchester, . .	Mark Philips
133 Guildford, . . .	J. Mangles *C. B. Wall	172 Marlborough, . .	C. P. Thompson *Lord E. A. Bruce
134 Halifax, . . .	R. Briggs C. Wood	173 Marlow, . . .	*H. B. Baring *T. P. Williams
135 Harwich, . . .	*J. C. Herries C. T. Tower	174 Marylebone, (Division)	Wm. R. Clayton Sir Wm. Horne
136 Hastings, . . .	Fred. North J. A. Warre	175 Midhurst, . . .	Sir Sam'l S. Whalley Hon. F. Spencer
137 Helston, . . .	*S. L. Fox	176 Monmouth, . . .	Benjamin Hall
138 Hereford, . . .	E. B. Clive E. Biddulph	177 Morpeth, . . .	W. Howard
139 Hertford, . . .	*Lord Ingestrie *Lord Mahon	178 Newark, . . .	*W. E. Gladstone W. F. Hamley
140 Honiton, . . .	*Lord Villiers James R. Todd	179 Newcastle-on-Tyne, . .	Sir M. W. Ridley J. Hodgson
141 Horsham, . . .	Robert H. Hurst	180 Newcastle under-Line, . .	Sir H. Willoughby *W. H. Miller
142 Huddersfield, . .	Lewis Fenton	181 Newport, Isle of Wight, . .	J. H. Hawkins Wm. H. Ord
143 Huntingdon, . . .	*Col. Jonathan Peel *Frederic Pollock	182 Northallerton, . .	J. G. Boss R. V. Smith
144 Hull, . . .	M. D. Hill Wm. Hutt	183 Northampton, . .	*Charles Ross *Lord Stormont
145 Hythe, . . .	S. Majoribanks	184 Norwich, . . .	*Sir James Scarlett Lord Duncannon
146 Ipswich, . . .	James Morrison Rigby Wason	185 Nottingham, . . .	Sir R. C. Ferguson Wm. Cobbett
147 Kendal, . . .	J. Brougham R. Godson	186 Oldham, . . .	John Fielden J. H. Langston
148 Kidderminster, . .	John Richards	187 Oxford, . . .	Wm. H. Hughes *T. G. B. Eastcourt
149 Knareborough, . .	Benjamin Rotch Charles Tennyson	188 Oxford University, . .	*Sir R. H. Inglis R. M. Rolfe
150 Lambeth, . . .	Benjamin Hawes Thomas Greene	189 Penryn (with Falmouth), . .	*Lord Tullamore Sir R. Heron
151 Lancaster, . . .	P. M. Stewart	190 Peterborough, . .	J. N. Fazakerly Hylton Jolliffe
152 Launceston, . . .	*Sir H. Hardinge	191 Petersfield, . . .	J. Collier T. Bewes
153 Leeds, . . .	John Marshall Thomas B. Macanley	192 Plymouth, . . .	Hon. H. V. Jerningham
154 Leicester, . . .	Wm. Evans Wynn Ellis	193 Pontefract, . . .	John Gully Benjamin Lester
155 Leominster, . . .	*Lord Hotham Thomas Bish	194 Poole, . . .	Sir John Byng J. B. Carter
156 Lewes, . . .	T. R. Kemp Sir Ch. R. Blunt	195 Portsmouth, . . .	Francis T. Baring Hon. H. T. Stanley
157 Lichfield, . . .	Sir E. Scott Sir G. Anson	196 Preston, . . .	P. H. Fleetwood C. F. Palmer
158 Lincoln, . . .	J. F. Heneage E. G. L. Bulwer	197 Reading, . . .	C. Russell *Lord Eastnor
159 Liskeard, . . .	Charles Buller	198 Reigate, . . .	{ Lord Newark G. H. Vernon
160 Liverpool, . . .	William Ewart *Lord Sandon	199 Retford, Hundred of Bas-setlaw, . .	
161 London, . . .	George Grote Matthew Wood George Lyall	200 Richmond, . . .	Sir Rob. L. Dundas Hon. J. C. Dundas
162 Ludlow, . . .	*Lord Clive E. Romilly	201 Ripon, . . .	J. K. Staveley J. S. Crompton
163 Lyme Regis, . . .	William Finney	202 Rochdale, . . .	John Fenton
164 Lymington, . . .	*Sir Harry Neale *John Stewart	203 Rochester, . . .	Ralph Bernal John Mills
165 Lynn, . . .	Ld. G. F. Bentinck Lord W. Lennox	204 Rye, . . .	E. B. Curtels
166 Macclesfield, . .	John Ryle J. Brocklehurst	205 Salford, . . .	John Brotherton
167 Maidstone, . . .	A. W. Roberts C. J. Barnett	206 Salisbury, . . .	W. B. Brodie *W. Wyndham
168 Maldon, . . .	T. B. Lennard *Quintin Dick	207 Sandwich (with Deal, &c.)	Joseph Marryatt Sir E. Trowbridge
169 Malmesbury, . .	Lord Andover		

<i>Members.</i>		<i>Members.</i>	
208 Scarborough, .	Sir J. A. Johnstone	232 Totness . . .	Jasper Parrott
209 Shaftesbury, .	Sir Geo. Cayley		James Cornish
210 Sheffield, . .	J. S. Poulter	233 Tower Hamlets,	Dr. S. Lushington
	John Parker		Wm. Clay
211 Shoreham, . .	J. S. Buckingham	234 Truro, . . .	Sir H. Vivian
	Sir Ch. M. Burrell		Wm. Tooke
212 Shrewsbury, .	H. D. Goring	235 Tynemouth, .	Geo. F. Young
	*Sir John Hamner	236 Wakefield, . .	D. Gaskel
213 Southampton,	R. A. Slaney	237 Wallingford, .	*W. S. Blackstone
	A. Atherley	238 Walsall, . . .	C. S. Forster
214 South Shields,	J. S. Penleaze	239 Wareham, . .	*J. H. Calcraft
215 Southwark, .	Robert Ingham	240 Warrington, .	E. Horneby
	Wm. Brougham	241 Warwick, . . .	*Sir C. J. Greville
216 St. Alban's, .	John Humphrey		Edward B. King
	Sir F. Vincent	242 Wells, . . .	John L. Lee
	H. G. Ward		Capt. N. Lamont
217 Stafford, . .	W. F. Chetwynd	243 Wenlock, . .	*Hon. C. G. Forrester
	*R. H. Gronow		*James M. Gaskell
218 Stamford, . .	*Col. Th. Chaplin	244 Westbury, . .	Sir R. Lopez
	*George Finch	245 Westminster, .	Sir F. Burdett
219 St. Ives, . . .	James Halse		Col. Evans
220 Stockport, . .	Th. Marsland	246 Weymouth, & } Melcombe Regis }	Th. Fowell Buxton
221 Stoke-upon- } Trent, } J. Wedgewood	J. Davenport	247 Whithy, . . .	Aaron Chapman
222 Stroud, . . .	W. H. Hyett	248 Whitehaven, .	*Matthias Attwood
	D. Ricardo	249 Wigan, . . .	R. Thicknesse
223 Sudbury, . .	M. A. Taylor		Richard Potter
	*Sir J. B. Walsh	250 Wilton, . . .	*J. H. Penruddock
224 Sunderland, .	Sir W. Chaytor	251 Winchester (city), }	P. St. John Mildmay
	Wm. Thompson	252 Windsor, . . .	W. B. Baring
225 Tamworth, . .	*Sir Robert Peel		J. C. Ramsbottom
	Ld. C. Townsend		Sir Samuel Pechell
226 Tavistock, . .	Lord W. Russell	253 Wolverhampton,	Wm. W. Whitmore
	Col. Ch. R. Fox		Richard Fryer
227 Taunton, . . .	H. Labouchere	254 Woodstock, .	*Marq. Blandford
	E. T. Bainbridge	255 Worcester (city),	G. R. Robinson
228 Tewkesbury, .	C. H. Tracey		Th. H. K. Davies
	John Martin	256 Wycombe, } Chipping, }	Hon. R. J. Smith
229 Thetford, . .	Lord J. Fitzroy	257 Yarmouth, . .	Hon. Col. Ch. Grey
	*Francis Baring		Hon. G. Anson
230 Thirsk, . . .	Sir R. Frankland		Sir C. E. Rumbold
231 Tiverton, . .	J. Heathcote	258 York (city), .	Hon. E. Petre
	J. Kennedy		S. A. Bayntun

Reforming members 264 — Conservatives 63.

English university, city, and borough members 327.

Total number of English representatives 471 — thirteen being taken away by the Reform Act.

The political character of the members of Parliament is here given as it is marked in the "Annual Cabinet Register," published in London in 1833, and the London "Atlas." The number of names of the English county members marked as *conservatives*, in the "Register," is only 35, and in the "Atlas," 36; but the number stated in their summaries is 42. All the names marked as conservatives in the "Register" and "Atlas" are contained in this list, except that of Lord Lowther for Cumberland, w., who has been superseded by Samuel Irton; and J. B. Hay for Southampton, who has been superseded by J. S. Penleaze.

## WALES.

## Counties.

## Members.

259 Anglesea, . . .	Sir R. Bulkeley
260 Brecknockshire, . .	*Col. Th. Wood
261 Cardiganshire, . .	Col. W. E. Powell
262 Carmarthenshire, . .	*Rice Trevor
	E. H. Adams
263 Carnarvonshire, . .	*T. A. Smith
264 Denbighshire, . .	*Sir W. W. Wynn
	R. M. Biddulph

## Members.

265 Flintshire, . .	Hon. Edw. Mostyn
266 Glamorganshire, . .	C. R. M. Talbot
	L. W. Dillwyn
267 Merionethshire, . .	*Sir R. W. Vaughan
268 Montgomeryshire, . .	*C. W. W. Wynn
	Sir John Owen
269 Pembrokeshire, . .	*Th. F. Lewis
270 Radnorshire, . .	

Reforming members 8. — Conservatives 7. Welsh county representatives 15.

## Borough Districts.

## Members.

271 Beaumaris, &c. . .	Frederic Paget
272 Brecknock, . . .	J. L. V. Watkins
273 Cardiff, &c. . .	*John Nicholl
274 Cardigan, &c. . .	Pryse Pryse
275 Carmarthen, &c. . .	Hon. W. H. Yelverton
276 Carnarvon, &c. . .	O. J. E. Nanney
277 Denbigh, &c. . .	J. Maddocks

## Members.

278 Flint, &c. . .	Sir S. R. Glynne
279 Haverfordwest, . .	Sir R. B. Phillips
280 Merthyr Tydvil, . .	J. J. Guest
281 Montgomery, &c. . .	John Edwards
282 Pembroke, &c. . .	H. O. Owen
283 Radnor, &c. . .	*Richard Price
284 Swansea, &c. . .	J. H. Vivian

Reforming members 11. — Conservatives 3. Welsh borough representatives 14.  
Total of representatives for Wales 29, of whom five were added by the Reform Act.

## SCOTLAND.

## Counties.

## Members.

285 Aberdeen, . . .	*Hon. Wm. Gordon
286 Argyll, . . .	J. H. Callender
287 Ayr, . . .	R. A. Oswald
288 Banff, . . .	*G. Ferguson
289 Bute, . . .	*C. Stuart
290 Berwick, . . .	C. Majoribanks
291 Caithness, . . .	G. Sinclair
292 Clackmannan & Kinross, . .	Admiral Adam
293 Dumbarton, . . .	J. C. Colquhoun
294 Dumfries, . . .	J. J. H. Johnston
295 Edinburgh, . . .	Sir J. Dalrymple
296 Elgin & Nairne, . .	*Hon. F. W. Grant
297 Fife, . . .	Capt. J. Wemyss
298 Forfar, . . .	Hon. D. G. Hallyburton
299 Haddington, . .	*J. Balfour

## Members.

300 Inverness, . .	Charles Grant
301 Kincardine, . .	*Gen. H. Arbuthnot
302 Kirkcudbright, . .	R. C. Ferguson
303 Lanark, . . .	J. Maxwell
304 Linlithgow, . .	*Sir A. Hope
305 Orkney, &c. . .	George Trail
	Shetland, . .
306 Peebles, . . .	*Sir J. Hay
307 Perth, . . .	Lord Ormelie
308 Renfrew, . . .	*Sir M. S. Stewart
309 Ross & Cromarty, . .	J. S. Mackenzie
310 Roxburgh, . . .	Geo. Elliot
311 Selkirk, . . .	R. Pringle
312 Stirling, . . .	Adm. Fleming
313 Sutherland, . .	R. Macleod
314 Wigtown, . .	*Sir A. Agnew

Reforming members 22. — Conservatives 8. Scottish county representatives 30.

## Boroughs, Cities, and Districts.

## Members.

315 Aberdeen (city) . .	A. Bannerman
316 Ayr District, . .	T. F. Kennedy
317 Dumfries District . .	Gen. Mat. Sharpe
318 Dundee (town) . .	Sir Henry Parnell
319 Edinburgh (city) . .	F. Jeffrey (Ld. Ad.)
	J. Abercromby
320 Elgin District, . .	Col. A. Leith Hay
321 Falkirk, or Linlithgow Dist. . .	W. D. Gillon
322 Glasgow (city) . .	James Oswald
	James Ewing
323 Greenock (town) . .	Robert Wallace
324 Haddington Dist. . .	Robert Stewart
325 Inverness Dist. . .	*Col. Bailey

## Members.

326 Kirkcudbright Dis. . .	R. Fergusson
327 Leith District, . .	J. A. Murray
328 Inverberrie or Montrose Dis. . .	Horatio Ross
329 Paisley (town) . .	*Sir J. Maxwell
330 Perth (town) . .	L. Oliphant
331 Renfrew, Kilmarnock, &c. . .	John Dunlop
332 St. Andrew's Dis. . .	A. Johnston
333 Stirling District, . .	Lord Dalmeny
334 Wick, or Kirkwall Dist. . .	James Loch
335 Wigtown Dist. . .	E. Stewart

Reforming members 22 — Conservative member 1. Scotch borough members 23.  
Total of Scotch representatives 53, eight of whom were added by the Reform Act.

## IRELAND.

## Counties.

Members.		Members.	
336 Antrim, . . .	Hon. Gen. O'Neil	352 Limerick, . . .	Col. Fitzgibbon
337 Armagh, . . .	Earl of Belfast		Hon. S. O'Grady
	Lord Acheson	353 Londonderry, .	*Sir R. Bateson
	*Col. Wm. Verner		*Capt. Theob. Jones
338 Carlow, . . .	†W. Blackney	354 Longford, . . .	Viscount Forbes
	T. Wallace		†Anth. Lefroy
339 Cavan, . . .	*H. Maxwell	355 Louth, . . .	†T. Fitzgerald
	*John Young		R. M. Bellew
340 Clare, . . .	†Major Macnamara	356 Mayo, . . .	John Browne
	†C. O'Brien		D. Browne
341 Cork, . . .	†F. O'Connor	357 Meath, . . .	†H. Grattan
	†G. S. Barry		†M. O'Connell
342 Donegal, . . .	*Sir E. Hayes	358 Monaghan, . .	*Hon. C. Blaney *
	*E. M. Conolly		Sergeant L. Perrin
343 Down, . . .	Lord A. Hill	359 Queen's County,	Sir Ch. H. Coote
	*Vis. Castlereagh		†P. Lalor
344 Dublin, . . .	Geo. Evans	360 Roscommon, .	Fitzzsteph. French
	†C. Fitzsimon		Dennis O'Connor
345 Fermanagh, .	*Gen. M. Archdall	361 Sligo, . . .	*E. J. Cooper
	*Vis. Cole		*Col. Perceval
346 Galway, . . .	*James Daly	362 Tipperary, . .	G. O'Callaghan
	Th. Martin		†R. L. Shiel
347 Kerry, . . .	†C. O'Connell	363 Tyrone, . . .	*Hon. H. T. L. Corry
	F. W. Mullins		*Sir H. Stewart
348 Kildare, . . .	*R. M. O'Ferrall	364 Waterford, . .	Sir R. Keane
	†Edw. Ruthven		†J. M. Galway
349 Kilkenny, . .	†Hon. P. Butler	365 Westmeath, . .	M. L. Chapman
	†W. F. Finn		†Sir. R. Nagle
350 King's County,	Lord Oxmantown	366 Wexford, . . .	R. S. Carew
	†N. Fitzsimon		H. Lambert
351 Leitrim, . .	Vis. Clements	367 Wicklow, . . .	R. Howard
	Col. Samuel White		J. Grattan

Reforming members 28. — Conservatives 16. — Repealers 20.

Total of Irish county members 64.

## Boroughs, Cities, and University.

Members.		Members.	
368 Armagh, . . .	L. Dobbin	385 Ennis, . . .	†F. Macnamara
369 Athlone, . . .	James Talbot	386 Enniskillen, . .	*Hon. A. Cole
370 Bandon, . . .	*Hon. W. S. Bernard	387 Galway, . . .	†A. H. Lynch
371 Belfast, . . .	Lord A. Chichester		†L. M'Laughlin
	J. E. Tennent	388 Kilkenny, . . .	†Richard Sullivan
372 Carlow, . . .	†N. A. Vigors	389 Kinsale, . . .	Col. S. Stawell
373 Carrickfergus,	*C. R. Dobbs	390 Limerick, . . .	Wm. Roche
374 Cashel, . . .	†James Roe		†David Roche
375 Clonmell, . . .	†D. Ronayne	391 Lisburne, . . .	*Henry Maynell
376 Coleraine, . .	*Sir J. Beresford	392 Londonderry, .	Sir R. A. Ferguson
377 Cork (city) . .	†Dr. H. Baldwin	393 Mallow, . . .	†W. J. Daunt
	†D. Callaghan	394 Newry, . . .	Lord M. Hill
378 Downpatrick, .	*J. W. Maxwell	395 Portarlington,	†T. Gladstone
379 Drogheda, . .	†A. C. O'Dwyer	396 Ross (New) . .	J. H. Talbot
380 Dublin Univ. }	*Th. Lefroy	397 Sligo, . . .	John Martin
1st Return, }	*Fred. Shaw	398 Tralee, . . .	†M. O'Connell
381 Dublin (city) .	†E. S. Ruthven	399 Waterford, . .	†H. W. Barron
	†D. O'Connell		W. Christmas
382 Dundalk, . . .	†W. O'Reilly	400 Wexford, . . .	C. A. Walker
383 Dungannon, . .	Hon. J. J. Knox	401 Youghall, . . .	J. O'Connell
384 Dungarvon, . .	Hon. G. Lamb		

Irish borough members 41.

Total 105, of whom five were added by the Reform Act.

Moderate Reformers, who support the present Ministry (except as to tithes), 42;  
Pledged Repealers (i. e. of the Union) 38; and Conservatives 25.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

\* \* The figures annexed to the names in this List refer to those prefixed to the places in the preceding List.

Abercromby, J.	319	Brocklehurst, J.	166	Cooper, Edw. J.	361	Finch, George	218
Acheson, Lord	337	Brodie, Wm. B.	206	Cooper, A. H. A.	118	Finn, Wm. F.	349
Adam, Admiral	292	Brotherton, J.	205	Coote, Sir Ch. H.	359	Fitzgerald, Th.	355
Adams, E. H.	262	Brougham, James	147	Cornish, James	232	Fitzgibbon, R. H.	352
Aglionby, H. A.	110	Brougham, Wm.	215	Corry, Hon. H.	363	Fitzroy, Lord J.	229
Agnew, Sir A.	314	Browne, Domi.	356	Cotes, John	48	Fitzroy, Lord Ch.	95
Althorp, Lord	41	Browne, John	356	Crawford,	161	Fitzsimon, Chris.	344
Andover, Lord	169	Bruce, Lord E.	172	Crawley, Samuel	79	Fitzsimon, Nich.	350
Anson, Sir G.	157	Brudenell, Lord	40	Cripps, Joseph	108	Fleetwood, P. H.	196
Anson, Hon. G.	257	Buckingham, J. S.	210	Crompton, J. S.	210	Fleming, Charles	312
Apsley, Lord	108	Bulkeley, Sir R.	259	Curteis, Edw. B.	204	Foley, J. H. H.	190
Arbuthnot, Gen. H.	301	Buller, Charles	159	Curteis, H. B.	58	Foley, Edw. Th.	94
Archdall, Gen. M.	345	Buller, Edw.	52	Dalmeny, Lord	333	Foley, Th. H.	66
Ashley, Lord	15	Buller, J. W.	124	Dalrymple, Sir J.	295	Folkos, Sir W. J.	39
Astley, Sir Jacob	39	Bulteel, J. C.	14	Daly, James	346	Fordwich, Visc.	100
Astley, Sir J. D.	64	Bulwer, H. L.	112	Dare, R. W. H.	19	Forester, G. C. W.	243
Atheiley, A.	213	Bulwer, E. E. L.	158	Darlington, Marq.	49	Forster, Ch. S.	226
Attwood, Th.	83	Burdett, Sir Fr.	245	Dashwood, G. H.	3	Fort, John	109
Attwood, M.	248	Burton, Henry	81	Daunt, W. J. O'N.	393	Fox, S. L.	137
Baillie, J. E.	93	Burrell, Sir Ch.	211	Davenport, John	221	Fox, Ch. R.	226
Bainbridge, E. T.	227	Butler, Hon. P.	349	Davies, T. H. H.	255	Frankland, Sir R.	230
Baldwin, Dr. H.	377	Buxton, Th. F.	246	Dawson, Edw.	33	Freemantle, Sir T.	94
Balfour, J.	299	Byng, George	36	Dillwyn, L. W.	266	French, Fitzste.	360
Banks, W. J.	15	Byng, Sir John	194	Denison, John E.	45	Fryer, Richard	253
Bannerman, A.	315	Calcraft, J. H.	239	Denison, Wm. J.	57	Galway, J. M.	364
Baring, Alex.	18	Callaghan, D.	377	Dick, Quintin	168	Gaskell, Daniel	236
Baring, Fr. T.	195	Callander, J. H.	286	Divett, Edw.	124	Gaskell, J. M.	243
Baring, H. B.	172	Calley, Th.	113	Dobbin, Leonard	368	Gillon, Wm. D.	321
Baring, Fr.	229	Calvert, N.	25	Dobbs, C. R.	373	Gisborne, Th.	11
Baring, W. B.	251	Campbell, Sir J.	121	Donkin, Sir R. S.	80	Gladstone, W. E.	178
Barnard, E. G.	131	Carew, R. S.	366	Duffield, Thomas	70	Gladstone, Th.	395
Barnett, C. J. D.	167	Carter, J. B.	195	Dugdale, Wm. S.	60	Glynne, Sir S. R.	278
Barron, H. W.	399	Cartwright, W. R.	41	Duncannon, Visc.	185	Godson, Richard	142
Barry, G. S.	341	Castleragh, Vis.	343	Duncombe, Ho. W.	68	Gordon, Robert	113
Bateson, Sir R.	353	Cavendish, Ho. H.	115	Dundas, J. W. D.	131	Gordon, Hon. W.	285
Bayntun, S. A.	258	Cavendish, Hon. C.	58	Dundas, Sir R. L.	200	Gore, Montagu	116
Beauleclerk, A. W.	56	Cavendish, Lord.	11	Dundas, Hon. J. C.	200	Goring, H. D.	211
Beaumont, T. W.	43	Cayley, Sir Geo.	208	Dunlop, John,	331	Goulburn, Henry	99
Belfast, Earl of	336	Cayley, Edw. S.	68	Eastnor, Visc.	198	Graham, Sir J.	9
Bell, Matthew	43	Chandos, Marq. of	3	Ebrington, Visc.	13	Grant, F. W.	296
Bellew, R. M.	355	Chaplin, Col. Th.	218	Edwards, J.	281	Grant, Charles	300
Benett, J.	63	Chapman, M. L.	365	Egerton, Wm. T.	5	Grant, Robert	126
Bentinck, Lord F.	165	Chapman, Aaron,	247	Ellice, Edward	112	Grattan, Henry	357
Berkeley, Hon. G.	21	Chaytor, W. R. G.	122	Elliot, George	310	Grattan, James	367
Berkeley, Hon. C.	104	Chaytor, Sir W.	224	Ellis, Wynn	154	Greene, Th.	151
Bernal, R.	203	Chetwynd, W. F.	217	Estcourt, Th. G. B.	188	Greville, Sir C. J.	241
Bernard, W. S.	370	Chichester, Ld. A.	371	Etwall, Ralph,	71	Grey, Sir Geo.	117
Bethell, R.	67	Chichester, J. P.	77	Evans, Geo. H.	344	Grey, Hon. Ch.	256
Bewes, Th.	192	Childers, J. W.	4	Evans, William,	154	Grimston, Visc.	25
Biddulph, R. M.	264	Christmas, W.	399	Ewart, William,	160	Gronow, R. H.	217
Biddulph, R.	138	Clay, Wm.	233	Ewing, James	322	Grosvenor, Earl	6
Bish, Th.	155	Clayton, W. R.	173	Faithful, Geo.	92	Grosvenor, Ld. R.	103
Blackney, W.	338	Clements, Visc.	351	Fancourt, Ch. St. J.	77	Grote, Geo.	161
Blackstone, Wm. S.	237	Clive, Lord	162	Fazakerley, J. N.	190	Guest, J. J.	280
Blake, Sir F.	80	Clive, Edw. B.	138	Fellowes, H. A. W.	71	Guise, Sir B. W.	90
Blamire, Wm.	9	Clive, Hon. R. H.	49	Fellowes, Hon. N.	13	Gully, John	193
Blandford, Marq.	254	Cobbett, Wm.	186	Fenton, Lewis	142	Halcombe, J.	119
Blaney, Hon. C.	358	Cockerell, Sir Ch.	123	Fenton, John	202	Halford, Henry	33
Blunt, Sir Ch. R.	156	Codrington, Sir E.	117	Ferguson, Geo.	288	Hall, Benjamin	176
Bolling, Wm.	86	Cole, Hon. A. H.	386	Ferguson, Robert	326	Hallyburton, D. G.	298
Boes, John G.	182	Cole, Viscount,	345	Ferguson, R. C.	302	Halse, James	219
Bowes, John	17	Collier, John	192	Ferguson, Sir R. A.	392	Handley, Benj.	67
Briggs, Rawdon	134	Colquhoun, J. C.	293	Ferguson, Sir R. C.	185	Handley, Henry	35
Brigstock, W. P.	51	Conolly, Edw. M.	342	Fielden, Wm.	84	Handley, Wm. F.	178
Briscoe, J. I.	56	Cookes, Th. H.	65	Fielden, John	186	Hammer, Henry	75



Hanmer, Sir J.	212	Lambert, Henry	366	Murray, J. A.	327	Pringle, Robert	311
Harcourt, Geo. G.	46	Lambton, H.	16	Nagle, Sir R.	365	Pryme, George	98
Hardinge, Sir H.	152	Lamont, Norman	242	Nanney, O. J. E.	276	Pryse, Pryse	274
Hardy, J.	88	Langdale, Ch.	81	Neale, Sir H. B.	164	Ramsbottom, J. C.	252
Harland, W. C.	122	Langston, J. H.	187	Neeld, Joseph	106	Ramaden, J. C.	170
Harvey, D. M.	111	Langton, Wm. G.	51	Newark, Vis.	199	Reid, Sir J. R.	119
Hawes, Benj.	150	Lee, John Lee	242	Nicholl, John	273	Ricardo, David	222
Hawkins, J. H.	181	Leech, John	57	Noel, Sir G. N.	47	Rice, Th. Spring	98
Hay, Andrew L.	320	Lefevre, Ch. S.	22	Norreys, Lord	46	Richards, John	149
Hay, Sir John	306	Lefroy, Anthony	354	North, Frederick	136	Richards, Wm.	75
Hayes, Sir Edm.	342	Lefroy, Thomas	380	O'Brien, C.	340	Rider Thomas	29
Heathcote, John	231	Lemon, Sir Ch.	8	O'Callaghan, C.	362	Ridley, Sir M. W.	179
Heathcote, G. J.	35	Lennard, Sir Th.	19	O'Connell, D.	381	Rippon, Cuthbert	128
Heathcote, Sir G.	47	Lennard, Th. B.	168	O'Connell, J.	401	Robarts, A. W.	167
Heneage, Geo. F.	158	Lennox, Lord A.	105	O'Connell, M.	357	Robinson, G. R.	255
Henniker, Lord	54	Lennox, Ld. J. G.	59	O'Connell, M.	398	Roche, David	390
Herbert, Sidney	63	Lennox, Ld. W. P.	165	O'Connell, Ch.	347	Roche, Wm.	390
Heron, Sir R.	190	Lester, Benj. L.	194	O'Connor, F.	341	Roe, James	374
Herries, John Ch.	135	Lewis, Th. F.	270	O'Connor, Dennis	360	Roebuck, John A.	78
Hill, Ld. A. M. W.	343	Lincoln, Earl of	45	O'Dwyer, A. C.	379	Rolfe, Robert M.	189
Hill, Ld. A. M. C.	394	Lister, E. C.	88	O'Ferrall, R. M.	348	Romilly, Edw.	162
Hill, Matthew D.	144	Littleton, Edw. J.	53	O'Grady, S.	352	Romilly, John	91
Hill, Sir R.	48	Lloyd, John H.	220	O'Neil, J. R. B.	336	Ronayne, D.	375
Hodges, Th. Law	29	Loch, James	334	O'Reilly, Wm.	382	Rooper, John B.	26
Hodgson, John	179	Locke, Wadham,	116	Oliphant, L.	330	Ross, Horatio	328
Hope, Sir Alex.	304	Lopez, Sir R. F.	244	Ord, Wm. Henry	181	Ross, Charles,	183
Hope, H. Th.	129	Lowther, H. C.	62	Ormelie, Lord	307	Rotch, Benj.	149
Hornby, Edm.	240	Lumley, Visc.	44	Ossulston, Lord	42	Rumbold, Ch. E.	257
Horne, Sir Wm.	174	Lushington, Ste.	233	Oswald, James	322	Russell, Lord C. J. F.	1
Hoskins, K.	24	Lyall, George	161	Oswald, R. Alex.	287	Russell, Ld. Wm.	226
Hotbam, Lord	155	Lygon, H. B.	66	Owen, Sir John	269	Russell, Ld. John	14
Houldsworth, Th.	44	Lynch, A. H.	387	Owen, H. O.	282	Russell, Ch.	197
Howard, F. G.	177	Maberley, W. L.	102	Oxmantown, Lord	350	Russell, Wm. C.	65
Howard, Ralph	367	Macaulay, Th. B.	153	Paget, Frederick	271	Ruthven, E. S.	381
Howard, P. H.	101	MacKenzie, J. A. S.	309	Palmer, Ch.	78	Ruthven, Edw.	348
Howick, Visc.	42	MacLachlan, L.	387	Palmer, Ch. F.	197	Ryle, John	166
Hudson, Th.	123	Macleod, R.	313	Palmer, Robert	2	Sanderson, R.	111
Hughes, Wm. H.	187	Macnamara, W. N.	340	Palmerston, Vis.	23	Sandford, Edw. A.	51
Hume, Joseph	36	Macnamara, F.	385	Parker, Sir Hyde	55	Sandon, Viscount	160
Humphrey, John	215	Madocks, John	277	Parker, John	210	Scale, John H.	114
Hurst, Robert H.	141	Mangles, James	133	Parnell, Sir Henry	318	Scarlet, Sir James	184
Hutt, William	144	Mahon, Visc.	139	Parrott, Jasper	232	Scholefield, J.	83
Hyett, Wm. H.	222	Mandeville, Visc.	26	Patten, John W.	30	Scott, James W.	23
Ingestrie, Visc.	139	Manners, Ld. R. W.	32	Pease, Jos. jun.	17	Scott, Sir E. D.	157
Ingham, Robert	214	Marjoribanks, Ch.	290	Pechell, Sir J. B.	252	Sebright, Sir J. S.	25
Inglby, Sir W. A.	34	Marjoribanks, S.	145	Peel, Jonathan	143	Sharpe, Matthew	317
Inglis, Sir R. H.	188	Marshall, John, jr.	153	Peel, Sir Robert	225	Shaw, Frederick	380
Irton, Samuel	10	Marsland, Th.	220	Pelham, C. A. W.	34	Shawe, Robert N.	54
James, Wm.	101	Marryat, Joseph	207	Pendarves, E. W.	250	Sheppard, Th.	127
Jeffrey, Francis	319	Martin, Th. B.	346	Penleaze, J. S.	213	Shiel, Richard L.	362
Jermyn, Earl	95	Martin, John	397	Penruddocke, J. H.	250	Simeon, Sir R. G.	27
Jerningham, Henry	193	Martin, John	228	Pepys, Ch. C.	170	Sinclair, George	291
Jervis, John	103	Maxfield, Wm.	132	Percival, Alex.	361	Skipwith, Sir G.	61
Johnston, Andrew	332	Maxwell, Henry	339	Perrin, Louis	358	Slaney, R. A.	212
Johnstone, J. J. H.	294	Maxwell, John	303	Peter William	85	Smith, John	3
Johnstone, Sir J. A.	208	Maxwell, J. W.	378	Petre, Edw. R.	258	Smith, Robert V.	183
Johnstone, Sir G.	246	Maxwell, Sir J.	329	Philips, Sir Geo.	61	Smith, Th. A.	263
Jolliffe, Hylton	191	Methuen, Paul	64	Phillips, Mark	171	Smith, Rob. John	256
Jones, Theobald	353	Meynell, Henry	391	Phillips, R. B. P.	279	Smith, John A.	105
Keane, Sir R.	364	Mildmay, P. St. J.	251	Phillips, Ch. M.	32	Somersast, Lord	37
Kemp, Th. R.	156	Miller, Wm. H.	180	Phillpotts, John	129	Spankie, Robert	126
Kennedy, Th. F.	316	Mills, John	203	Pigott, Robert	89	Spencer, Fred.	175
Kennedy, James	231	Milton, Visc.	40	Pinney, Wm.	163	Spry, Samuel T.	85
Keppel, Geo. Th.	38	Molesworth, Sir W.	7	Plumpton, John P.	28	Stanley, Edw.	10
Kerrison, Sir E.	125	Molyneux, Visc.	31	Pollock, Fred.	143	Stanley, E. G. S.	30
Kerry, Earl of	97	Moreton, A. H.	21	Ponsonby, W.	15	Stanley, H. T.	196
King, Edw. B.	241	Moreton, H. G. F.	20	Potter, Richard	249	Stanley, Edw. J.	5
Knatchbull, Sir E.	28	Morpeth, Visc.	68	Poulter, John	209	Staunton, Sir G. T.	23
Knox, John J.	383	Morrison, James	146	Powell, Wm. E.	261	Staveley, Th. K.	201
Labouchere, H.	227	Moseley, Sir O.	52	Poyntz, Wm. S.	73	Stawell, Sampson	389
Lalor, Patrick	359	Mostyn, E. M. L. F.	265	Price, Sir Robert	24	Stewart, Robert	299
Lamb, George,	384	Mullins, W. F. K.	347	Price, Richard	283	Stewart, P. M.	151

Stewart, Sir H.	363	Thompson, P. B.	67	Villiers, Vis.	140	Whitmore, Th. C.	89
Stewart, John	164	Thompson, Wm.	224	Vincent, Sir F.	216	Whitmore, Th. W.	353
Stewart, Sir M. S.	308	Throckmorton, R. G.	2	Vivian, John H.	284	Wigney, Isaac N.	92
Stewart, Edw.	335	Todd, James R.	140	Vivian, Sir R. H.	234	Wilbraham, Geo.	6
Stormont, Vis.	184	Tooke, Wm.	234	Vyvyan, Sir R. R.	93	Wilks, John	87
Strickland, Geo.	69	Torrens, R. B.		Walker, Ch. A.	400	Williams, George	74
Strutt, Edward	115	Tower, C. T.	135	Walker, Richard	96	Williams, Th. P.	173
Stuart, Ld. D. C.	72	Towuley, R. G.,	4	Wall, Ch. B.	133	Williams, Robert	118
Stuart, Wm.	1	Townshend, Lord	225	Wallace, Robert	323	Williams, W. A.	37
Stuart, Ch.	289	Tracy, Ch. H.	228	Wallace, Th.	338	Williamson, Sir H.	16
Sullivan, Richard	388	Traill, Geo., jun.	305	Walsh, Sir J. B.	223	Willoughby, H.	180
Surrey, Earl of	59	Trelawney, W. L. S.	7	Walter, John,	2	Wilmot, Sir J. E.	60
Sutton, Ch. M.	99	Trevor, G. R. R.	262	Warburton, H.	91	Windham, W. H.	38
Talbot, C. R. M.	266	Trowbridge, E. T.	207	Ward, H. G.	216	Winnington, T. E.	82
Talbot, J., jun.	369	Tullamore, Lord	189	Warre, John A.	136	Wood, Charles H.	134
Talbot, J. H.	396	Turner, Wm.	84	Wason, Rigby	146	Wood, Geo. W.	31
Talbot, W. H. F.	106	Tynte, Ch. K. K.	90	Waterpark, Baron	12	Wood, Th.	260
Talmash, A.	150	Tynte, Ch. J. K.	50	Watkins, J. L. V.	100	Wood, Matthew	161
Tancred, H. W.	76	Tyrell, Sir J. T.	18	Watson, Richard	100	Wrottesley, Sir J.	53
Tapps, G. W.	107	Tyrell, Charles	55	Wedgwood, J.	221	Wynn, Ch. W. W.	268
Tayleure, Wm.	90	Vaughan, R. W.	267	Welby, G. Earle	130	Wyndham, W.	206
Taylor, M. A.	223	Verner, Wm.	337	Wemyss, James,	297	Wynn, Sir W. W.	264
Tennant, J. E.	371	Verney, Sir H.	94	Weyland, R.	46	Yelverton, W. H.	275
Tennyson, Ch.	150	Vernon, Geo. J.	12	Whalley, Sir S. S.	124	Yorke, Ch. P.	4
Thicknesse, R.	249	Vernon, G. H.	19	Whitbread, W. H.	79	Young, Geo. F.	235
Thompson, Ch. P.	171	Vigors, N. A.	372	White, Samuel	551	Young, John	339

### Reformed House of Commons.

<i>England.</i>	{	26 Counties, 4 each ; 7, 3 each ; 6, 2 each ; York-																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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### JUDICIARY. — *England.*

#### High Court of Chancery.

Rt. Hon. Lord Brougham,	<i>Lord High Chancellor,</i>	Salary.
Rt. Hon. Sir John Leach,	<i>Master of the Rolls,</i>	£14,000
Rt. Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell,	<i>Vice-Chancellor,</i>	7,000
		6,000

#### Court of the King's Bench.

Rt. Hon. Sir Th. Denman,	<i>Lord Chief Justice,</i>	10,000
Sir Joseph Littledale,	<i>Judge,</i>	5,500
Sir James Parke,	<i>do.</i>	5,500
Sir W. E. Taunton,	<i>do.</i>	5,500
Sir J. Patteson,	<i>do.</i>	5,500

*Court of Common Pleas.*

Rt. Hon. Sir Nicholas C. Tindal,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	. . .	8,000
Sir James Allan Park,	<i>Judge,</i>	. . .	5,500
Sir Stephen Gaselee,	<i>do.</i>	. . .	5,500
Sir John B. Bosanquet,	<i>do.</i>	. . .	5,500
Sir John Gurney,	<i>do.</i>	. . .	5,500

*Court of Exchequer.*

Rt. Hon. Lord Lyndhurst,	<i>Lord Chief Baron,</i>	. . .	7,000
Sir John Bayley,	<i>Baron,</i>	. . .	5,500
Sir John Vaughan,	<i>do.</i>	. . .	5,500
Sir William Bolland,	<i>do.</i>	. . .	5,500
Sir Edw. Alderson,	<i>do.</i>	. . .	5,500

*Court of Admiralty.*

_____,	<i>Judge of the Admiralty.</i>	
Sir Herbert Jenner,	<i>King's Advocate-General.</i>	
Rt. Hon. Robert Grant,	<i>Judge-Advocate.</i>	

JUDICIARY. — *Scotland.*

*Court of Session. — 1st Division.* Rt. Hon. Charles Hope, *Lord President*; Robert Cragie, *Lord Cragie*; D. R. W. Ewart, *Lord Balgray*; Adam Gilles, *Lord Gillies*; Geo. Cranstoun, *Lord Corehouse*; John Fullerton, *Lord Fullerton*; Sir James W. Moncrieff, *Lord Moncrieff*.

*2d Division. —* Rt. Hon. David Boyle, *Lord Justice Clerk*; Sir Wm. Miller, *Lord Glenlee*; James W. Murray, *Lord Cringletie*; Alexander Macconnochie, *Lord Meadowbank*; J. H. Mackenzie, *Lord Mackenzie*; John Hay Forbes, *Lord Medwin*.

*Jury Court in Civil Causes. —* Rt. Hon. William Adam, *Lord Chief Commissioner*.

JUDICIARY. — *Ireland.*

*Court of Chancery. —* Lord Plunket, *Lord Chancellor*. Rt. Hon. Sir William McMahon, *Master of the Rolls*.

*Court of the King's Bench. —* Rt. Hon. Ch. K. Bushe, *Chief Justice*. Richard Jebb, Charles Burton, and Thomas B. Vandeleur, *Judges*.

*Court of Common Pleas. —* Rt. Hon. John Doherty, *Chief Justice*. Arthur Moore, William Johnson, and Robert Torrens, *Judges*.

**THE BRITISH MINISTRY**  
*for the last Quarter of a Century, with the Dates of the Appointments of the various Prime Ministers.*

<i>Prime Minist.</i>	L. GRENVILLE, Jan. 1807.	DU. PORTLAND, April, 1807.	E. LIVERPOOL, May, 1812.	G. CANNING, March, 1827.	VISC. GODERICH, Aug. 1827.	D. WELLINGTON, Jan. 1828.	EARL GREY, Nov. 1830.
<i>Lord Chancellor,</i>	Ld. Erskine.	Ld. Eldon.	Earl Eldon.	Ld. Lyndhurst.	Ld. Lyndhurst.	Ld. Lyndhurst.	Ld. Brougham.
<i>Lord President,</i>	Visc. Sidmouth.	Marq. Camden.	Earl Harrowby.	Ld. Harrowby.	Du. Portland.	Earl Bathurst.	Ma. Lansdowne
<i>Lord Privy Seal,</i>	Ld. Holland.	Earl Westmoreland.	Earl Westmoreland.	Du. Portland.	Earl Carlisle.	Ld. Ellenboro'	Ld. Durham.
<i>Chanc. of Exchequer,</i>	Ld. H. Petty.	S. Perceval.	N. Vansittart.	Earl Carlisle.	J. C. Herries.	Earl Rosslyn.	Earl of Ripon.
<i>Sec., Home,</i>	Earl Spencer.	L. Hawkesbury	F. Robinson.	G. Canning.	S. Bourne.	H. Goulbourn.	Ld. Althorp.
<i>— Foreign,</i>	Visc. Howick.	G. Canning.	Visc. Sidmouth.	S. Bourne.	Ma. Lansdowne	Sir R. Peel.	Visc. Melbourne.
<i>— Colonial,</i>	W. Wyndham.	Castlereagh.	R. Peel.	Ld. Dudley and Ward.	Ld. Dudley and Ward.	L. Dudley, Ward	Visc. Palmerston
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty,</i>	T. Grenville.	Earl Mulgrave.	Melville.	Visc. Goderich.	W. Huskisson.	Ld. Aberdeen.	Visc. Goderich.
<i>Mast. of Ordnance,</i>	Earl Moira.	Earl Chatham.	Earl Mulgrave.	Du. of Clarence, Ld. High Ad'l.	Du. Clarence.	Sir G. Murray.	E. G. Stanley.
<i>Pres. of Board of Control,</i>	G. Tierney.	R. S. Dundas.	Du. Wellington	Mar. Anglesey.	Mar. Anglesey.	Visc. Melville	Sir J. Graham.
<i>Chanc. of Duchy of Lancaster,</i>	Earl Derby.	S. Perceval.	Earl Bathurst.	C. W. Wynne.	C. W. Wynne.	Visc. Beresford,	Sir J. Kempt.
<i>Sec. at War,</i>	H. Fitzpatrick.	Sir P. Pulteney.	Ld. Bexley.	Ld. Bexley.	Ld. Bexley.	Visc. Melville.	Charles Grant.
			Visc. Palmerston.	Visc. Palmerston	Visc. Palmerston	Ld. Ellenboro'	Ld. Holland.
			Earl Bathurst.	Ld. Bexley.	Ld. Bexley.	C. Arbutnot.	C. W. Wynn.
			Ld. Bexley.	Ld. Bexley.	Ld. Bexley.	Sir H. Hardinge	Sir H. Parnell.
			Visc. Palmerston.	Visc. Palmerston	Visc. Palmerston	Ld. F. Gower.	Edw. Ellice.
			Du. Richmond.	Ld. Talbot.	Mar. Anglesey.	Mar. Anglesey.	Mar. Anglesey.
<i>Lord Lieut. of Ireland,</i>	Du. Bedford.	Du. Richmond.	Du. Richmond.	Ld. Talbot.	Mar. Anglesey.	Northum'land.	Sir A. Hart.
<i>Lord Chanc. of Ireland,</i>	G. Ponsonby.	Ld. Manners.	Ld. Talbot.	Mar. Wellesley.	Sir A. Hart.	Sir A. Hart.	Ld. Plunket.
<i>Chief Sec. of Ireland,</i>	W. Elliott.	Sir A. Wellesley	W. W. Wellesley	C. Grant.	W. Lamb.	Ld. F. Gower.	E. G. Stanley.
		R. Peel.	R. Peel.	W. Lamb.		Sir H. Hardinge	J. C. Hobhouse
			H. Goulburn.				E. J. Littleton.

# FRANCE.

## GOVERNMENT.

THE government of France is a constitutional monarchy, the legislative power being vested in the King, a Chamber of Peers nominated for life by the King, and a Chamber of Deputies chosen by the electors. A Frenchman, in order to be an elector, must pay a direct tax of 200 francs. The volume of the American Almanac for 1831 contains the French Constitutional Charter; and the volume for 1833, contains much statistical information relating to France.

*Chamber of Peers.* The Chamber of Peers, according to the "Almanach National pour l'Année 1832," then consisted of 259 acting members. The Chambers were convoked for the 19th of November, 1832, and a royal ordinance was published containing a list of 63 individuals newly created Peers of France. — Baron Pasquier, *President of the Chamber of Peers.*

*Chamber of Deputies.* The Chamber of Deputies is composed of 430 members. — M. Charles Dupin, *President.*

MINISTRY: — formed in Oct., 1832.

Marshal Soult,	<i>Minister of War and President of the Council.</i>
Duke de Broglie,	<i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i>
Count D'Argou,	<i>Minister of Commerce and Public Works.</i>
M. Humann,	<i>Minister of Finance.</i>
M. Thiers,	<i>Minister of the Interior.</i>
M. Guizot,	<i>Minister of Public Instruction.</i>
M. Barthe,	<i>Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs.</i>
Admiral de Rigny,	<i>Minister of Marine.</i>

## ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The Constitutional Charter declares that "Every one may profess his religion with equal liberty, and shall obtain for his religious worship the same protection. The ministers of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Religion, professed by a majority of the French people, and those of other Christian worship, receive stipends from the public treasury."

Archbishops of France,	14	Curates,	26,766
Bishops,	66	Vicars,	6,184
Vicars-General,	174	Chapters of St. Denis,	71
Canons,	660	Choristers,	16
Rectors of the First Class,	767	Seminarists,	3,500
Do. Second class,	2,534	Total (clergy)	40,712

The clergy cost the country 33,918,000 francs exclusive of fees, gifts, and other allowances from parishes, communes, and departments. — *New Monthly Magazine*.

*Population and Commerce of the French Colonies in 1831, according to the "Annales Maritimes."*

	Free Pop.	Slaves.	Total Pop.	Imports, Francs.	Exports, Francs.
Martinique, . . .	23,417	86,299	109,716	13,554,477	12,421,365
Guadeloupe, . . .	22,324	97,339	109,663	11,053,997	16,544,171
Guiana, . . .	3,786	19,261	23,047	1,715,100	1,633,294
Isle of Bourbon, . .	27,645	90,285	10,558	7,335,755	9,910,980
<i>Total</i> . . .	77,172	290,184	252,984	33,759,329	40,509,810

#### CHOLERA.

On the 26th of March, 1832, the cholera appeared in Paris, and during its prevalence in the country, 229,534 persons in France were attacked, and 94,665 died. In the department of the Seine, the mortality was dreadful; out of 44,811 cases, 21,331 proved fatal. In Paris, one out of 33 in the population died. The sum of 1,277,860 francs was expended by the government during the prevalence of the disease. — *New Monthly Mag.*

## NOTICES OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS DECEASED IN 1832.

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A NEW department of the Almanac is here opened, in which it is designed to give, not only an annual obituary of distinguished persons, but also brief biographical notices of some of the most eminent.

The year 1832 was remarkable for the death of many illustrious men, brief notices of whom are here given.

### THE YEAR 1832.

#### 1. ANDREW BELL, D. D.

Jan. 27. At Cheltenham, in his 80th year, the Rev. Andrew Bell, D. D., LL. D., F. R. S. E., Fellow of the Asiatic Society, Prebendary of Westminster, and Master of Sherborn Hospital; the founder of "the Bell or Madras System of Education." His remains were removed to London, and deposited in Westminster Abbey.

Dr. Bell was born and educated at St. Andrew's, in Scotland, and spent some part of his early life in America. In 1789, he went to India, and resided as a minister at Madras, where, having undertaken the superintendence of the Military Male Orphan Asylum, he formed and introduced the system of mutual instruction. In 1796, he returned to England and submitted his Report to the authorities at home. The system was soon afterwards adopted in that country, and has since been widely diffused over the civilized world. "The establishment of 10,000 schools in Great Britain alone, without any legislative assistance, wherein 600,000 children are educated by voluntary aid and charity, speaks volumes in his favor." He had amassed a large fortune in India, which before his death he distributed among the institutions of Scotland. To his native city of St. Andrew's he left £10,000, besides a sum of £50,000 for the building and endowment of a new college at that place.

#### 2. BONSTETTEN.

February 3. — At Geneva, Charles Victor de Bonstetten, aged 87; a native of Berne; and distinguished as a moralist, a politician, a metaphysician, a geologist, and a traveller.

#### 3. REV. GEORGE CRABBE.

February 8. — At Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, aged 77, the Rev. George Crabbe, LL. B., a distinguished poet. He was born at Aldborough, in

Suffolk, Dec. 24, 1754; and, after having received a very limited classical education, he was apprenticed to the business of a surgeon and apothecary; but he had little fondness for his profession; and having cultivated a taste for poetry, he repaired to London, at about the age of 24, as a literary adventurer. After having attempted in vain to gain the favorable notice of the public, the "youth to fortune and to fame unknown" ventured, without an introduction, to make application to the celebrated Edmund Burke, and committed to him a large quantity of miscellaneous composition. Mr. Burke received him with kindness; selected from among other poems "The Library" and "The Village," (the former of which was soon afterwards published, and the latter in 1783); and introduced him to the acquaintance of Mr. Fox and Sir Joshua Reynolds. Sir Joshua submitted to Dr. Johnson the manuscript of "The Village," "which," said the famous critic, in his letter on returning the poem, "I read with great delight; it is original, vigorous, and elegant."

After a short preparation, in which he was assisted by Mr. Burke, Mr. Crabbe was ordained a deacon in 1781. "The Newspaper" was published in 1785; "The Parish Register" in 1807; "The Borough" in 1810; "Tales in Verse" in 1812; and "Tales of the Hall" in 1819.

Mr. Crabbe has been characterized by the Edinburgh Review as "the satirist of low life." "He is a writer," says Mr. Hazlitt, "of great power, but of a perverse and morbid taste.—His poems are a sort of funeral dirge over human life, but without pity, without hope. He has neither smiles nor tears for his readers."

#### 4. CHAMPOLLION.

March 4. — At Paris, in his 42d year, John Francis Champollion, celebrated for his works on the antiquities of Egypt. He was born at Figeac, in December, 1790; and became professor of history at Grenoble. Having devoted much attention to the study of Egyptian antiquities, he was, in 1826, appointed to superintend a department in the royal museum at Paris, which contains the antiquities of Egypt; and in 1828, went with an expedition of learned men to that country.—The results of this journey are regarded as of great importance in relation to the Egyptian hieroglyphics. The Egyptian Manuscripts belonging to Champollion have been purchased by the French government for 50,000 francs.

#### 5. GOETHE.

March 22. — At Weimar, aged 82, John Wolfgang von Goethe, an eminent author and a romantic poet, held in great repute by his countrymen and admirers; and styled "the patriarch of German literature"; according to a writer in "The Foreign Quarterly Review," "the first man of his nation and time"; and according to Prince Pückler Muskau, "the third in the great triumvirate with Homer and Shakspeare."



He was born on the 28th of August, 1749, at Frankfort on the Maine. At the age of 15, he went to the University of Leipsic; and after passing four years there, he resided a while in Alsace, and then returned to his native city. About the year 1776, on the invitation of the Grand Duke, he went to Weimar, where he passed the remainder of his life, loaded by his patron with honors, ennobled, made a privy counselor, and for many years prime minister. Owing in part to the liberal patronage of the Grand Duke, the little court of Weimar was a distinguished focus of German literature; and in the early years of the present century, this place reckoned among its residents more than 20 writers of note, at the head of whom were Goethe, Schiller, Wieland, Herder, and for a time, Kotzebue. Some of the most celebrated of the productions of Goethe are the "Sorrows of Werther," "Faust," and "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship." The edition of his works published at Stuttgart and Tubingen, in 1830, comprises 40 volumes. He left his MSS. to the care of Dr. Eckermann, whom he appointed editor of his posthumous productions; and an edition of his whole works now publishing, will comprise 55 volumes. — He maintained for many years a tranquil empire over the literature of his country, which was implicitly acquiesced in by the candidates for literary fame; yet his works have been much complained of as characterized by unintelligible mysticism, and as of irreligious and immoral tendency.

#### 6. CLEMENTI.

April 16. — At his cottage in the vale of Evesham, Worcestershire, Muzio Clementi, the celebrated pianist, who, according to Dr. Crotch, "may be considered as the father of piano-forte music, for he long ago introduced all the beauties of Italian melody into pieces calculated, by their ornamental varieties, to elicit the power of the instrument, and display the taste, as well as the execution of the performer." He was born at Rome, in 1752; practised in his profession as a musician with great applause in the principal cities of Europe; took up his residence in England in 1810; but afterwards ceased to take pupils and to play in public. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

#### 7. C. C. COLTON.

April 28. — At Fontainebleau, in France, the *Rev. Charles Caleb Colton*, author of "Lacon." He was graduated A. B. at King's College, Cambridge, in 1801; was afterwards chosen a Fellow; took orders, and, in 1818, obtained the vicarage of Kew and Petersham. He was noted for his eccentricities, irregularities, and inveterate attachment to gaming, which reduced him to beggary; and his excesses brought on a disease which required a surgical operation, to avoid the pain of which he blew out his brains. He is chiefly known as the author of "Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words, addressed to those who think," of which

the first edition was published towards the end of 1820; and the sixth edition appeared in 1821.

### 8. CUVIER.

May 13. — At Paris, Baron Cuvier, a Peer of France, Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences, Professor of Natural History in the College of France, and the greatest naturalist of the age.

George Leopold Cuvier was born at Montbelliard, (then belonging to the duchy of Wurtemberg, but now included in the French department of the Upper Rhine), in August, 1769.\* He was originally educated for the clerical profession; but having relinquished the intention of becoming a clergyman, he devoted himself to the study of natural history; at an early age he was invited to Paris to fill the place of professor of comparative anatomy at the *Jardin des Plantes*, and soon attained the highest distinction as a naturalist. The Cabinet of Comparative Anatomy in the *Jardin des Plantes*, formed wholly by him, and his various works on natural history, form imperishable monuments of his genius. The brain of Cuvier was compared by Professor Bénard with several of the most voluminous brains he could find; and it exceeded all of them in weight.

The parents of Baron Cuvier were of the Lutheran religion, and he was himself a Protestant; and besides other important offices to which he was successively called, he held the office of Director of Protestant worship. "The Christian part of his countrymen," says one of his eulogists, "rejoiced to see in the labors which constituted the basis of his fame, none of those elements of fragility which mark the conclusion of science, when opposed to the word of God." — Cuvier has been succeeded in the office of Professor of Natural History in the College of France by M. Élie de Beaumont; and his library has been purchased by the French government for the sum of 72,000 francs.

### 9. CASIMIR PERIER.

May 16. — At Paris, of cholera, aged 54, M. Casimir Perier, Prime Minister of France. He was born October 12, 1777, at Grenoble, the son of a rich merchant. He embraced, at an early age, the career of arms, served as a military engineer in the Italian campaigns of 1799

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\* It is remarkable that the same year that gave birth to Bonaparte, the most powerful potentate and greatest conqueror of modern times, also gave birth to the Duke of Wellington, his most successful antagonist; to Ney, Soult, and Lannes, three of his most distinguished marshals; to Mohammed Ali Pacha, viceroy or rather sovereign of Egypt; to Cuvier, the first naturalist of the age; to Chateaubriand, the most popular of the recent authors of France; to Alexander Humboldt and Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke, two of the most eminent travellers of their times; to Lord Castlereagh, a distinguished statesman; to Sir Thomas Lawrence, President of the Royal Academy; and to Dr. Middleton, the first bishop of Calcutta.

and 1800. In 1802, having quitted the army, he founded a banking establishment in Paris, engaged in manufactures, and acquired an immense fortune. In 1817, he was elected one of the deputies for the department of the Seine, and became a firm opponent of the ministry of Villèle, and afterwards of that of Polignac. On the dissolution of the ministry of Laffitte, he was called to the head of the government, and entered on a system of conservative policy. He combined the advantages of an immense fortune, great mental capacity, talent for business, and the habit of public speaking.

#### 10. SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

May 30. — At London, Sir James Mackintosh, Kt., M. P., D. L. C., &c. He was born, October 24, 1765, at Alldowrie in the county of Inverness, Scotland, and was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, where he had for a fellow-student the celebrated Robert Hall, with whom he formed an intimate friendship, which continued through life. After leaving Aberdeen, he repaired to Edinburgh as a medical student, and took the degree of M. D. in 1787. His attention, however, was diverted from his professional studies to the science of politics; and in 1791, he suddenly acquired celebrity as the antagonist of Burke, in "*Vindiciæ Gallicæ, or a Defence of the French Revolution and its English Admirers, against the Accusations of the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke; including some Strictures on the late Production of Monsieur de Calonne,*" an octavo volume of 379 pages, an able and eloquent production, which passed through three editions within a few months, and procured him the acquaintance of some of the leaders of the Whig party. He afterwards applied himself to the profession of law. In 1803, he was appointed Recorder of Bombay; resided in India till November, 1811; and first became a member of parliament in 1813. He commenced the History of England, but died before he had completed the 3d volume. He was a distinguished contributor to the Edinburgh and Monthly Reviews, possessed great merit as a speaker and a writer, and was highly esteemed for his private and social virtues.

#### 11. CHARLES BUTLER.

June 2. — In London, aged 82, Charles Butler, Esq., a voluminous author, King's counsel, and a conveyancer of extensive practice. He was a Roman Catholic, and a nephew to the Rev. Alban Butler, author of the "*Lives of the Saints.*" He was educated at the English college of Douay, and afterwards became a member of Lincoln's Inn. The bar was inhibited to Roman Catholics till the passing of the relief act of 1791; and Mr. Butler was the first barrister of his communion that has, in modern times, risen to the rank of King's counsel.

The publications of Mr. Butler are numerous, and on a variety of topics, professional, theological, political, biographical, and controversial; and they indicate talent and very extensive acquirements. In a letter to Dr. Parr, he says, "The chief aim of all my writings has been to put Catholic and Protestant into good humor with one another, and the Catholics into good humor with themselves." Among his publications are a "Commentary on Coke upon Littleton," "*Horæ Biblicæ*," "Book of the Roman Catholic Church," and "Reminiscences."

With respect to his own studies and habits he remarks: "Very early rising, a systematic division of his time, abstinence from all company and from all diversions not likely to amuse him highly,—from reading, writing, or even thinking on modern party politics,—and above all, never permitting a bit or scrap of time to be unemployed,—have supplied him with an abundance of literary hours. His literary acquisitions are principally owing to the rigid observance of four rules:—to direct his attention to one literary object only at a time;—to read the best book upon it, consulting others as little as possible;—when the subject was contentious, to read the best book on each side;—to find out men of information, and, when in their society, to listen, not to talk."

#### 12. REMUSAT.

June 3.—At Paris, M. J. P. Abel-Remusat, Keeper of the Royal Library, Professor of the Chinese and Tartar languages in the College of France, and one of the most distinguished linguists and orientalists of Europe. He was born at Paris, Sept. 5, 1788; was appointed professor of Chinese in 1814; was long Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Paris, and some time president. He has been succeeded in his office by M. Stanislas Julien.

#### 13. JEREMY BENTHAM.

June 6.—In London, aged 85, Jeremy Bentham, Esq., a celebrated jurist. He was born February 15, (old style) 1747–8, in London, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, attained the degree of A. M. in 1767, attended the lectures of Sir William Blackstone, afterwards entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar, but soon abandoned the profession, and devoted himself to the composition of his voluminous writings on jurisprudence, government, and various branches of political and moral science. Mr. Bentham had a high reputation for talents, and held a correspondence with many of the most distinguished statesmen of Europe. As a writer he was very obscure, but he had able friends who attempted to render some of his numerous works intelligible. A part of them have been arranged and translated into French, by his friend and admirer M. Étienne Dumont, of Geneva, and printed partly in Paris, and partly in London. This eccentric man, who made

utility the basis of his philosophy, bequeathed his body to the dissectors, in order to benefit the science of anatomy.

#### 14. ANNA MARIA PORTER.

June 21. — At Clifton, near Bristol, Miss Anna Maria Porter, a popular novelist, author of "The Recluse of Norway," "The Village of Mariendorpt," "The Fast of St. Magdalen," and various other works. Her mother was left a widow with five young children, three sons, one of whom was the present Sir Robert Ker Porter, a distinguished painter and traveller; and two daughters, of whom Anna Maria was the younger, the elder being the accomplished Miss Jane Porter, author of "The Scottish Chiefs," "Thaddeus of Warsaw," &c.

#### 15. DUKE OF REICHSTADT.

July 22. — At the palace of Schoenbrunn, near Vienna, of consumption, aged 21, Napoleon Charles-Francis-Joseph, Duke of Reichstadt son of Napoleon, Emperor of France. He was born at Paris, March 20 1811, the only offspring of the marriage of Napoleon with the Archduchess Maria Louisa; and immediately upon his birth he received the title of King of Rome; but the downfall of the father entirely changed the condition and prospects of the son. His name was changed from Napoleon to Francis-Charles-Joseph; and in 1818, he was created Duke of Reichstadt. "He is said to have been attended by the archduchess with great affection during his last illness. But the parent and child had been estranged from each other; and the large family borne by Maria Louisa to her second husband (the late Count Neipperg) is supposed to have, in some degree, alienated her imperial highness from this solitary pledge of her first nuptials." — The Duke was very tall in stature; possessed of distinguished talent and great kindness of disposition, and early gave indications that his ruling passion was military ambition.

#### 16. COUNT CHAPTAL.

July, 29. — At Paris, Count Chaptal, celebrated for his knowledge of chemistry, and for his numerous and valuable works on that science. He was born at Nosaret in 1756; became distinguished as a physician and a chemist, and was called to Paris in 1793, where, besides producing various important works on Chemistry and other practical branches of the arts and sciences, he was made minister of the interior by Bonaparte, and successively filled many other important situations.

#### 17. SAINT MARTIN.

August 10. — At Paris, of the cholera, aged 42, M. Jean Saint Martin, principal editor of the *Journal Asiatique*, an eminent orientalist, and

particularly distinguished for his knowledge of the languages of Western Asia.

#### 18. ADAM CLARKE.

August 26. — At Bayswater, near London, of the cholera, aged 72, the Rev. Adam Clarke, LL. D., F. S. A., &c., a distinguished Methodist preacher and divine, a man of great talents and extensive learning, particularly in the oriental languages and biblical literature, and author of a well known and learned commentary on the Scriptures, and various other publications.

He was born in 1763, in the county of Londonderry, in Ireland, his father being of an English family, and his mother a Scotchwoman. By invitation of Mr. John Wesley he became a pupil in Kingswood school, then recently established, and was sent out by Mr. Wesley an itinerant preacher in 1782, at the early age of 19. He was greatly admired as a preacher: at first his youth attracted great numbers of hearers; but afterwards the extent of his resources, from the gifts of nature and the fruits of study, commanded attention wherever he went; and hardly any man ever drew so large congregations, or of so mixed a character. He continued to travel in various circuits, till 1805, when he took up his residence in London, where he passed a considerable part of his subsequent life. To his great talents and learning he united the virtues of the humble Christian; was greatly respected by all denominations; and though catholic in his feelings, he was strongly attached to the body of Christians with which he was connected.

#### 19. SIR EVERARD HOME.

August 31. — At Chelsea College, England, in his 77th year, Sir Everard Home, Professor of Anatomy in the College of Surgeons, and for many years president of the college. He was one of the most eminent medical men of his day; and his publications are numerous and of high repute.

#### 20. BARON DE ZACH.

Sept. 2. — At Paris, of the cholera, in his 79th year, Francis Xavier, Baron de Zach, one of the most eminent astronomers of the age. He was born at Pest, in Hungary, on the 15th of June, 1754. After having travelled through various countries of Europe, he was appointed, in 1786, by the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, to construct the observatory of Seeberg near Gotha, which he superintended for several years. He published, in 1792, tables of the sun with a catalogue of 381 stars; he commenced, at Weimar, in 1800, the publication of his "Geographical Ephemerides"; having left Germany and taken up his abode near Marseilles, he published in French, in 1814, his work on the Attraction of Mountains; — afterwards, having established himself at Genoa, he

began there, in 1818, the publication of a new astronomical *Recueil*, entitled "*Correspondance astronomique, géographique, hydrographique, et statistique*," of which 14 volumes in 8vo. were issued prior to 1826. The disease of the stone compelled him to discontinue this work, and was the occasion of his repairing to Paris, where he died by an attack of the cholera, after 24 hours' illness.

## 21. PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD.

Sept. 12. — At London, Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield, in her 82d year, author of many popular and useful works for children and young persons, and one of the earliest promoters of those provident institutions, called Savings Banks. She was the eldest daughter of Daniel Bell and Catherine Barclay, grand-daughter of the celebrated Robert Barclay, author of the "Apology for the Quakers"; was married to Mr. Edward Wakefield, a merchant of London, in 1771; was a member of the Society of Friends, and aunt to Mrs. Fry, so well known for her benevolent labors in behalf of prisoners.

## 22. SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Sept. 21. — At Abbotsford in Roxburghshire, Scotland, Sir Walter Scott, Bart., the most popular writer of his age, and the most distinguished novelist in English literature. He was born at Edinburgh on the 15th of August, 1771, the birth-day of Bonaparte, who was born two years before him. His father was a writer to the signet, of great respectability and considerable wealth, and his mother was a woman of talent. He was educated at the High School of Edinburgh under Dr. Adam, and at the university; but he was little distinguished in the ordinary branches of education; though he early acquired a large stock of miscellaneous reading. After having completed the preparatory studies, he was called to the bar, in 1792, but his literary taste diverted his attention from the practice of his profession to more favorite pursuits. In 1800, he was appointed sheriff of Selkirkshire; and in 1806, principal clerk in the Court of Session.

His first original work, of considerable size, was "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," which was published in 1805, and was received with great applause. "Marmion" followed in 1808; "The Lady of the Lake" in 1810; "The Vision of Don Roderick" in 1811; "Rokeby" in 1812. Upwards of 30,000 copies of the "Lay" were sold by the trade in England previously to 1829; and 36,000 of "Marmion" before 1825. But it was in the character of an historical novelist that he acquired the greatest celebrity. His fictitious prose compositions, as published in Edinburgh, comprise no less than 74 volumes. "Waverly" was published in 1814, "Guy Mannering" in 1815, the "Antiquary" and the First Series of the "Tales of My Landlord" in 1816.

These were followed in rapid succession by various other works, which were received with great applause, but were all published anonymously ; nor was his authorship publicly acknowledged by himself, till 1827, when, in consequence of the bankruptcy of his publishers and his own embarrassments, the fact could no longer be concealed. Besides his poems and novels, he was the author of the "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," and various other works, and was a contributor to periodical journals.

The health of Sir Walter having for some time been declining, in the winter of 1830-31, symptoms of a gradual paralysis began to be manifested. In October, 1831, he sailed from England for Italy ; returned to Abbotsford in a state of almost entire insensibility in July, 1832 ; and died on the 21st of September. Sir Walter was in stature upwards of six feet, and had a lameness in his right foot which required the support of a staff. He was distinguished for uprightness and purity of character in private life, for great simplicity and kindness of manners, and benevolence of heart.

#### 23. JAMES STEPHEN.

October 10. — At Bath, aged 73, James Stephen, Esq., a late master in chancery. He was born at Poole, educated for the bar, practised many years with great success in St. Christopher's, W. I., afterwards in London ; wrote the anonymous pamphlet entitled "War in Disguise" ; became a distinguished member of parliament ; and suggested and arranged the whole system of continental blockade, which for a long time occasioned great embarrassment to Bonaparte. He retired from parliament in 1815. While residing in the West Indies, he imbibed that abhorrence of the colonial system which led him to become one of the most zealous and formidable opponents of slavery ; and his anti-slavery writings and speeches exerted a powerful influence on the subject. He was nearly connected with Mr. Wilberforce by marriage, as well as by congeniality of religious principles and character, and aversion to slavery.

#### 24. MADAME BONAPARTE.

Oct. — At Rome, aged 82, Madame Letitia Bonaparte, mother of the emperor Napoleon. Her maiden name was Letitia Ramolini. She was born at Ajaccio, Aug. 24, 1750 ; was one of the most beautiful young women of Corsica, was married in the midst of civil discord and contention to Charles Bonaparte, an officer who fought with Paoli ; was possessed of great firmness of character ; and was left a widow in 1785, having borne 13 children, of whom 5 sons and 3 daughters survived their father ; all of whom became celebrated. The following list exhibits their names, titles, &c.



1. Joseph, born Jan. 7, 1768; formerly King of Spain; now Count Survilliers; resident for several years in New Jersey.
2. Napoleon, born Aug. 15, 1769; formerly Emperor of France; died at St. Helena, May 5, 1821: — left an only son, Duke de Reichstadt. See page 303.
3. Lucien, born in 1772; Prince of Cassino, an estate in the Papal Territory.
4. Maria-Anne-Eliza, born Jan. 8, 1777; married Bacciocchi, Prince of Luna and Piombino; died Aug. 7, 1820.
5. Louis, born Sept. 2, 1778; formerly King of Holland; now Count de St. Leu; resident in Italy.
6. Paulina, born Oct. 20, 1780; married (1st) to General Leclerc; (2d) to Prince Borghese (who died in May, 1832); died June 9, 1825.
7. Caroline, born March 26, 1782; married (1st) to Joachim Murat [formerly King of Naples, — shot in 1815]; married (2d) to Marshal Macdonald: — now resident in Austria as Countess of Lipano.
8. Jerome, born Dec. 15, 1784; formerly King of Westphalia; now Prince of Montfort, in Wurtemberg, having married a sister of the King of Wurtemberg.

#### 25. ANTONIO SCARPA.

October 31. — At Pavia, aged 86, Antonio Scarpa, Professor of Anatomy in that city, and for the last half century placed, by the common consent of his countrymen, at the head of their anatomists and surgeons.

#### 26. SIR JOHN LESLIE.

Nov. 3. — At Coates, in Fifeshire, Scotland, Sir John Leslie, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, an eminent chemist, mathematician, and natural philosopher, the inventor of the differential thermometer, and author of various scientific works. He was born of parents in humble life, in April, 1766, at Largo in Fifeshire, educated at the universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, elected to the mathematical chair of the university of Edinburgh in 1805, and succeeded Professor Playfair in the chair of Natural Philosophy in 1819. He was knighted on the 27th of June, 1832. His successor is Mr. James Forbes.

#### 27. DR. SPURZHEIM.

Nov. 10. — At Boston, Mass., John Caspar Spurzheim, M. D., the celebrated phrenologist, and author of various works on the science of phrenology. He was born on the 31st Dec., 1776, at the village of Longvich near Treves, on the Moselle, in Germany, was educated at the university of Treves, became acquainted, about the year 1800, with Dr. Gall, the founder of the doctrine of craniology, as it was then called,

and afterwards became an associate and fellow-laborer in defending and propagating their opinions in different countries of Europe. After having given lectures in various cities on the continent of Europe, and in Great Britain and Ireland, he sailed to America, and on the 17th of September commenced a course of lectures on phrenology at Boston, and soon after another course at Cambridge; and died after an illness of about three weeks, much lamented by those who had made his acquaintance.

#### 28. BARNABA ORIANI.

Nov. 12. — At Milan, in his 80th year, Barnaba Oriani, director of the Observatory of Brera in that city, with regard to whom it was remarked by the Duke of Sussex, in his last Anniversary address to the Royal Society, "If the union of practical with theoretical science be considered, we shall be justified in pronouncing him to have been, after Bessel, the most accomplished astronomer of the present age."

#### 29. SAY.

In Nov. — At Paris, Jean-Baptiste Say, Professor in the School of Mechanics, and an eminent writer on the science of political economy. He was born at Lyons in 1767; but at an early age removed to Paris. His principal work on Political Economy has been translated into most of the languages of Europe.

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### FOREIGN OBITUARY — 1832.

Jan. — At Dublin, aged 49, *Alexander Nimmo*, F.R.S.E., a man of science, and a distinguished engineer.

Feb. 20. — At Gosport, England, in his 70th year, *William Burney*, LL.D., author of the *Marine Dictionary*, and other works.

Feb. 22. — At Finningby, near Doncaster, England, aged 82, *John Bigland*, author of the "View of the World," "History of England," and many other works. He spent a great part of his life in the occupation of a village schoolmaster, and did not commence author till he was upwards of 50 years of age.

April 29. — At Winchester College, in his 84th year, *George Isaac Huntingford*, D.D., Bishop of Hereford, and author of various publications.

May 25. — At Dawlish, England, aged 77, *Sir Wm. Grant*, formerly Master of the Rolls.

May 29. — In London, aged 80, *Rev. George Burder*, for many years secretary of the London Missionary Society, Editor of the "Evangelical Magazine," author of the "Village Sermons," 6 vols., and other religious publications.

May 31. — At Paris, aged 60, *General Maximilian Lamarque*, a distinguished officer, and a defender of liberal principles.

June 21. — In London, in his 88th year, *Count Simon Woronzow*, a Russian statesman, and for 30 years an ambassador to England.

June 23. — At Edinburgh, aged 72, *Sir James Hall*, F. R. S. E.

June 29. — In London, aged 48, *Sir James Macdonald*, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

June. — At Florence, aged 82, *Sestini*, a celebrated antiquary.

July 16. — At Paris, aged 46, *Brue*, Geographer to the King.

July 17. — In London, aged 60, *Sir John Curr*, well known as a writer of *Tours and Travels*.

July. — At Paris, aged 91, *Portal*, a celebrated physician.

Aug. 20. — At Hackney, England, aged 62, *Thomas Bourne*, author of a "Gazetteer of the most Remarkable Places in the world."

Sept. 2. — At Hackney, aged 51, *John Olding Butler*, author of a "Geography of the Globe."

Sept. 16. — At Llangollen, Wales, aged 87, *Field-Marshal Alured Clarke*.

Sept. 18. — At Paris, *Professor Lemaire*, Editor of the "Latin Classics."

Nov. 4. — In London, aged 70, *Charles Abbott*, Lord Tenderden, Chief Justice of the Court of the King's Bench. He was the son of a barber, — born at Canterbury, Oct. 7, 1762, — educated at Oxford, — made a Judge of the Common Pleas in 1816, — and raised to the office of Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1818.

Nov. 15. — *Richard Bourke*, D. D., aged 65, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

Dec. 7. — At Bombay, aged 32, *Victor Jacquemont*, a distinguished naturalist.

Dec. 21. — At Sheen in Surrey, England, in his 97th year, *Wm. Bray*, F. S. A., an eminent antiquary.

## 1833.

Jan. 3. — At Portsmouth, England, aged 75, *Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Foley*.

Jan. 10. — In London, aged 72, *Joshua Brookes*, F. R. S., &c.

Jan. 15. — At Gottingen, *Professor Ernest Schulze*.

Jan. 23. — Near Liverpool, England, aged 78, *Gen. Sir Banastre Tarleton*. In the American Revolutionary war, he commanded, in the Carolinas, the British cavalry with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Jan. 23. — At Teignmouth, England, in his 76th year, *Admiral Viscount Lord Exmouth*, an eminent commander in the British Navy.

Jan. 29. — At Paris, aged 66, *M. Jean-Daniel Kieffer*, Professor of Turkish in the College of France.

Feb. 4. — At Bedford Cottage, Southampton, England, in his 86th year, *John O'Keefe*, a dramatic author.

Feb. 6. — In London, aged 72, *Alderman Robert Waithman*, M. P.

Feb. 6. — In England, the *Rev. Edward Cooper*, rector of Hamstall Ridgware and of Yoxall, Staffordshire; author of several volumes of Sermons, much esteemed.

Feb. 8. — At Milton House, near Peterborough, England, in his 85th year, *Wm. Wentworth Fitzwilliam*, 4th Earl Fitzwilliam, formerly President of the Council, &c.

Feb. 13. — At Florence, in his 79th year, *Prince Stanislaus Poniatowski*, brother of Stanislaus Augustus, the last king of Poland. He rendered himself illustrious by being the first to emancipate his serfs throughout his extensive estates.

March 6. — At Norwood, England, aged 52, *John Wm. Ward*, Earl of Dudley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under Mr. Canning, a nobleman noted for talent and eccentricity.

March 29. — At Helston, Cornwall, aged 68, *Samuel Drew*, a distinguished metaphysical writer, and editor of the Imperial Magazine.

April 3. — At Odessa, aged about 35, *Nicholas Ipsilanti*, a brother of Alexander Ipsilanti, and an officer under him in the Greek revolution.

April 11. — In London, in his 89th year, the *Rev. Rowland Hill*, the celebrated minister of Surrey Chapel. He was the son of Sir Rowland Hill, and uncle to the present Lord Hill. He was admitted to deacon's orders, but never attained any higher rank in the hierarchy. He, however, regarded himself as an Episcopal clergyman, yet maintaining an independent and ambiguous position, being theoretically a Churchman, but practically a Dissenter. He was distinguished for zeal and eccentricity, and had long to contend against religious animosity; but his warm-hearted philanthropy, generous benevolence, and blameless character overcame opposition, and gained him general respect and esteem. He usually spent a considerable part of the summer in visiting various parts of Great Britain, preaching in places of worship of almost every denomination that would admit of his services, and occasionally to large assemblies in the open air. He preached for the last time to an immense audience but three days before his death.

April 11. — At Florence, in his 72d year, *Raffaele Morghen*, a celebrated engraver.

April 15. — In London, aged 52, *Thomas Foley*, 3d Baron Foley. His life was insured for £200,000.

April 16. — In London, aged 60, *Henry George Herbert*, 2d Earl of Carnarvon; a nobleman of talents; formerly a whig; lately a conservative.

April 19. — At Iwer, near Uxbridge, England, aged 76, *James Gambier*, Lord Gambier, Admiral of the Fleet, long a distinguished officer in the British navy, and the commander of the fleet which took possession

of the Danish navy in 1807. His grandfather was a French refugee, who left France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was President of the Church Missionary Society, and was characterized by great piety and benevolence. He left no heirs, and the peerage is extinct.

April 21. — In London, in his 67th year, *Sir Christopher Robinson*, D. C. L., judge of the High Court of Admiralty.

April 29. — In London, aged 76, *Wm. Babington*, M. D.

April. — At Paris, aged 85, *Adamantios Coray*, styled "the morning-star of modern Greek literature." He was born at Scio in 1748; and in 1788, he took up his residence at Paris, devoting himself to literary labors.

May 3. — At Wollavington, Sussex, Eng., *Rev. John Sargent*, author of the *Memoirs of Henry Martyn*, and of *T. T. Thomason*.

May 15. — At Richmond, aged 45, *Edmund Kean*, the most celebrated tragedian of his age. The total sum which he received for acting since 1814, is stated at £176,000, averaging upwards of £9,000 per annum for 19 years; yet he died poor. "With a genius to have been more than a Garrick in his art, he had," says the *New Monthly Magazine*, "the follies and passions at times to reduce him almost beneath a Cooke in his habits."

May 22. — In London, aged 42, *Th. Eyre Radcliff Livingston*, 6th *Earl of Newburgh*.

May 31. — In London, aged 64, *Sir John Mulcoln*, Major-General in the service of the East India Company, and late Governor of Bombay.

May. — At Hornsey, near London, *Wm. Morgan*, F. R. S., a distinguished mathematician, engaged for the space of 56 years in conducting the affairs of the Equitable Assurance Society, of which he was actuary.

June 1. — At Paris, aged 59, *René Savary*, Duke of Rovigo, one of the ministers of France under Bonaparte.

June 4. — In London, in his 58th year, *Peter King*, 7th *Lord King*, author of "The Life of John Locke."

June 13. — At Edinburgh, *Rev. James Andrew*, LL. D., F. R. S., Principal of the East India Company's Seminary at Addiscombe, and author of a Hebrew Grammar and Dictionary.

June 23. — At Brighton, England, aged 38, *John James Park*, Professor of Law at King's College, London.

June 29. — In England, in his 63d year, *Th. Wm. Fermor*, 4th *Earl of Pomfret*.

July 10. — At Deptford, aged 44, *O. A. Windsor*, 6th *Earl of Plymouth*.

July 10. — In London, in his 37th year, *George James Welbore Agar Ellis*, *Lord Dover*, author of various publications.

July 19. — At Dunrobin Castle, in the county of Sutherland, Scotland, in his 76th year, *George Granville Leveson Gower*, *Duke of Sutherland*.

He was formerly known as Marquis of Stafford, but was, on the 14th of January, raised to a ducal coronet. "His grace was regarded as enjoying one of the largest incomes in Europe,—report affirmed that it exceeded £300,000 per annum." — *New Monthly Magazine*.

July 28. — In London, in his 74th year, *William Wilberforce*, one of the most celebrated philanthropists of modern times, and whose able, zealous, long-continued, and ultimately successful exertions in favor of the abolition of the slave-trade, have given him a high rank among the benefactors of the human race. He was born, Aug. 24, 1759, at Hull; was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he formed an intimacy with William Pitt; was elected a member of parliament for Hull in 1780; for the county of York in 1784; and in 1787, he brought forward a motion for the abolition of the slave-trade, and the question, after a long and laborious struggle, was finally carried during the ministry of Mr. Fox, June 10, 1806. In 1797, Mr. Wilberforce published his celebrated "Practical View," a work which has been translated into most European languages, and of which about fifty editions have been printed in Great Britain and America. His remains were consigned to the sanctuary of the illustrious dead in Westminster Abbey; and his "funeral train included the great and the good of all parties."

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#### AMERICAN OBITUARY.—1832.

Sept. 13. — At Detroit, aged 68, the Rev. *Gabriel Richard*, a Catholic priest, and a man of extensive learning. He was born at Saintes in France; came to America after the commencement of the French Revolution; was sent as a missionary to Illinois; went to Detroit in 1798; and was elected a delegate to Congress in 1823.

Sept. 16. — At Boston, aged 81, *Major Thomas Melville*, who took an active part in the Revolution, and formed one of the Boston "Tea party."

Oct. 13. — At Norfolk, Va., *John E. Holt*, nearly twenty years mayor of that borough.

Nov. 14. — At Baltimore, in his 96th year, *Charles Carroll* of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was born at Annapolis, on the 20th of September, 1737; was descended from a respectable Irish family; was of the Catholic religion, and inherited a very large estate. He was sent at an early age to St. Omers to be educated; thence he was removed to Rheims. After having studied the civil law in France, he passed over to London and pursued the study of common law at the Temple; and returned to America at the age of 27. He was soon known as an advocate for liberty, and as one of the ablest political writers of Maryland. In 1776, he was elected a delegate

to Congress, and subscribed his name to the Declaration of Independence. In 1778, he left Congress, and devoted himself to the councils of his native state; in 1789, he was elected a senator in Congress; and in 1810, he quitted public life at the age of 64, and passed the remainder of his days in tranquillity, beloved and revered by his friends and neighbors, and honored by his country. "His mind was highly cultivated. He was always a model of regularity in conduct, and sedateness in judgment. In natural sagacity, in refinement of taste and pleasures, in unaffected and habitual courtesy, in vigilant observation, vivacity of spirit and tone, susceptibility of domestic and social happiness in the best forms, he had but few equals during the greater part of his long and bright existence." See the *National Gazette*.

Nov. 19. — At the city of Washington, aged 60, *Philip Doddridge*, a representative in Congress from Virginia; a distinguished lawyer, and one of the ablest men in the body of which he was a member.

Nov. 20. — In Saratoga county, N. Y., aged about 85, *Col. James Livingston*, a soldier of the Revolution.

— At New Holland, Lancaster county, Pa., aged 103, *Peter Hildebrand*.

— In Columbia county, Georgia, aged 110, *Captain Thomas Cobb*, a native of Buckingham county, Virginia. He removed to Georgia about the year 1783; — was an agriculturist, and an excellent manager of his plantation.

Dec. 16. — At New York, in his 34th year, *Robert C. Sands*, one of the editors of "The Commercial Advertiser," and the principal author of the poem "Yamoyden." He was graduated at Columbia College in 1815; was a man of genius, a scholar, and an elegant writer.

Dec. 18. — At Freehold, N. J., aged about 80, *Philip Freneau*, a poet of the American Revolution. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1771. He died in consequence of losing his way and getting mired in a bog in the evening, where he was found lifeless the next morning. His poems, as it is stated in the Advertisement to the 3d edition, "were originally written between the years 1768 and 1793; and were partly published in the transient prints of the times, and afterwards collected into two editions of 1786 and 1795." The 3d edition was published in 1809, in two volumes, under the title of "Poems written and published during the Revolutionary War."

Dec. 19. — At Boston, aged 79, *Gardiner Greene*, a man of great wealth, and president of the Branch Bank of the United States.

Dec. 29. — At New Haven, Conn., in his 79th year, *James Hillhouse*, a man very highly respected for his private virtues and his great and long continued public services. He was born at Montville, Conn., Oct. 21, 1754; was graduated at Yale College in 1773; after due preparation,

entered upon the practice of law; took an active part in the revolutionary struggle, and when New Haven was invaded by the British under General Tryon, was commander of the Governor's Guards; became a member of the House of Representatives in Congress, in 1791; after three years, was chosen to the Senate, of which he continued to be a distinguished member for 16 years; in 1810, resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States to undertake the office of Commissioner of the School Fund of Connecticut, which he continued to manage with great fidelity and ability for 15 years; and in 1825, undertook to conduct the construction of the Farmington and Hampshire Canal. He was chosen treasurer of Yale College in 1782, and continued to hold the office till his death, a little more than 50 years; and he did much to promote the interests of that institution.

One of the most remarkable incidents in the history of Mr. Hillhouse's connection with the national legislature, was his proposal to amend the Constitution of the United States, which was submitted to the Senate, April 12, 1808. He proposed a House of Representatives chosen annually by the people; a Senate, the members of which should be elected once in three years; and a President with powers much inferior to those now committed to that magistrate, who should be selected by lot from among the Senators. *See Mr. Bacon's "Sketch of the Life and Character of the Hon. James Hillhouse."*

— At Middletown, Conn., *Rev. John M. Smith*, Professor of Ancient Languages in the Wesleyan University.

### 1833.

Jan. 10. — At Boston, aged 65, *Col. Amos Binney*, late Navy Agent for the port of Boston. He was born at Hull, Massachusetts, and being left an orphan at an early age, he entered upon the active duties of life without the advantage of a single day's instruction at school; but notwithstanding his early disadvantages, he became a man of intelligence, enterprise, and success in his business. He was a distinguished member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a liberal promoter of public and private charities.

Jan. 28. — At Pleasant Hill in Warren county, N. C., in his 80th year, *Col. Philemon Hawkins*, the last surviving signer of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina in 1776.

Jan. 29. — At Warrenton, N. C. in his 64th year, *John Hall*, recently Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. He was born in Staunton county, Virginia; and in his 23d year, removed to Warrenton; and during 31 years, he acted as a judge in different tribunals of the state. "The proverbial purity of his life, the high and holy motives of his conduct, made him deservedly the object of implicit confidence during his long judicial career."



Feb. 1. — In Pitt co., N. C., in her 101st year, *Mrs. Elizabeth Moore*.

Feb. 5. — At Sandwich, the *Rev. Ezra S. Goodwin*, pastor of the First Congregational church and society in that town, in the 46th year of his age, and in the 20th of his ministry; a man much respected for his talents, learning, and amiable and exemplary character.

Feb. 17. — At New York, aged 58, the *Rev. Alexander McLeod*, D. D.

Feb. 24. — At Washington, *James Lent*, M. C. from the state of New York.

Feb. — In Johnson co., N. C., *Mrs. Elizabeth Pearce*, aged about 111.

March 6. — At Havana, aged 38, *James Bowdoin*, of Boston.

March 10. — At Bremen, Maine, in his 86th year, *Commodore Samuel Tucker*. He was born at Marblehead, in 1747; was apprenticed to the sea-service at the age of 11 years; received a commission as commodore in the early part of the revolutionary war; and was distinguished as a brave, able, and successful commander. He is said to have been, at the time of his death, next to General Lafayette, the highest surviving officer of the Revolution.

March 16. — At West Farms, Westchester county, N. Y., aged 52, *William Hoffman*, M. D.

March 29. — At Havana, of cholera, *William Shaler*, American Consul. He long discharged the office of Consul General at Algiers, with signal ability and firmness in trying circumstances, and there wrote his "Sketches of Algiers," the statements and suggestions in which work were of important use to the French government in their successful operations against that place.

April 1. — At Cambridge, Mass., in his 33d year, *John Hooker Ashmun*, Professor of Law in Harvard University. He was born at Blandford, Mass., on the 3d of July, 1800; was graduated at Cambridge, in 1818; and was appointed Professor of Law in 1829. "The honors of the University," says Mr. Justice Story, in his Funeral Discourse, "were never more worthily bestowed, never more meekly worn, and never more steadily brightened. — If we look to his years, it seems almost incredible that he should have attained so high a distinction in so short a period. Let it be recollected that he died before he had attained the age of 33; and that he had gathered about him all the honors, which are usually the harvest of the ripest life."

April. — At Hollis, N. H., aged 102, *Capt. Caleb Farley*.

May 19. — In Louisiana, *Josiah S. Johnston*, a senator of the United States. He was killed by the explosion of the steamboat *Lioness* by gunpowder, on Red River, 40 miles above Alexandria; 14 or 15 others being killed at the same time, and many others wounded. Mr. Johnston was a native of Connecticut, but was taken by his father in his infancy to Kentucky, and emigrated to Louisiana in 1804 or 1805, where he was appointed a judge, twice elected a representative to Con-

gress; and in 1824, he was chosen a senator, and remained so till his death. "Those who knew him only as a public man will regret his loss; those who knew him intimately will mourn it."

May 23.— At Manchester, Vt., aged 55, *Richard Skinner*. He was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1778; removed to Manchester in 1800; was elected member of Congress in 1813, judge of the Supreme Court in 1816, chief justice in 1817, governor in 1820, 1821, and 1822; was reappointed chief justice in 1824, and resigned in 1829. He was much respected for his public services and his private worth.

May 24.— At Philadelphia, aged 60, *John Randolph*, or, as he himself wrote his name, *John Randolph of Roanoke*, a man distinguished for genius, eloquence, and eccentricity. He arrived in Philadelphia a few days before his death, in a state of extreme debility, purposing to proceed to Europe, with the hope of a partial restoration of his health.

He was born in Virginia, on the 2d of June, 1773; and was descended from Pocahontas, the daughter of Powhatan, a great Indian chief, through his grandmother, whose maiden name was Jane Bolling, the great granddaughter of Jane Rolfe (married to Robert Bolling), the daughter of John Rolfe and Pocahontas; so that he was of the 7th generation from Pocahontas. His father died in 1775, leaving three sons and a large estate; and his mother was married in 1783, to St. George Tucker, who was the guardian to Randolph during his minority. Mr. Randolph's early life was spent at different places under different instructors, of most of whom he said he "never learned any thing." He passed a short time at Princeton College, at Columbia College, and at William and Mary College, and was a little while a student at law under Edmund Randolph. Of himself he remarks, "With a superficial and defective education, I commenced politician." He was elected a member of Congress in 1799, and continued a member of the House of Representatives, with the exception of three intervals of two years each, (during one of these intervals he was in the U. S. Senate) till 1829; and he was afterwards appointed minister plenipotentiary to Russia.— Mr. Randolph was never married. He was possessed of a large and valuable estate on the Roanoke, and had, at the time of his death, 318 slaves, and 180 horses, of which about 120 were blood horses.— The following extract is taken from a notice of him in the "Journal of Commerce."

"As a declaimer, his name and eloquence form a conspicuous portion of the history of every measure which was discussed in Congress while he was a member. The character of his oratory is known to every newspaper reader in the country. His speeches have been more fully and correctly reported (in "The National Intelligencer"), and have been more generally read than those of any other member of Congress. He

never spoke without commanding the most intense interest. At his first gesture or word, the house and galleries were hushed into silence and attention. His voice was shrill and pipe-like, but under perfect command; and, in its lower tones, it was music. His tall person, firm eye, and peculiarly 'expressive fingers' assisted very much in giving effect to his delivery. His eloquence, taking its character from his unamiable disposition, was generally exerted in satire and invective; but he never attempted pathos without entire success. In quickness of perception, accuracy of memory, liveliness of imagination, and sharpness of wit, he surpassed most men of his day; but his judgment was feeble or rarely consulted. The measure of his capacity and his acquisitions have been the subject of some dispute. But it is undeniable that he had read much and remembered every thing he had read; and that he was well versed in classical literature, in English history, and especially in the English tongue. It has often been said that he drew his illustrations from his common-place book. That book was his tenacious memory. He has been heard to say, that whatever he read in his youth had, in after life, come thick and fresh upon his memory; and that his earliest studies had stood him in better stead, for ready quotation and application, than any subsequent acquisition.

"It will not be forgotten, however, that he was capable of kindness, generosity, and courtesy. He was a kind master, a good neighbor, and, amongst his immediate constituents, was even popular. His friends have said that he possessed a deep vein of piety, which was, on some occasions, strongly developed. One of his most striking characteristics was, perhaps, his economy, — which he rigidly practised, and, both in public and private affairs, diligently inculcated. His inheritance was inconsiderable, and heavily incumbered with a British debt; but, by a long course of economy, he relieved his estate, and acquired wealth. Under the shade of his patrimonial oaks, where he often indicated his wish to be buried, let the orator of Roanoke rest in peace."

May 31. — At Nashville, of cholera, aged 62, *Josiah Nichol*, president of the Branch Bank of the United States.

May. — At St. Louis, in his 46th year, of cholera, *Col. William McRee*. He was a native of Wilmington, N. C.; was educated at West Point; and was an accomplished officer. He retired from the army in 1819, and afterwards accepted the office of surveyor-general of Missouri.

———. At Granville, N. Y., in his 100th year, *Thomas Porter*. He was in the British army at Lake George in the year 1755; and officiated as a judge about ten years in Vermont.

———. In Missouri, *Alexander Buckner*, a senator in Congress from Missouri.

June 1. — At New York, in his 74th year, *Oliver Wolcott*, a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, the son of Oliver Wolcott, who was one of the

signers of the Declaration of Independence, and two years governor of Connecticut. He was educated for the bar; was appointed by Washington comptroller of the Treasury; and on the retirement of Alexander Hamilton, he was raised to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, which office he continued to fill, with integrity and ability, during the remainder of Washington's administration, and the whole term of that of John Adams. In 1800, he commenced business in the city of New York as a merchant. After the close of the war with England he removed to his native town, and was annually elected, ten years in succession, Governor of Connecticut. He afterwards returned to the city of New York, to be in the vicinity of his children.

June 6. — At Salem, Mass., aged 65, *John Dexter Treadwell*, M. D.

June 10. — Near Knoxville, Tennessee, *Nathaniel W. Williams*, for many years a judge of the Circuit Court in that state.

June 13. — In Tennessee, on board the steam-boat Mount Vernon, of cholera, in his 45th year, *Thomas Yeatman*, Esq., a wealthy banker of Nashville, and a man highly respected.

June 14. — In the poor-house, Maury county, Tennessee, *Abraham Bogard*, aged 118 years and 4 days; a native of the state of Delaware.

June 15. — At Charleston, S. C., aged 60, *Robert T. Turnbull*, a man of talents, and reputed the ablest writer in favor of the principle of "nullification." "Whatever difference of opinion" says a eulogist, "may exist among his fellow-citizens at large as to the soundness of his political opinions, there will be none as to his accomplishments; — all must unite in doing homage to his genius, his intrepidity, and his moral virtues."

June 29. — At New York, *Elisha Williams* of Hudson.

July 6. — At Baltimore, aged 91, *F. Augustine du Bois Martin*.

July 7. — Near Florence, Alabama, in his 62d year, *General John Coffee*. He was a distinguished officer under General Jackson in the last war.

July 10. — At Salem, Indiana, of cholera, aged 42, *John Hay Farnham*, a native of Massachusetts, a graduate (1811) of Harvard University, a lawyer of distinction, and secretary of the Indiana Historical Society.

July 12. — At Baltimore, aged 77, *Samuel Sterrett*, formerly a representative in Congress from Baltimore.

July 14. — At Brownsville, Pa., of cholera, *Gen. Solomon G. Krepps*, a senator of Pennsylvania.

July 19. — At Duxbury, Mass., aged 67, the *Rev. John Allyn*, D. D.

July 20. — At Belleville, of cholera, *Ninian Edwards*, late governor of Illinois.

July 22. — At Hickory Hill, Baltimore county, Md., in his 112th year, *William Thompson*. He was a native of St. Mary's county, Md.

He left 11 or 12 surviving children, the oldest 91 years of age; the youngest 25.

July 25. — At Knoxville, aged 106 years, *James Martin*, a revolutionary soldier.

July 27. — At Philadelphia, in his 60th year, *Commodore William Bainbridge*, a distinguished commander in the American navy. He was born at Princeton, N. J., on the 7th of May, 1774, was apprenticed to the sea-service at an early period of life, and at the age of 19 years; rose to the command of a merchant vessel. In 1798, he entered the naval service with the rank of lieutenant. In 1800, he sailed for Algiers as commander of the frigate *George Washington*; and in 1803, he sailed for Tripoli as commander of the frigate *Philadelphia*, in consequence of the grounding of which he was captured. On the 29th of December, 1812, having the frigate *Constitution* under his command, he captured, after a severe action, the British frigate *Java*; and his generosity to the prisoners gained for him a strong expression of their gratitude. Since the close of the war *Commodore Bainbridge* has commanded, with great reputation and popularity, at several naval stations; and for several years filled the office of a Commissioner of the Navy Board.

July 27. — At New York, aged 72, *Felix A. Ouvière Pascalis*, M. D.

July 22. — At Nashville, *Jesse Wheaton*, formerly M. C. from Tennessee.

July. — At Pittsburg, Pa., *Rev. Charles B. Maguire*, D. D.

July. — At New York, aged 75, *Colonel Nicholas Fish*, an officer of the Revolution.

July. — At Acworth, N. H., aged 80, *Capt. Samuel Bradford*, an officer of the Revolution.

July. — At Burlington, N. J., aged 86, the *Rev. Charles Henry Wharton*, D. D.

July. — At Cincinnati, Ohio, *Jesse Smith*, M. D., a much respected physician.

August 3. — At Newbern, N. C., *John Stanley*, formerly a distinguished member of the legislature of North Carolina and of Congress; an eloquent and able debater; greatly respected for his talents and his public and private character. While delivering a speech in the legislature of North Carolina, in the session of 1826-7, he was suddenly arrested by an attack of the hemiplegia; was borne out of the house in a helpless state, having lost the use of one side and almost the power of speech; and in this painful condition he remained till his decease.

Aug. 5. — At Newtown, near New York, aged 57, *Col. George Gibbs*, a mineralogist, and the importer of the extensive cabinet of minerals now in Yale College.

August 8. — At Cincinnati, *James M. Staughton*, M. D.,

August 13. — At Nashville, Tenn., in his 43d year, *William Gibbs Hunt*, editor of "The National Banner," formerly of Boston. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1810, and was a man of learning, talents, and worth.

August 29. — At Pawtuxet, R. I., *Capt. Thomas Hollis Condy*, aged 77; an officer of the Revolution.

Aug. 29. — At Newburgh, N. Y., *Dr. William Meade*, a mineralogist.

August 31. — In Virginia, in his 65th year, *Dr. Aylett Hawes*.

August. — At West Bridgewater, Mass., aged 85, *Daniel Howard*, formerly a judge of the County Court.

Aug. — At Jamaica, N. Y., in his 87th year, *Egbert Benson*, a man much respected for his private virtues and public services, eminent as a statesman and jurist.

Sept. 4. — At Kittanning, Pa., in his 89th year, *Robert Orr*, formerly judge in the Court of Common Pleas.

Sept. 13. — At Baltimore, *Peter Worthington*, an African, supposed to be upwards of 110 years of age.

Sept. 15. — At Lowell, Mass., *Warren Colburn*, aged 40, author of excellent treatises on Arithmetic and Algebra, and other valuable books of education. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1820, and greatly respected for his talents and excellent character.

Sept. — At Delaware, Ohio, *John W. Campbell*, judge of the United States District Court of Ohio.

Sept. — At Lexington, Ken., aged 78, *General Robert Breckenridge*.

Sept. — At Georgetown, D. C., in his 87th year, the *Rev. Stephen B. Balch*, D. D.

Sept. — At Salisbury, N. C., *Leonard Henderson*, chief justice of North Carolina.

Sept. — At Randolph, Vt., *Calvin Edson*, called the "living skeleton." His weight, at the time of his death, was stated to be only 45 pounds.

Sept. — At New Orleans, the *Rev. Leon de Neckere*, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of New Orleans.

# CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

FROM SEPT. 1832, TO SEPT. 1833.

[The figures on the left designate the day of the month.]

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## SEPTEMBER, 1832.

Sept. 12. A Convention, styled "The Union and State Rights Convention," having been in session several days at Columbia, S. C., adjourn to Dec. 10, after having submitted an Address to the people of South Carolina, and adopted the following among other resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That while we deprecate nullification, as founded on principles subversive of the Constitution, we would willingly and cordially unite with our fellow-citizens of the free-trade and state-rights party of this state, on any ground which promises a redress of our grievances, without involving a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

"*Resolved*, That in case of the concurrence of the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, this Convention do earnestly recommend to the citizens of this state to meet in their several districts, and elect delegates to attend a general meeting of the citizens of the said states in convention, to take into consideration the grievances under which we labor, and the means and measures of redress.

"*Resolved*, That we solemnly pledge ourselves to adopt, abide by, and pursue such measures in relation to our grievances as the said Convention shall recommend.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of nine be appointed to correspond with their fellow citizens of the said states, and in case of their concurrence in the proposed convention, to give notice of the time and place of holding the same, and fix a day for the election of delegates from the several districts of this state, and that a majority of the acting members of the committee be authorized to supply any vacancies in their number as the same may occur."

19. The adherents of Don Miguel attack Oporto and are repulsed, after a sharp contest, with considerable loss on each side.

21. A note is delivered to the London Conference, containing the absolute refusal of the King of Holland to accede to the treaty offered him by the Five Powers.

21. Attack upon Oporto, by Don Miguel, in which he is repulsed with a loss of 1,500 men. Don Pedro's loss 500.

27. A battle is fought at Galeneta, Mexico, between Gen. Montezuma with an army of 5,000 men, and Gen. Bustamente with 3,500 men, in which the former is completely defeated.

29. Report of the Sanatory Commission of Paris published, stating the number of deaths in the city, from Cholera, between March 26 and August 30, to have been 18,000.

30. The Spasmodic Cholera appears at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Change in the Spanish Ministry. The late Prime Minister, M. Calomarde, is sent into exile, and M. Zea Bermudez is appointed in his place.

## OCTOBER.

7. Gen. Santander inaugurated as President of New Grenada.

7. Gen. Pedraza, having been invited by Gen. Santa Anna to return to Mexico and assume the administration of the government, arrives at Vera Cruz.

8. Otho proclaimed and installed king of Greece at the palace of Preysing in Bavaria.

11. A new French Ministry formed, with Marshal Soult at its head.

14. Treaty concluded between the United States and Naples.

15. Earl Grey directs a circular to be sent to all the foreign ambassadors, in London, acquainting them with the resolution of the British Cabinet to eject the Dutch, *vi et armis*, from the citadel of Antwerp.

22. Convention between France and England, signed at London, to carry into effect the Treaty relative to the Netherlands concluded Nov. 15, 1831.

24. The 150th anniversary of the landing of Wm. Penn is celebrated at Philadelphia.

25. The Queen of Spain appointed Regent during the King's indisposition, and a complete change made in the Ministry.

25. An act passes in the Legislature of South Carolina, (in the Senate by a vote of 31 to 13, and in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 96 to 25,) requiring a "Convention of Delegates of the people of that state to assemble at Columbia on the 3d Monday of Nov., then and there to take into consideration the several acts of the Congress of the United States, imposing duties on foreign imports for the protection of domestic manufactures, or for other unauthorized objects; to determine on the character thereof, and to devise the means of redress; and further, in like manner to take into consideration such of the acts of said Congress, laying duties on imports, as may be passed in amendment of, or substitution for, the act or acts aforesaid, and also all other laws and acts of the government of the United States, which shall be passed or done for the purpose of more effectually executing and enforcing the same."



## NOVEMBER.

2. An order issued by Government to prohibit furnishing ardent spirits to the army of the United States.

2. Four Bishops of the Episcopal Church consecrated at New York; viz. of Vermont, New Jersey, Kentucky, and Ohio.

5. A conspiracy at Madrid in favor of Don Carlos discovered.

6. Grand Festival in Sweden in honor of Gustavus Adolphus, it being the 200th anniversary of the battle of Lutzen.

6. An Order in Council is published in "The London Gazette," laying an embargo on all Dutch vessels.

7. The Duchess of Berri, who had for some time been making efforts to excite insurrection in the western departments of France in favor of her son, is arrested. — In the documents afterwards published in relation to her, there was a declaration made by Dr. Deneux, her confidential physician, that she was the lawful wife of Count Luchesi Palli, son of the Neapolitan Prince of Campo Franco.

12. An Anti-Tariff Convention meets at Milledgeville, Georgia, consisting of 134 delegates.

13. The French army (75,000) under Marshal Gerard enters Belgium. It marched directly forward and encamped before Antwerp; and hostilities commenced on the 30th, by the Dutch garrison firing on the besiegers.

18. A violent eruption of Mount Etna. The town of Bronte, containing 10,000 inhabitants, destroyed, but with the loss of few lives.

19. An attempt is made to assassinate the King of France.

19. The French Chambers commence their session.

19. A Convention of Delegates of the state of South Carolina assemble at Columbia and pass an *Ordinance* (by a vote of 136 to 26, to take effect on the 1st of February, 1833, unless the acts of Congress imposing duties on imports should be repealed), declaring and ordaining, "that the several acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, and now having actual operation and effect within the United States, and more especially 'An act entitled an act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports approved on the 19th of May, 1828, and also an act entitled an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports approved on the 14th of July, 1832,' are unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null, void, and no law, nor binding upon this State, its officers, or citizens; and all promises, contracts, and obligations made and entered into, or to be made or entered into with the purpose to secure the duties imposed by the said acts, and all ju-

dicial proceedings which shall be hereafter had in affirmance thereof, are, and shall be held, utterly null and void."

20. The Legislature of Georgia pass resolutions submitting a plan of a Southern Convention to the people of that State.

21. Battle of Konieh between about 75,000 Turks and 40,000 Egyptians, in which the former are defeated, and the Grand Vizier taken prisoner.

21. Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, issues orders for the transportation of 5,000 families of Polish gentlemen from the province of Podolia to the Steppes, on the line of the Caucasus. The selection is to be regulated by the share which was taken in the late disturbances, and by the supposed danger to the state from their mode of living and general conduct. The University of Warsaw, except the faculties of medicine and theology, is abolished, and the library and collection of medals are ordered to be transported to St. Petersburg.

30. A formal summons is made by Marshal Gerard, in the name of France and England, that Antwerp should be delivered up to him, which is promptly refused by Gen. Chassé. The Dutch commence firing the same day from the Citadel, and war commences.

## DECEMBER.

3. The British Parliament is dissolved, and a new Parliament summoned to meet on the 29th of January.

3. The 2d session of the 22d Congress of the U. S. commences.

6. Otho leaves Munich to take possession of the sovereignty of Greece.

10. President Jackson issues his Proclamation, stating his views of the Constitution and laws applicable to the measures adopted by the Convention of South Carolina, and to the reasons put forth to sustain them, declaring the course which duty will require him to pursue, and warning the people of S. C. of the consequences which must result from the observance of the dictates of the Convention.

10. The delegates of the Union and State Rights Party of South Carolina assemble at Columbia.

18. A Treaty of Navigation and Commerce concluded between the United States and Russia, at St. Petersburg.

20. Governor Hayne of South Carolina, agreeably to a resolve of the legislature, issues his Proclamation in answer to the Proclamation of President Jackson.

23. The civil war in Mexico terminates by a convention, concluded at Zavaleta, between the armies under the respective commands of Gen. Don Anastasio Bustamante and Gen. Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

24. Baron Chassé, after a brave resistance of 26 days, surrenders the Citadel of Antwerp to the French, with 3,467 troops. The number of metres of trenches thrown up by the French was 14,009. The number of wounded 695; of killed 108. The rounds of ammunition fired by the artillery, 63,000.

28. John C. Calhoun resigns the office of Vice-President of the United States.

## 1833.

### JANUARY.

12. Gen. Santa Anna enters the city of Mexico.

14. The Missionaries imprisoned in the Georgia Penitentiary, for remaining, contrary to a law of the state, on the territory of the Cherokee Indians, discharged from prison.

15. A Bill for distributing the proceeds of the public lands passes in the Senate of the U. S., — yeas 24, nays 20. — It passed the House of Representatives, March 1st, (yeas 96, nays 40;) but it did not receive the signature of the President.

16. President Jackson communicates a Message to Congress, laying before it the acts and proceedings of South Carolina, giving information respecting the measures which he has already taken for the collection of the revenue, and suggesting such further measures as he deems necessary.

17. Mr. O'Connell's National Council meets at Dublin, Ireland; 29 members of Parliament present.

26. After an animated and prolonged debate in the legislature of Virginia upon the Federal Relations of the States, various resolutions are adopted, and Benjamin Watkins Leigh is appointed Commissioner, to proceed immediately to South Carolina in order to communicate them to the Legislature of that state.

29. Meeting of the British Parliament. Charles Manners Sutton elected Speaker of the House of Commons, by a vote of 241 to 31.

### FEBRUARY.

6 Otho I, King of Greece, arrives at Napoli di Romania, and on the 7th issues a Proclamation to the Greeks in which he states, that he is called among them by the confidence of the high mediating powers, and by their free suffrages, and that he ascends the throne to fulfill the engagements he contracted, on accepting the crown; and he promises to protect their religion, to maintain the laws, to administer impartial justice to all, and to preserve their independence, liberties, and rights.

12. Centennial celebration of the settlement of Georgia at Savannah.

12. Lord Althorp brings forward, in the British Parliament, his plan for the *Reform of the Church of Ireland*, the principal points of which are included in the following summary:—“1. Church cess to be immediately and altogether abolished. This is a direct pecuniary relief, to the amount of about £80,000 per annum.—2. A reduction of the number of archbishops and bishops prospectively, from four archbishops and eighteen bishops, to two archbishops and ten bishops; and the appropriation of the revenues of the suppressed sees to the General Church Fund. Archbishoprics to be reduced to bishoprics,—Cashel and Tuam. Bishoprics (ten) to be abolished, and the duties to be transferred to other sees,—Dromore to Down; Raphoe to Derry; Clogher to Armagh; Elphin to Kilmore; Killala to Tuam; Clonfert to Killaloe; Cork to Cloyne; Waterford to Cashel; Ossory to Ferns; Kildare to Dublin.—3. A general tax on all bishoprics, from five to fifteen per cent, to be imposed immediately.—4. An immediate reduction from the Bishopric of Derry, and a prospective reduction from the primacy, in addition to the tax; the amount to be paid to the General Church Fund.—N.B. The net incomes of all the archbishops and bishops of Ireland amount to £130,000. The plan will effect a reduction of about £60,000.—5. An immediate tax on all benefices, from five to fifteen per cent. in lieu of first-fruits, which are hereafter to cease. Benefices under £200 to be exempt, and the tax to be graduated according to the value. Total income of parochial clergy under £600,000.—6. An abolition of *sinecure dignities*, and the appropriation of their revenue to a general fund.—7. Commissioners to be appointed to administer the fund and apply it,—1st, to ordinary church cess; surplus to augmentation of poor livings, assistance in building glebe houses, churches, dividing unions, &c.—8. Commissioners to have the power, with consent of Privy the Council, of dividing and altering limits of parishes.—9. Also, where no duty has been performed, nor minister resident for three years before the passing of the act, Commissioners to have power to suspend appointment (if in the gift of Crown or Church), and apply proceeds to general fund.—10. Tenants of bishops' leases to be empowered to purchase the perpetuity of their leases at a fixed and moderate amount, subject to a corn rent equal to the amount now annually paid in shape of rent and fine.—N.B. This is the application to the bishops' leases of the principal of the Composition Act, so far as it precludes the possibility of future increase.—14. The proceeds of these leases to be paid to the state, and applicable to any purposes not connected with the Church. The amount, if all purchase at a low rate, will be from £2,500,000 to £3,300,000 sterling.”—*Tait's Edin. Mag.* [The clause which recognised the right of Parliament to apply the ecclesiastical revenue “to purposes not connected with the Church,” was given up, before the Bill was passed.]

15. Earl Grey introduces into the House of Lords, Eng., a Bill "For the more effectual suppression of local disturbances and dangerous associations in Ireland." The Bill provides for the establishment of Courts Martial in the disturbed districts; their proceedings to be summary and without appeal; the *habeas corpus* act to be suspended, and all persons required to remain within their houses between sunset and sunrise on pain of being sentenced to transportation. The Bill is agreed to in the House of Lords, February 21st. It passed to a 3d reading in the House of Commons, March 29th, by a vote of 345 to 86.

18. Smyrna is taken possession of by a party of Egyptian troops who are soon compelled to retire.

26. The new Tariff Bill (Mr. Clay's) passes the House of Representatives of the United States by a vote of 120 to 84.

26. The cholera breaks out at Havana; and on the 30th of March it had destroyed 6,813 persons.

### MARCH.

1. The new Tariff Bill passes in the Senate of the United States;— yeas 29, nays 16; and is signed by the President.

1. A Bill for collecting the revenue called the "enforcing Bill," passes in the House of Representatives of the United States;— yeas 149, nays 48.

2. Extremely cold weather. The thermometer falls at Boston to 5 degrees below cypher, much lower than on any preceding day during the winter.

4. Andrew Jackson inaugurated President, and Martin Van Buren Vice-President, of the United States.

11. The State Convention of South Carolina assemble, and on the 18th adjourn, having passed two Ordinances. The first repeals the nullification ordinance of the preceding November, and the laws passed by the legislature in pursuance thereof (excepting that relating to the militia). The second is an "Ordinance to nullify the act of Congress of the late session further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, commonly called the 'enforcing bill.'"

23. A Bill for the suppression of Lotteries in Massachusetts, having been passed by the legislature, approved by the governor.

29. General Santa Anna elected President, and Facias Vice-President, of Mexico.

31. The buildings of the Treasury Department at Washington burnt.

### APRIL.

2. The King of Wurtemberg issues a proclamation dissolving the States-General, with a view to a new election for the representatives of the nation.

6. The war in the east is concluded. The Sultan yields in every point to the Pacha. In addition to the dominions which he possessed at the commencement of the war, Mehemet Ali is now the acknowledged governor, and in fact the actual sovereign of Crete, the Holy Land, and the country and parts of the Levant from the limits of Asia Minor to the mouths of the Nile. See the "*Gentleman's Magazine*."

6. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland issues a Proclamation declaring the county of Kilkenny to be in such a state of insubordination as to require the application of the provisions of the late Irish Disturbance Act. By another of the 10th, he prohibits and suppresses the association called the Irish Volunteers, and by a third of the 17th he suppresses "The National Trades Political Union."

11. Violent tornado near Springfield Ohio, which occasions much damage.

14. Great fire at Cumberland, Md.; 71 dwelling-houses burnt. Loss estimated at \$271,000.

20. Don Carlos, brother of the King of Spain, refuses to swear allegiance to the Princess of Asturias.

23. The foundation stone of the first Protestant Episcopal Church ever built in Paris, France, is laid.

26. The English Ministry, being defeated on a motion to reduce the duty on malt, tender their resignations, which are not accepted.

30. Fire in New York; 70 houses burnt.

#### MAY.

1. Meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London. — Income of the Society during the year preceding £75,492; Bibles and Testaments distributed 536,811; — making a total since the foundation of the Society of 8,145,456.

1-3. Fair in Boston for the benefit of the Institution for the Blind; \$13,000 collected.

6. Assault on President Jackson by Lieut. Randolph.

6. The Rev. E. K. Avery brought to trial, at Newport, R. I., for the murder of Sarah M. Cornell. — The trial continued till the 2d of June, when a verdict of acquittal was rendered by the jury.

9. Meeting of the American Bible Society. — Income of the society during the year \$84,935; Bibles and Testaments distributed 91,168; — making a total since the formation of the Society of 1,533,668.

11. The Ship *Lady of the Lake*, on her passage to Quebec, lost on an iceberg, and 215 persons drowned.

14. Mr. Stanley brings forward, in the British Parliament, the government plan of *abolishing slavery in the British Colonies*, containing the following resolutions: — "1. That it is the opinion of this Committee that immediate and effectual measures be taken for the entire abolition of slavery throughout the colonies, under such provisions for regulating

the condition of the negroes, as may combine their welfare with the interests of the proprietors. — 2. That it is expedient that all children born after the passing of any Act, or who shall be under the age of six years at the time of passing any Act of Parliament for this purpose, be declared free, — subject, nevertheless, to such temporary restrictions as may be deemed necessary for their support and maintenance. — 3. That all persons now slaves be entitled to be registered as apprenticed laborers, and to acquire thereby all the rights and privileges of freemen, subject to the restriction of laboring under conditions and for a time to be fixed by Parliament, for their present owners. — 4. That to provide against the risk of loss which proprietors in his Majesty's colonial possessions might sustain by the abolition of slavery, his Majesty be enabled to advance, by way of loan, to be raised from time to time, a sum not exceeding in the whole, £15,000,000, [afterwards raised to £20,000,000.] to be repaid in such manner and at such rate of interest, as shall be prescribed by Parliament. — 5. That his Majesty be enabled to defray any such expense as he may incur in establishing an efficient stipendiary magistracy in the colonies, and in aiding the local legislatures in providing for the religious and moral education of the negro population to be emancipated."

"The apprenticeship it is proposed should last 12 years, and the apprentice is to be entitled to all the rights of a freeman. He is to work 10 hours a-day, 7½ for his master, and 2½ for himself, for which last he is to be entitled to wages. It is for this one-fourth of his time that the fifteen millions, which will in all probability turn out to be a gift to the planters, are to be advanced. The master is to be deprived of the right of flogging his slave. With regard to children under six years of age, it is proposed that they should be maintained by their parents, or if not, that they should become apprentices to the masters of their parents, the males till 24, and the females till 20, in consideration of food, clothing, and education." — *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine*.

15. Great rise of the Hudson and other streams.

16. Gen. Santa Anna inaugurated President of Mexico.

19. Loss of the steam-boat *Lioness* on Red River, and 16 persons killed, and among them J. S. Johnston, U. S. Senator.

20. A preliminary Treaty (afterwards ratified) is signed by the Plenipotentiaries of England, France, and Holland, by which the English and French embargoes are to be taken off. The intercourse of the respective parties is to assume the same posture as before the French expedition of November last, and the services of the French and English squadrons are to be dispensed with. The Dutch garrison of Antwerp, prisoners of war, are to be sent home. The armistice between Holland and Belgium is to be continued till the settlement of a permanent separation. The navigation of the Scheldt in the mean time is to remain

free, and that of the Meuse is to be opened, subject to the tariff settled by the treaty of Mayence.

21. Lord Althorp brings forward, in the British Parliament, the Bill for rechartering the *Bank of England*. The terms on which the charter was renewed contain the following provisions:—"1. That the Charter of the Bank be renewed for 21 years, subject to this consideration,—that if at the end of 10 years the then existing government should so think fit, they may give twelve months' notice to the Bank that it is their intention the Charter should expire at the end of the eleventh year.—2. No banking company consisting of more than six partners shall issue notes payable on demand in the metropolis, or within sixty-five miles thereof. Banking companies consisting of a greater number of partners than six, carrying on business at a greater distance than sixty-five miles from London, shall have the right to draw bills on London, without restriction as to their amount, and to issue notes payable in London."

### JUNE.

1. The cholera breaks out at Lexington, Ken.: deaths by it from June 1 to August 1, 502.

6. President Jackson commences his tour to the North-eastern States.

13. Mr. Charles Grant brings forward, in the British Parliament, the following Resolutions, proposed by government for the renewal of the *East India Charter*:—"1. That it is expedient that all his Majesty's subjects should be at liberty to repair to the ports of the empire of China, and to trade in tea, and in all other productions of the said empire, subject to such regulations as Parliament shall enact for the protection of the commercial and political interests of this country.—2. That it is expedient that, in case the East India Company shall transfer to the Crown, on behalf of the Indian territory, all assets and claims of every description belonging to the said Company, the Crown, on behalf of the Indian territory, shall take on itself all the obligations of the said Company, of whatever description; and the said Company shall receive from the revenues of the said territory, such a sum, and paid in such a manner, and under such regulations, as Parliament shall enact. 3. That it is expedient that the government of the British possessions in India be intrusted to the said Company, under such conditions and regulations as Parliament shall enact for the purpose of extending the commerce of this country, and of securing the good government, and promoting the moral and religious improvement, of the people of India." The Company are to retain the government of India for a fixed term of twenty years; an additional Presidency is to be established in the north-western districts, now included in the jurisdiction of the Bengal Presidency; and a body of Commissioners are to be sent to



Canton to watch over and protect British interests in the place of the Company's Factory. All distinction between Europeans and the natives is to be removed, and both subjected to the same laws. Instead of discouraging the settlement of natives of Britain in India, according to the narrow policy hitherto adopted, such settlement is to be promoted. There is to be a new Presidency for the Western Provinces, and two suffragan Bishops are to be appointed to assist the Bishop of Calcutta.

18. The Spanish Cortes assemble for the purpose of swearing allegiance to their future Queen, the Princess of Asturias.

18, 19. Insurrection at Para, Brazil.

20. Capt. Charles Napier is appointed Admiral of Don Pedro's fleet, in place of Sartorius resigned. The Count de Saldanha succeeds to the command of the army.

24. Villa Real attacked and taken by Don Pedro's forces.

### JULY.

3. Naval battle between the fleet of Don Pedro, under the command of Admiral Napier, and that of Don Miguel, in which the latter are defeated with the loss of 2 ships of 74 guns, a frigate of 56, a storeship of 48, and 2 smaller vessels.

4. The corner-stone of Girard College at Philadelphia is laid.

6. Attack upon Oporto by the army of Don Miguel, which is repelled with great loss.

16. The corner-stone of the University of New York is laid.

22. A Bill to remove the Civil Disabilities of the Jews passes to a 3d reading in the English House of Commons by a vote of 189 to 52; but it is lost in the House of Lords (July 29) by a vote of 104 to 54.

24. Lisbon surrenders to the troops of Don Pedro under the command of the Duke of Terceira.

26. The East India Company Charter Bill passes in the House of Commons, England.

30. The Irish Church Reform Bill (having, July 8, passed in the House of Commons by a vote of 274 to 94) passes in the House of Lords, Eng., by a majority of 54.

### AUGUST.

29. The British Parliament prorogued after a long, laborious, and important session. By the King's Speech it appears that the government of Donna Maria of Portugal has been fully recognised by that of England. Some of the important measures of this session, enumerated in the King's Speech, are the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of England, the adjustment of the Affairs of the East India Company, with the opening of the China trade, the Abolition of Slavery in the British Colonies, the Reform of the Irish Church, and amendments of the Law.

## TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Congress of the United States consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and must assemble, at least, once every year, on the first Monday of December, unless it is otherwise provided by law.

The Senate is composed of two members from each state; and of course the present regular number is 48. They are chosen by the legislatures of the several states, for the term of six years, one third of them being elected biennially.

The House of Representatives is composed of members from the several States, elected by the people for the term of two years. The representatives are apportioned among the different states according to population; and the 23d Congress was elected in accordance with an act of Congress of 1832, one representative being returned for every 47,700 persons, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution. The present regular number is 240 representatives, and 3 delegates.

The pay of the members of both houses is \$8 a day, and \$8 for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the seat of government.

### SENATE.

The figures denote the expiration of the terms of the Senators.

<i>Maine.</i>	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>	<i>Mississippi.</i>
Peleg Sprague, 1835	Wm. Wilkins, 1837	Geo. Poindexter, 1835
*Ether Shepley, 1839	One vacancy.	One vacancy.
<i>New Hampshire.</i>	<i>Delaware.</i>	<i>Louisiana.</i>
Samuel Bell, 1835	John M. Clayton, 1835	G.A. Waggaman, 1833
Isaac Hill, 1837	†Arnold Naudain, 1839	One vacancy.
<i>Vermont.</i>	<i>Maryland.</i>	<i>Tennessee.</i>
Samuel Prentiss, 1837	E. F. Chambers, 1837	Hugh L. White, 1835
*Benj. Swift, 1839	*Joseph Kent, 1839	Felix Grundy, 1839
<i>Massachusetts.</i>	<i>Virginia.</i>	<i>Kentucky.</i>
Nath'l Silsbee, 1835	Wm. C. Rives, 1835	George M. Bibb, 1835
†Daniel Webster, 1839	John Tyler, 1839	Henry Clay, 1837
<i>Rhode Island.</i>	<i>North Carolina.</i>	<i>Ohio.</i>
Nehe. R. Knight, 1835	Bedford Brown, 1835	Thomas Ewing, 1837
†Asher Robbins, 1839	Wm. D. Mangum, 1837	*Thomas Morris, 1839
<i>Connecticut.</i>	<i>South Carolina.</i>	<i>Indiana.</i>
Gid. Tomlinson, 1837	J. C. Calhoun, 1835	Wm. Hendricks, 1837
*Nathan Smith, 1839	Steph. D. Miller, 1837	†John Tipton, 1839
<i>New York.</i>	<i>Georgia.</i>	<i>Illinois.</i>
Silas Wright, 1837	Geo. M. Troup, 1835	J. M. Robinson, 1835
*N. P. Tallmadge, 1839	John Forsyth, 1837	Elias K. Kane, 1837
<i>New Jersey.</i>	<i>Alabama.</i>	<i>Missouri.</i>
T. Frelinghuysen 1835	Wm. R. King, 1835	†Th. H. Benton, 1839
*S. L. Southard, 1839	Gabriel Moore, 1837	One vacancy.

\* New Members.

† Re-elected.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

<p><i>Maine.</i>          Evans, George          *Hall, Joseph          Jarvis, Leonard          Kavanagh, Edw.          M'Intire, Rufus          *Parks, Gorham          *Smith, F. O. J.  <i>One vacancy.</i></p>	<p>*Beardsley, S.          *Bockee, Abrah'm          *Bodde, Charles          *Brown, John W.          Cambreleng, C. C.          *Clark, Samuel          *Cramer, John          *Day, Rowland          Dickson, John          *Fillmore, M.          *Fuller, Philo C.          *Fuller, Wm. K.          *Gillett, R. H.          *Halsey, Nicoll          *Hard, Gideon          *Hathaway, S. G.          *Hazelton, Abner          *Houten, I. B. Van          *Howell, Edward          *Huntington, A.          *Johnson, N.          Lansing, G. Y.          *Lawrence, C. W.          *Lay, Geo. W.          *M'Vean, Ch.          *Marin, Abijah, jr.          *Martindale, H. C.          *Mitchell, Henry          *Page, Sherman          Pierson, Job          *Selden, Dudley          *Taylor, Wm.          *Terrell, Joel          *Vanderpool, A.          *Ward, Aaron          Wardwell, Daniel          *Whalon, Reuben          White, Campb. P.          Whittelsey, Fred.</p>	<p>*Binney, Horace          Burd, G.          *Chambers, Geo.          *Clark, William          Coulter, Richard          *Darlington, Wm.          Denny, Harmar          *Galbraith, John          *Harper, James          *Harrison, S. S.          Heister, Wm.          *Henderson, J.          King, Henry          *Laporte, John          M'Kennan, T. M.          Mann, Joel K.          *Miller, Jesse          Muhlenberg, H. A.          Potts, David, jr.          *Ramsey, Robert          Stewart, Andrew          Sutherland, J. B.          Wagener, D. B.          Watmough, J. G.</p>	<p>*Mercer, Ch. F.          Moore, S. McD.          Patton, John M.          Stevenson, A.          *Taylor, Wm. P.          *Wilson, E. C.          *Wise, Henry A.</p>
<p><i>New Hampshire.</i>          *Bean, B. M.          *Burns, Robert          Harper, Jos. M.          Hubbard, Henry          *Pierce, Franklin</p>			<p><i>North Carolina.</i>          Barringer, D. L.          *Bynum, J. A.          *Connor, Henry          *Deberry, Edm.          *Graham, James          Hall, Thomas H.          Hawkins, M. T.          M'Kay, James          Rencher, A.          Shepard, Wm. B.          Shepherd, A. H.          Speight, Jesse          Williams, Lewis</p>
<p><i>Vermont.</i>          Allen, Heman          *Deming, Benj. F.          Everett, Horace          Hall, Hiland          Slade, William</p>		<p><i>Delaware.</i>          Milligan, John J.</p>	<p><i>South Carolina.</i>          Blair, James          *Clowney, W. K.          Davis, Warren R.          Felder, John M.          *Grayson, Wm. J.          Griffin, John K.          M'Duffie, Geo.          *Pinckney, H. L.          *Singleton, T. D.</p>
<p><i>Massachusetts.</i>          Adams, John Q.          Bates, Isaac C.          *Baylies, William          Briggs, Geo. N.          Choate, Rufus          Davis, John          Everett, Edward          *Gorham, Benj.          Grennell, Geo. jr.          *Osgood, G. P.          Reed, John  <i>One vacancy.</i></p>		<p><i>Maryland.</i>          *Carmichael, R. B.          *Dennis, L. P.          Francis, Thomas          *Heath, James P.          *Johnson, Wm. C.          *McKim, Isaac          *Stoddard, J. T.          *Turner, James</p>	<p><i>Georgia.</i>          Clayton, A. S.          *Coffee, John          Foster, T. M.          *Gamble, R. L.          *Gilmore, G. R.          *Jones, Seaborn          *Schley, Wm.          Wayne, J. M.          Wilde, R. H.</p>
<p><i>Connecticut.</i>          Barber, Noyes          Ellsworth, W. W.          *Foot, Sam'l A.          Huntington, J. W.          *Tweedy, Samuel          Young, Eben.</p>	<p><i>New Jersey.</i>          *Dickerson, P.          *Fowler, Samuel          *Lee, Thomas          *Parker, James          *Schenck, F. S.          *Shinn, Wm. N.</p>	<p><i>Virginia.</i>          *Allen, John, J.          Archer, Wm. S.          *Beale, James H.          Bouldin, Th. T.          Claiborne, N. H.          Chinn, J. W.          Davenport, Th.          *Fulton, John H.          *Gholson, J. H.          Gordon, Wm. F.          *Loyall, Geo.          *Lucas, Edw.          *M'Comas, Wm.          Mason, John Y.</p>	<p><i>Alabama.</i>          Clay, Clement C.          Lewis, Dixon H.          *M'Kinley, John          Mardis, Sam'l W.          *Murphy, John</p>
<p><i>Rhode Island.</i>          Burgess, Tristram  <i>One vacancy.</i></p>	<p><i>Pennsylvania.</i>          *Anthony, J. B.          Banks, John          *Barnitz, Ch. A.          *Beaumont, A.</p>		
<p><i>New York.</i>          *Adams, John</p>			

<i>Mississippi.</i> *Cage, Henry <i>One vacancy.</i>	Polk, James K. Standifer, James	Corwin, Thomas *Crane, J. H. *Hamer, Th. L. *Jones, Benj. Leavitt, H. H. *Lytle, Robert T. *McLene, Jer. *Mitchell, Robert *Patterson, Wm. Sloan, Jonathan *Spangler, David *Thompson, John Vance, Joseph Vinton, Sam'l F. *Webster, Taylor Whittlesey, E.	*Kinnard, Geo. L. *Lane, Amos M'Carthy, Jona.
<i>Louisiana.</i> Bullard, H. A. Thomas, Phile. White, Edw. D.	<i>Kentucky.</i> Allen, Chilton *Beatty, Martin *Chilton, Thomas *Davis, Amos *Hardin, Benj. Hawes, Albert G. Johnson, R. M. *Love, James Lyon, Chittenden Marshall, Th. A. Moore, Th. P. *Pope, P. H. Tompkins, Chris.		<i>Illinois.</i> Casey, Z. Duncan, Joseph Slade, Charles
<i>Tennessee.</i> Bell, John Blair, John *Bunch, Samuel *Crockett, David *Dickinson, D.W. *Dunlap, Wm. C *Forrester, J. B. *Inge, Wm. M. Johnson, Cave *Lea, Luke *Peyton, Bailie	<i>Ohio.</i> *Allen, William *Bell, James M. *Chaney, John	<i>Indiana.</i> Boon, Ratliff, Carr, John *Ewing, John *Hannegan, E. A.	<i>Missouri.</i> Ashley, Wm. H. Bull, John  <i>Michigan.</i> *Lyon, L., Del.  <i>Florida.</i> White, J. M., Del.  <i>Arkansas.</i> Sevier, A.H., Del.

## CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

**Page 103.**—Senators and Representatives in Congress from 1789 to 1833; *corrected*, not "copied" from the Treasurer's Accounts.—The reader is requested to make the following corrections in this list.

N. H. For Sherburne, J. S. (D. '96) read *Sherburne, J. S. (D. '76.)*

Mass. For Allen, Samuel C. (D. '34), read *Allen, Samuel C. (D. '94.)* After Brown, Benjamin, insert *Bruce, Phineas, (Y. '86) 1803–05.* For Lee, Silas, (H. '84) 1799–10, read *Lee, Silas, (H. '84) 1799–1801.* For \*†Paris, A. K., read \**Paris, A. K.*

Con. For Burrows, Enoch, 1821–21, read *Burrows, Enoch, 1821–23.* For \*Griswold Roger, read \*†*Griswold, Roger.* For \*Plant, David, read *Plant, David.*

N. Y. For \*Marcy, Wm. L. (Br. '08) 1831–37, read \**Marcy, W. L. (Br. '08) 1831–32.*—Dele *Hard, Gideon.* For Port Jonathan, read *Post, Jonathan.* For Whittlesey, F. (Y. 18) 1823–31, read *Whittlesey, F. 1831–33.*

Pa. For Denny, Harman, read *Denny, Harmar.* For Green, James, read *Green, Innis.* For Wurt, John, read *Wurtz, John.*

Md. For Van Murray, William, read *Vans Murray, William.*

Va. For Tazewell, Littleton W. 1824–37, read *Tazewell, Littleton W. 1824–32.*

N. C. For Conner, H. W. (C. '12), read *Conner, H. W. (S. C. '12)*—i. e. the College of South Carolina.

S. C. For †Calhoun, J. C. (Y. '74) &c., read *Calhoun, J. E. (P. '74) 1801–2*, and †*Calhoun, J. C. (Y. '04) 1832–5.* For Gist, Joseph, 1421–27, read *Gist, Joseph, 1821–27.*

Georgia. For Wayne, James W. 1829–30, read *Wayne, James M. 1829–33.*

Indiana. For \*Hendricks, W. (Pa. '10), read \**Hendricks, W. (Jefferson Col., Pa., '10.)*

**Page 124.**—As the Table giving the number of Representatives in Congress from the several States, contains some errors, it is here re-printed.

	1789	1791	1803	1813	1823	1833		1789	1791	1803	1813	1823	1833
Maine, (1820)					7	8	N. Carolina,	5	10	12	13	13	13
N. Hamp.	3	4	5	6	6	5	S. Carolina,	5	6	8	9	9	9
Vt. (1791)		2	4	6	5	5	Georgia,	3	2	4	6	7	9
Mass.	8	1	17	20	13	12	Ala. (1819)					3	5
R. Island,	1	2	2	2	2	2	Mis. (1817)					1	2
Connecticut,	5	7	7	7	6	6	La. (1812)				1	3	3
New York,	6	10	17	27	34	40	Tenn. (1796)		2	3	6	9	13
N. Jersey,	4	5	6	6	6	6	Ky. (1792)		2	6	10	12	13
Penn.	8	13	18	23	25	28	Ohio, (1802)			1	6	14	19
Delaware,	1	1	1	2	1	1	Indi. (1816)					3	7
Maryland,	6	8	9	9	9	8	Illi. (1818)					1	3
Virginia,	10	19	22	23	22	21	Mo. (1821)					1	2
<i>Total in 1789, 65; in 1791, 107; in 1803, 142; in 1813, 182; in 1823, 213; in 1833, 240.</i>													

**Page 128.**—*Roger B. Taney*, late Attorney-General, has been recently appointed by the President, Secretary of the Treasury, instead of Wm. J. Duane; and *Peter V. Daniel*, of Richmond, Va., has been appointed Attorney-General.

Page 129. — *Commodore Isaac Chauncey* has been appointed a Commissioner of the Navy Board instead of *Commodore Stewart*.

Pages 130 and 131. — *Benjamin Tappan* has been appointed Judge of the District Court of Ohio, instead of Judge Campbell deceased; and *William M. Gwin*, Marshall of the District of Mississippi, instead of *S. W. Dicks*.

Page 134. — The *Rt. Hon. Charles Richard Vaughan*, is Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the U. S., having returned to this country from his late visit to England.

Page 149. — The Philadelphia Library contains 42,000 volumes instead of 35,000, as stated in some copies of this volume.

Page 152. — The *Rev. Rufus Babcock* has been appointed President of Waterville College. The 2d vacation in this college, from the last Wednesday in Nov., is nine weeks.

Page 157. — The *Rev. George Bush* has been appointed Professor of Divinity in Dartmouth College.

Page 158. — *William A. Palmer* has been reelected Governor, and *Lebbeus Edgerton*, Lieutenant-Governor, of Vermont for the year beginning on the 2d Thursday in Oct. 1833.

Page 160. — The *Rev. John Wheeler* has been appointed President of the University of Vermont; and the *Rev. Dr. Marsh*, who was President and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, has resigned the presidency, but retains the professorship.

Page 213. — The *Presidents* of Washington College: — *Rev. Wm. Graham*, elected in 1780, retired in 1795: — *Rev. George Baxter*, D. D., elected in 1798, resigned in 1829: — *Louis Marshall*, M. D., elected in 1830.

To the notice of Hampden-Sydney College it may be added that it was founded in 1773, and was incorporated in 1784.

#### *Succession of Presidents.*

<i>Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith</i> ,	1774 to 1779	<i>Rev. Azah Alexander</i> , D. D.,	1779 " 1806
<i>Rev. John Blair Smith</i> ,	1779 " 1789	<i>Rev. Moses Hoge</i> , D. D.,	1807 " 1820
<i>Presidents pro tempore</i> ,	1789 " 1797	<i>Jonathan P. Cushing</i> , A. M.,	1821

#### *Faculty in 1833.*

*Jonathan P. Cushing*, President.  
*Peter McVicar*, Prof. of Mathematics.

*Albert L. Holladay*, Prof. Languages.  
*William L. Harris*, Tutor.

The college library contains about 5,000 volumes; the philosophical apparatus and the chemical are extensive and valuable. Students in the four college classes in 1833, 68; and 6 in the preparatory department. The average number of students, during the last 15 years, has been about 100; sometimes the number has amounted to 160.

Page 243. — For "Matthew Burnhard, 3d do." read "Matthew Burchard, 3d do."

Pages 246, 261, and 262. — The time of the Commencement of Kenyon College has lately been altered to the 1st Wednesday in August. There is hereafter to be but one vacation, which is to continue 12 weeks from Commencement.

Page 265. — The *Rev. J. B. Purcell* has been consecrated Bishop of Cincinnati.

